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HISTORY
OF
MICHIGAN

BY
CHARLES MOORE

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME IV

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1915

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Alexander Dodds

History of Michigan

ALEXANDER DODDS. It has been asserted that the commencement of civilization is the discovery of some of the useful arts or sciences through which men acquire fortune, comforts or luxuries, while the necessity or desire of preserving them leads to laws and social institutions. In reality, however, the origin, as well as the advancement and improvement of society, is based on mechanical and chemical inventions, in connection with which Alexander Dodds, of Grand Rapids, has become one of Michigan's best known citizens. As inventor, organizer, promoter and executive he has shown himself capable, far-seeing and energetic, and while he has found no time for public life, has always demonstrated a commendable willingness to perform the duties of public-spirited citizenship.

Mr. Dodds was born December 8, 1845, at Gouverneur, New York. His grandfather, also named Alexander Dodds, was born in 1770, near the village of Kelso, on the banks of the River Tweed, Scotland, and at the age of twenty-four years was married to Jane Wilson, who bore him five children: Katherine, Margaret, Andrew, John and Alexander. Shortly after their marriage they began to make plans to emigrate to the land of promise across the water, but Mr. Dodds was for six months a mere farm laborer at about twenty-five dollars per month, a salary hardly conducive to great saving, and it was not until the spring of 1833 that enough money was accumulated for the family to make the voyage. After a six weeks' journey on a sailing vessel they arrived, in May, in St. Lawrence county, New York, and purchased a farm two and one-half miles from the village of Gouverneur. They lived to see all their children settled on good farms, the mother passing away in October, 1857, and the father in January, 1864. About the year 1835 another family left Berwick, Scotland, for this country by the name of Witherston, and, getting lost on the voyage, were thirteen weeks on the high seas before sighting a vessel from which to get their bearings. They also settled in St. Lawrence county, New York, and one of the daughters, Jeanette, married the son, John Dodds, and with him took possession of the old homestead. To them were born three children: Jane Elizabeth, Alexander and William Atkin.

Alexander Dodds, of Grand Rapids, was given a good common school education in his boyhood, and was twenty-one years of age, or nearly so, when he started to work at the trade of machinist. In February, 1867, he was converted, but could not conceive the teachings of the Bible as taught by the church of his fathers, the Scotch Presbyterian, and accordingly became a Baptist and united with that faith to do Christian work. He came to Lansing, Michigan, in December, 1867, in company with L. L. Houghton, who commenced the manufacture of wood-

working machinery at that place, and while a resident there was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Mr. Dodds came to Grand Rapids in May, 1878, and went to work for the Buss Machine Works, and at this time united with the Fountain Street Baptist church and remained with that organization until 1883, when, with a number of others, he formed the Second Baptist church. He was interested with them in the Sixth Ward Baptist Mission school, and, it proving a success, it was thought best that a church should be organized there, and with twenty-five from the Second Baptist church, and a few others, Scribner Street church was organized and he was elected one of the deacons. He is also a teacher in the Sunday school of the adult Bible class, of which there are more than thirty members present every Sabbath, and is ex-president of the Baptist Mission society.

On March 3, 1882, Mr. Dodds purchased a half interest in a machine shop at the corner of Front and Pearl streets, on the second floor, owned by the late Charles A. Whittmore, and on May 9th of the following year he bought the remaining half interest. The year 1883 did not prove a very successful one, for in June came the great freshet, which will be remembered as the time when the logs went out, taking Pearl street bridge on a trip down the river. This caused a delay for lack of power for six weeks, as the shop was operated by water power, and, coming at a time when money was scarce, proved detrimental to successful business. On July 9, 1884, in order to get on the ground floor and thus to secure better power, Mr. Dodds moved into what was then known as the G. W. Dean building, located on the east side of Canal street, opposite the Berkey & Gay Furniture Co. Things moved along very nicely until March 16, 1887, when about thirty feet of embankment between Canal street and the river gave away, washing in through under the shop building and allowing it to all cave in. Nothing daunted, Mr. Dodds at once began to get his machinery out of the wreck and to find a place to set it up in operation again. During the day he had some business to dispose of at the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, then situated on Pearl street, and at the bank had a conversation with the late C. G. Swensberg concerning what had occurred. At the time Mr. Swensberg made the remark: "Well, Dodds, anything that I can do for you or that this little bank can do we are ready to do." Mr. Dodds thanked him for his kindness, but nothing more was said at the time, and the next morning, while Mr. Dodds was working at getting out the machinery, F. A. Hall, then cashier of the bank, came to him and said that he did not know as he had understood what Mr. Swensberg had said the day before, but that they wished him to know that he could have all the money he needed to get started. Although he did not expect to need any help, this circumstance gave Mr. Dodds more courage and confidence than any one thing that had happened. During that day Julius Berkey kindly offered to rent him a part of the George W. Gay building, where he was manufacturing tripods at that time, and after moving there, getting fairly started, and seeing that the tripod business was growing, he knew he would have to seek other quarters. Deciding that No. 43 South Front street offered favoring advantages, he leased the ground from the late J. W. Converse and commenced the erection of a one-story building, 28x60 feet in dimensions, into which he moved on May 3rd. The demand for the machinery manufactured by Mr. Dodds had increased to such an extent by the spring of 1892 that it was apparent that more room was needed, and October 19, 1892, Mr. Dodds succeeded in concluding negotiations with Wilder D. Stevens for that part of the Dean property on which was located the building, 26x94 feet, four stories in height, and including water power equipment. After expending over

\$1,000 on the building, Mr. Dodds moved into it, feeling that he was now situated comfortably, with machinery, premises and accommodations in first-class order. Business continued to prosper until June, 1893, when it seemed as though everyone who was indebted to the firm had concluded to make an assignment under the pressure of the hard times of that period, but through his capable management and excellent financial ability, Mr. Dodds managed to weather the storm, discounting his commercial paper when due and paying his employes every Saturday night.

As business revived and public confidence was restored, the manufacture of special machinery prospered. Orders increased to such an extent eventually that more room became necessary, and in 1907 the fine four-story brick building at No. 181 Canal street was built over the canal. This enabled Mr. Dodds to double his capacity and add to his equipment and output. In 1909 the business was merged into a corporation, and since December 1, 1909, the business has been conducted under the style of the Alexander Dodds Company.

Much of the success of the business has been due to several patents obtained, of which Mr. Dodds invented all except the morticing and boring machine. The first one was procured June 6, 1885, on a wood lathe; another December 31, 1889, on a rubbing machine; and still another April 22, 1890, on an automatic carving machine. Mr. Dodds in June, 1887, patented and invented a dovetailer for making furniture boxes. Some of these, especially Dodds' new gear dovetailing machine, used for dovetailing furniture drawers, and which has made him a fortune, are used in every part of the United States where furniture is manufactured and in numerous foreign countries. The patent for the dovetailing machine was secured June 14, 1887. At this time Mr. Dodds occupies offices at Nos. 451-53 Monroe avenue, Northwest.

On November 10, 1888, Mr. Dodds was married to Mrs. A. J. DeLamarter. Mr. and Mrs. Dodds reside in their own home at No. 325 Benjamin avenue. Mr. Dodds is a member of the Association of Commerce. He is a Republican in politics, but his business affairs have demanded his undivided attention and he has found no time for the activities of the political arena. In December, 1894, he became a member of Columbian Chapter No. 132, R. A. M.; in February, 1895, became a member of DeMolai Commandery No. 5, K. T., and has since taken the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree.

In connection with a biographical sketch of Mr. Dodds, the following editorial appeared in the *Michigan Tradesman*, of December 8, 1909, to which article credit is herewith given for much of the matter that appears in this sketch:

"We laud and celebrate the individual who has achieved extraordinary merit in art, letters, military renown, statesmanship, and fame world-wide rests on such distinctions. Men also become famous in law, jurisprudence, medicine and scientific study and demonstration. Yet all such masters in their several spheres do no more, often not as much, for the well-being of mankind as the ingenious and untiring mechanics who discover something and make it conduce to the benefit of an industry that is the foundation on which rest the stability, livelihood and happiness of many thousands of people. Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war, and no victors are more deserving of acclaim among the chieftains of peace than those who invent something that adds to productive power and successfully apply it to general use. The man who evolves from the fertile mind a contrivance whereby a utility can be developed so as to greatly enlarge capacity to produce useful things and at the same time give permanent employment to thousands who

would otherwise have to struggle for a meager and squalid existence, has done more for community or state than a general, or legislator, or judge, or any other celebrity whose name figures among the galaxy of notables in ordinary historical annals. The foundation of society and state is in the productive industries, for they are the means whereby the population pursues an orderly and prosperous life. In the absence of war and consequent destruction of human life there is a growth of population. Productive capacity must keep pace with this increase of human units or the peoples will lapse into a horde of vagrants, becoming savage, gregarious, degraded and, like hungry, predatory animals, devouring their fellows weaker than themselves. For this reason no one confers a greater benefit upon the country than he who contributes to the enlargement of productive capacity. Not to everyone is given the privilege of adding something of value to the commerce of this world. Those who do enjoy this privilege have not lived their lives in vain and their greatest satisfaction should be the knowledge that their efforts have been of a practical, material benefit to all mankind."

THOMAS J. RAMSDELL. The first distinction to be noticed in the career of Thomas J. Ramsdell is that he was the pioneer lawyer in Michigan north of the Grand River, and for more than half a century his name has been closely linked with both the professional and the industrial interests of the city of Manistee, where he now resides in his eighty-third year. If success consists in a steady betterment of one's material conditions and an increase of one's ability to render service to others, Thomas J. Ramsdell deserves mention as one of the exceptionally successful men of this state.

He was born in Wayne county, Michigan, in 1832, a son of Gannet Ramsdell, who was born in the state of New York in 1802, and came to Michigan during the twenties, a number of years prior to the admission of the state to the Union. As a pioneer he took up a tract of wild land in Wayne county, reclaimed a farm, and became an influential and prominent citizen. In the early days he owned and operated machine shops, was engaged in the buying and shipping of grain, and gauged by the standards of the locality and period was a wealthy man. His home was in Wayne county until his death. Gannet Ramsdell married and brought his wife to Wayne county, and they were the parents of four sons: Ashley, Dyer, Jonathan and Thomas J., the last being the only survivor of this family. The Ramsdell family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in America during the seventeenth century.

Thomas J. Ramsdell was reared on the old homestead farm in Wayne county, and as the opportunities for gaining an education were limited he devised means to supplement his resolute purpose for a higher education. Independent and self-reliant, he did not wait for fortune to overtake him, but went in search of those things which his ambition craved. In early youth he set out for Poughkeepsie, New York, to acquire a college education. A considerable part of his journey was made on foot, and on arriving at his destination entered the law department of a college and while a student maintained himself and paid his tuition from the earnings of his individual labors. He finally completed a course and was graduated Bachelor of Laws. On his return to Michigan Mr. Ramsdell engaged in the practice of his profession at Lansing, the capital city being at that time a mere village. In 1858 Mr. Ramsdell moved to Manistee, then a lumbering town, with all the typical activities and environment of such an industrial center. He was the first lawyer to set up an office not only in Manistee but in the entire region north of Grand river. As a pioneer member of the bar and through his exceptional abil-

ity, he soon came to control a large and representative practice, and through the medium of his profession and his judicious investments laid the foundation of a large fortune. Mr. Ramsdell retired from active professional work in 1894, being at the time one of the oldest and most honored members of the bar of his native state. Since then his time and attention has been given to the supervision of his extensive and important property interests, and his estate is one of the largest in that section of Michigan of which Manistee is the metropolis. His real estate holdings include many improved business and residence properties in Manistee, and he took a leading part in the organization and is still president of the First National Bank of that city.

Thomas J. Ramsdell has been a supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization, and has been one of the dominating figures in public affairs in his section of the state. After Manistee was incorporated under a city charter he served as a member of the first board of aldermen, and also gave valuable service while a representative of the county in the state legislature. For one who began life without financial resources or influence outside of himself, he has filled the years with large and worthy achievement, and throughout his course has been governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor. No citizen has done more to further the best interests of Manistee, and he takes great pride in the city which has been his home since pioneer times.

Mr. Ramsdell married Nettie L. Stanton, who was born at Lansing, Michigan, when that place was a frontier village. To their marriage were born fourteen children, eight of whom are still living. One of the sons, Dr. L. S. Ramsdell, is a leading physician and surgeon of Manistee, and another son, F. W. Ramsdell, has gained distinction in the field of art, and spent a number of years in study in Europe, and has a high reputation among American artists.

ROBERT R. RAMSDELL. A son of Thomas J. Ramsdell, the pioneer lawyer of Manistee, Robert R. Ramsdell is one of the successful business men of that city, and for several years has given most of his time to the management of the large estate founded by his father.

Robert R. Ramsdell was born at Manistee September 25, 1867, and in his youth attended the local schools and finished a course at the high school. Some of his younger years were spent in the west as a cattle rancher, a life that gave him varied experience and adventure. On returning to Michigan he became identified with lumbering, with Manistee as his headquarters, and his success in this field proves a fine capacity for the management of important affairs. His later years have been required almost exclusively in the management of his father's estate, which involves a number of important business enterprises.

Mr. Ramsdell has given his allegiance to the Democratic party, and is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Manistee. Fraternaly his affiliations are with Manistee Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1895 Mr. Ramsdell married Miss Zoe Harris of Chicago. Their two children, Helen E. and Louis S., are students in the public schools of Manistee.

EDMUND C. SHIELDS. One of the most forceful figures in Democratic politics in his state, Edmund C. Shields, has risen to his present position as chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee solely through merit. A man of vast legal learning, with a broad and comprehensive knowledge and understanding of men and affairs, he has on numerous

occasions demonstrated his executive ability and organizing powers, and these, combined with a capacity to recognize and readily grasp opportunities, an energetic and courageous nature, and an attractive personality, make his services of inestimable value to his party.

Mr. Shields has the distinction of being a native son of Michigan, having been born at Howell, Livingston county, December 30, 1871. His grandfather, John Shields, was born in Ireland, and was a pioneer of Wayne county, Michigan, during the early 'thirties. About the year 1840 he removed his family to Livingston county, and there settled on a farm, where he continued to carry on agricultural pursuits for many years, and at the time of his retirement from active labor located at Fowlerville, where his death occurred. Dennis Shields, the father of Edmund C. Shields, was one of Michigan's pioneers and best known legists. He was born at Dearborn, Wayne county, Michigan, September 19, 1836, and received his early education in the primitive common schools of Unadilla, subsequently spending one term in the schools of Ypsilanti. He read law under the preceptorship of Judge H. H. Harmon and Marcus Wilcox, of Howell, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, entering the practice of law in that same year and continuing therein until his death in 1898. He was a man of many attainments, and for years was a familiar figure in the courts of Michigan, where his connection with numerous important cases of jurisprudence brought him prominently and favorably before the public. At one time he was the partner of Judge Person, who is now the senior member of the legal firm of which his son, Edmund C. Shields, is now a member. Dennis Shields married Miss Lydia Lonergan, a native of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, and she died in January, 1910.

Edmund C. Shields attended the graded and high schools of Howell, being graduated from the latter in June, 1889. He subsequently became a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894, and then took the legal course in the same institution, being graduated with his law degree in 1896. During his college career Mr. Shields was prominent in athletics, being a baseball and football hero, and was one of the organizers of the Board of Control of Athletics at the university, which has since developed into a decided factor in keeping college athletics clean and sportsmanlike. Upon his admission to the bar, in 1896, Mr. Shields became associated in practice with his father, but at the end of two years formed a partnership with his brother, Francis J. Shields, at Howell, this connection continuing until August 1, 1913, when he came to Lansing to enter the law firm of Person, Shields & Silsbee. This is now accounted one of the most formidable legal combinations in the state.

It was but natural that a man of Mr. Shields' abilities and energetic nature should enter the strenuous field of politics. Allying himself with the forces of Democracy, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Livingston county by that party in 1900, and succeeded himself in that office in 1902, serving in all four years. Here his talents were given full play, and in 1909, in order to fill a vacancy the leaders of his party chose him as leader of the State Central Committee. In 1910, at the state convention, held at Kalamazoo, he was elected unanimously to that position, and again in 1912 was chosen unanimously to succeed himself. As the leader of his party in the state he has shown himself possessed of every trait of leadership, and the success of Democracy in Michigan may in large part be accredited directly to his sterling efforts. In June, 1913, he was honored by appointment of Governor Ferris to membership on the committee chosen to recompile and codify the state statutes. While a resident of Howell, Mr. Shields rendered signal services as a member of the city

council and the school board. He was a delegate at large to the National Democratic convention, held at Baltimore in 1912, where with his fellow-delegates he did much to advance the presidential interests of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Shields was married to Miss Mary Foley. They have no children.

ELLSWORTH S. ELLIS, M. D. In point of years of continuous practice Dr. Ellis takes precedence of virtually all other members of his profession in the city of Manistee, judicial center of the county of the same name, and he is known and honored as one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of Michigan, where by his character and services he has lent dignity and distinction to the humane vocation to which he has devoted himself with all of zeal and with marked self-abnegation.

Dr. Ellis claims the old Bay State as the place of his nativity and is a scion of a family that was founded in New England in the colonial days. He was born on the homestead farm of his father, near Huntington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the 2d of October, 1848, and is a son of Ebenezer S. and Betsy L. (Hancock) Ellis, both likewise natives of Massachusetts, where the former was born in 1815 and the latter in 1822, their marriage having been solemnized in 1845. The parents passed the closing years of their lives in the state of Massachusetts, and both entered into eternal rest in the year 1892, so that, after long and devoted companionship, in death they were not long divided. Ebenezer S. Ellis devoted his entire active career to agricultural pursuits, and his industry and good management brought to him definite independence and prosperity, though he was by no means a man of wealth. He was originally a Whig and later a Republican in politics, and in the climacteric period prior to the Civil War he was an ardent Abolitionist. He was a zealous member of the Congregational church, as were also his first and his second wives. He was a son of Ebenezer and Ruth (Stiles) Ellis, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut, and his paternal grandfather was Samuel Ellis, who was a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution, and two of whose brothers were killed while serving in the French and Indian war. Ruth (Stiles) Ellis was a daughter of Ashbel Stiles and she was born at Windsor, Connecticut, of which state her ancestors were very early settlers, having there established their home on coming to America from England, in 1634. Ashbel Stiles likewise served in the Revolutionary War, and thus Dr. Ellis is eligible in both the paternal and maternal lines for membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Ebenezer S. Ellis was twice married and he became the father of five children, all of whom are still living: Charles A., the only child of the first union, is a prosperous merchant at Pierport, Manistee county, Michigan; Laura L. is the wife of Mahlon C. Sheldon, of Southhampton, Massachusetts; Dr. Ellis, of this review, was the next in order of birth; Edward A. is a resident of Westfield, Massachusetts; and Benjamin H. is also a resident of Westfield.

Dr. Ellis acquired his early education in the common schools of his native state and supplemented this by higher academic courses in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. In preparation for his chosen life work he finally was matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and in this fine institution he was graduated on the 1st of March, 1876, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For five years thereafter he was engaged in practice at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and for the ensuing five years he was similarly engaged at Ripley, New York. In 1886 he established his home at Manistee, Michigan, and

here he has since continued his able ministrations, his practice having long been large and representative and marked affection and esteem being accorded him by the many families to whom he has given timely assistance in the hours of suffering and distress. His practice is of a general order, but in later years he found special demands upon him in gynecology and obstetrics. He is known and honored throughout this section of the state, not only as a physician, but also as a man of broad human sympathy and tolerance and of invincible integrity in all the relations of life. He is one of the most valued members of the Manistee County Medical Society, of which he is president in 1914, and he is identified also with the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. During his long years of exacting professional work he has not permitted himself to flag in study and investigation, and he thus keeps abreast of the advances made in medical and surgical science.

Dr. Ellis is liberal and loyal as a citizen and while he has had no desire for political preferment he is found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

On the 1st of January, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Ellis to Miss Mary E. Clapp, who was born and reared in Massachusetts, and they have four children: Ellsworth S., Jr., is a resident of the city of Grand Rapids, where he is in the employ of the John S. Noel Company; Fidelia is the wife of John F. Bailey, manager of the New Royal Theater, in Manistee; Frederick has charge of the offices of an iron company at Elk Rapids, Michigan; and Theodore R. is employed in Chicago, by the Germania Fire Insurance Company.

WILBUR E. WARR, editor and manager of the *Daily News*, at Ludington, has been a resident of this city only since 1912, but there is probably no better known newspaper man in Northwestern Michigan at this time. Connected with journalistic work since his sixteenth year, his labors have carried him to various parts of the United States, and his fine talents have received recognition in diversified fields of his chosen profession. Mr. Warr is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and was born March 26, 1880, a son of John W. and Harriet M. (Smith) Warr, natives of Ohio, the former born in 1846 and the latter in 1850, and now residents of Gardena, California.

John W. Warr was a graduate of an Ohio college, and early in life took up educational work, becoming a college professor and subsequently one of the owners of Bryant & Stratton's Business College. For many years he was engaged in editorial work and as a writer for the leading magazines and periodicals, and although he is now living a somewhat retired life frequent articles still come from his prolific pen. There were five children in the family: Percy B., who is the proprietor of a retail merchandise store at Kansas City, Missouri; Bertha M., who is single; Wilbur E.; Archie J., a bookkeeper of Avery, Iowa; and E. N., manager of a foundry and machine shop at San Pedro, California. Mrs. Warr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Wilbur E. Warr received his early education in the public schools of Louisville, and at the age of sixteen years graduated from the Moline (Illinois) high school. Inheriting his father's predilection for literary work, he secured employment at that time in a newspaper office, and subsequently became a reporter for a Moline newspaper, remaining at that prominent manufacturing city for about six years. Following this, he went to Metropolis, Illinois, where he became the proprietor of a weekly publication, but after four years disposed of his interests to take up

special work for Chicago and St. Louis papers. While thus engaged he was sent to Kentucky during the noted Night Rider troubles, during which he had some thrilling experiences, and his reports of the incidents there were printed in leading papers throughout the Middle West. Upon his return he went to Chicago, where he accepted the editorship of a paper, but soon removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he was editor and manager of the *Morning Recorder*, severing his connection therewith to come to Ludington, in 1912, to accept the position of editor of the *Daily News*. Since that time he has also been made manager, and under his direction the sheet is building up a large circulation, having more than doubled its list of subscribers within six months' time. Aside from his duties with this newspaper, Mr. Warr has done a great deal of special writing under the nom de plume of "Bob Linnett."

Mr. Warr was married in 1900 to Miss Pearl N. Giles, of Moline, Illinois. They are consistent members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Warr affiliates fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Politically a Democrat, he has taken a keen interest in the success of his party, which he has aided through the medium of his newspaper as a mold of public opinion. He takes a prominent part in the councils of his party here, and has served as secretary of the county commissioners. Although a very busy man, he is easily approached, and his friends are legion wherever he is known.

REV. EDWARD A. CALDWELL, who has recently become pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Saginaw, Michigan, has labored zealously in the priesthood for more than a quarter of a century. He was born April 7, 1861, in the city of Detroit, a son of Thomas and Margaret (McDonald) Caldwell, who were married at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and are both now deceased. The parents of Father Caldwell were in modest circumstances, but were honest, reliable, God-fearing people and devout members of the Roman Catholic church. In their family there were six sons and one daughter, the latter dying October 15, 1913.

When still a lad, attending the parochial schools of Saginaw, Father Caldwell decided upon devoting his life to the priesthood, although none of his brothers engaged in religious work. He prosecuted his studies in Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, and in 1887 was graduated from the American College of Louvain, Belgium. Upon being ordained his first charge was St. Patrick's Church, at Grand Haven, Michigan, where he spent three years, then going to St. Mary's Church at Big Rapids, where five years were spent, following which he was in charge of St. Mary's Church at Sheboygan for five years, and then was sent to St. Mary's Church, Bay City, where he continued as priest thirteen years. At the last-named place, Father Caldwell accomplished possibly his greatest work. St. Mary's Church of West Bay City was founded in November, 1873, when the building now used as a schoolhouse was dedicated as a church. The erection of the present house of worship was begun in the latter part of May, 1881, and was dedicated November 30th of that year by the Rt. Rev. Casper H. Borgess, Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit, and completed as the fourth church of the diocese in 1883. A very large share of the credit for the erection of this church is due to the untiring and zealous efforts of Father Schutjes. The parish was set off from Bay City in 1873, and the first pastor was Rev. M. G. Cantors, who was succeeded by Father Schutjes in the summer of 1880, and on March 1, 1888, Rev. John Sanson became assistant pastor, a capacity in which he acted until Father Schutjes returned to Europe when the former became pastor. His successor was Father Schrembs, who served eleven years, and was succeeded in October, 1900, by the Rev. Edward A. Caldwell.

with Rev. Anthony O. Bosler as assistant pastor, the latter now being pastor. In 1887 the school was founded by the Catholic Sisters, the old church building being remodeled for school purposes, and it now has 400 pupils, with eight grades, four high school grades and a commercial course, and is placed with the accredited schools of the state. The congregation consists of 350 families, or about 1,600 persons. On October 27, 1913, Father Caldwell bid farewell to those with whom he had labored so long, having been appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church at Saginaw, by Bishop Richter, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Father Dalton. In his new field of labor Father Caldwell will no doubt continue to make his activities a most potent element in the growth and upbuilding of Catholicism. He is a man of congenial disposition, broad and charitable in his views, with a smile and pleasant word for everyone. In his wide circle of friends, he has probably as many Protestant admirers as those of his own faith, while among those with whom he has worked he is greatly beloved. One of his chief characteristics may be said to be his fondness for a good clean joke, and in his rare moments of leisure enjoys a spell of story and anecdote. A learned and able man, he commands the respect of people of all denominations, and his influence has worked for righteousness in whatever locality he has labored.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER PIERCE. The official career of Hon. Charles Sumner Pierce, state superintendent of buildings and grounds, of Lansing, has covered a period of more than twenty years, and his record has been characterized by excellent public services and loyal and conscientious devotion to the best interest of his state. Mr. Pierce is a native of Michigan, born on his father's farm in Redford township, Wayne county, June 12, 1858, and is a son of the late Hon. Onesimus O. Pierce, who was a pioneer of Wayne county. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1809, and came to Michigan in 1837, the same year that the state was admitted to the Union. Mr. Pierce became a farmer in Redford township, accumulated a valuable property through industry and able business management, and was a prominent man in his community and was frequently elected to township offices within the gift of his appreciative fellow-citizens. The mother of Charles Sumner Pierce bore the maiden name of Catherine Blue and was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1818, from whence she accompanied her parents to Wayne county, Michigan in 1836, when this was still a territory. She was here married to Mr. Pierce, who died in 1872, and she survived until 1893.

Charles Sumner Pierce was reared on the home farm and secured his primary education in the district schools. Later he entered the state normal school at Ypsilanti, and after taking the Latin and German courses was graduated in 1882. At that time Mr. Pierce adopted the vocation of educator, and in 1883 became principal of the schools of Au Sable, continuing at the head of those schools for two years. During this time he purchased the *Au Sable and Osceola News*, which he first rechristened *The Saturday Night* and later *The Press*, and published the latter until 1900. In 1884 Mr. Pierce had commenced the study of law, and in 1885 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated with the class of 1887, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon thereafter he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Oscoda, Michigan, in 1888, and in the following year was elected attorney for that village, an office which he held until 1891. He was commissioner of schools of Iosco county during 1891 and 1892, and in the latter year was elected to represent the Twenty-eighth District as a member of the Michigan State Senate, in which distinguished

body he served one term. In 1897 Mr. Pierce was chosen secretary of the Senate, serving in that capacity during the sessions of 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, and in January, 1901, his ability was recognized by his appointment as deputy secretary of state, serving as such until January, 1906. While an incumbent of that office, Mr. Pierce was granted a leave of absence to accept the position of clerk of the House of Representatives, for the session of 1903, and again, under the same circumstances, served as clerk of the House during the session of 1905. Two years later he occupied the same office, and July 1, 1907, was appointed state game, fish and forestry warden, an office which he held for four years, or until July 1, 1911. The special session of the legislature held in 1911 saw Mr. Pierce again chosen as clerk of the House, and two years later he was again honored by that office. In May, 1913, came Mr. Pierce's appointment as superintendent of buildings and grounds at the state capitol, a position which he has continued to hold. Mr. Pierce's official life has been one of intense activity, in which he has displayed executive and administrative talents of a high order. He is widely known in political circles of the state, and has the friendship of men of all parties who have appreciated his steadfast honesty and devotion to high principles.

Mr. Pierce has been twice married. In 1889 he was united with Miss Frances Barnard, of Detroit, who died in 1900, leaving the following children: Barnard, a senior at the University of Michigan, where he is taking the law and literary courses; Virginia, a member of the sophomore class at that institution; and Kenneth, who is attending the Lansing High school. In 1907 Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Charlotte E. Kennedy, of Grand Marais, Michigan, and they have one son—Charles Sumner, Jr.

WILLIAM P. KAVANAUGH. It is no inconsiderable attainment to start a poor boy of sixteen and by years of consecutive endeavor build up a large industry in the fish business, to become president of a bank, and officially connected with several other well known concerns. That is a concise account of Mr. Kavanaugh's present position in the business life at Bay City. What he has he owes to the talents, the energies and the business qualities of his own character.

Born near Guelph, Ontario, Canada, December 25, 1872, William P. Kavanaugh is a son of Peter and Mary (Kelly) Kavanaugh. His father was born in Ireland, came to Canada early in the fifties, followed the trade of saddler and died about 1877. The mother, who was born in Canada, and who had five children, of whom William was the third, after her husband's death moved to Bay City, where she died in 1889 at the age of forty. The son was five years of age, when he lost his father, and from the time he was sixteen he was out in the world on his own resources. In the meantime the public schools of Bay City had given him a fair foundation of learning, and after leaving school he found employment in the fishing industry, which is one of the large and important activities in this section. From a very humble start, he developed a business in which a large force of men are now employed, and he has a trade which is the largest in live fish, and at the same time employs much capital and many hands in the freezing, salting and smoking of fish.

His success in one industry has naturally led him to connection with various other enterprises. His headquarters in the fish business are at Essexville, and he was one of the founders of the State Savings Bank of Essexville, and now its president. This bank is under State supervision and is owned by local people. In August, 1913, its resources were over sixty thousand dollars, the capital stock being twenty thousand,

and its deposits over forty thousand. Mr. Kavanaugh is also director and treasurer of the Royal Coal Company.

A Democrat in politics, he is at this writing a member of the board of estimates, and for the past eight years has taken an active part in civic affairs. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Catholic church, is a member of the Country Club and the Board of Commerce. At Bay City on October 5, 1904, occurred his marriage to Miss Nellie Callahan, who was born in Bay City, a daughter of Dennis Callahan, one of the old settlers of that locality. They have four children, Helen Kavanaugh, William Patrick, Jr., Margaret Kavanaugh, and John Virgil Kavanaugh. The Kavanaugh home is at 242 N. Madison Street in Bay City.

WILLIAM H. GAY. The precedence of the city of Grand Rapids as an industrial and commercial center has been signally fostered through the extensive operations of the extensive manufacturing enterprise of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, which is recognized as the largest and most important of the corporations that have made Grand Rapids a world center for the manufacturing of furniture. The products of the great plant of this company comprise general lines of high-grade furniture and its trade extends into the most diverse sections of the civilized world, with specially wide ramifications, as may be supposed, throughout the United States and the Canadian provinces. He whose name initiates this paragraph is known and honored as one of the most enterprising and progressive business men and most liberal and loyal citizens of Michigan's beautiful "Valley City," and he has done much to further the civic and material advancement of his native city and state. He is president of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company and is a scion of a family whose name has been long and conspicuously identified with large and important business activities in Grand Rapids.

Mr. Gay was born in Grand Rapids on the 30th of May, 1863, and is a son of George W. and Helen (Hovey) Gay, the former of whom was born in Washington county, New York, in 1837, and the latter of whom was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1835. The father passed from the scene of life's mortal endeavors on the 13th of September, 1899, his devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in April of the preceding year. George W. Gay came to Michigan in the year 1859 and forthwith established his residence in the small but promising village of Grand Rapids, which was at that time known principally as a center of lumbering operations. He engaged in the hardware business as one of the pioneer merchants of the city, but about two years later he turned his attention to the manufacturing of furniture. This work of founding a great industrial enterprise was accomplished in the year 1863, when he became associated with William A. and Julius Berkey, under the firm name of Berkey Brothers & Company. From a modest inception was built up an industry that is now one of the largest and most important of its kind in the world, and it is fortunate that the names of the founders of the business are still retained in the corporate title under which the enterprise is conducted, for this is given enduring recognition of men who played a large part in the industrial and general development and upbuilding of the second city of Michigan. With the passing of the years the manufacturing business of the firm expanded rapidly in scope and importance, and in 1873, as a matter of commercial and financial expediency, the concern was incorporated under the title of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, which has been retained during the long intervening years, the extensive operations of the company being based on a capital stock of \$900,000 at the present time.



GEORGE W. GAY

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In Grand Rapids the year 1861 bore record of the marriage of George W. Gay to Miss Helen Hovey, who was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Michigan, her father, William Hovey, who was born in Massachusetts and who had been a prominent architect and contractor in the city of Boston, having come to Michigan in 1857. Mr. Hovey built up a successful contracting business in Grand Rapids, but he soon became one of the influential figures in the development of the fine gypsum mines which were destined to make "Grand Rapids plaster" a famous commercial product, and in this field of enterprise he was the valued representative of a number of substantial Eastern capitalists. Mr. Hovey passed the remainder of his life in Grand Rapids, and his name merits enduring place on the roster of those who aided in the early development of the city's industrial activities. George W. Gay, who began his independent career as a youth with no special financial resources, achieved large and worthy success as one of the world's productive workers, and he was long numbered among the representative men of affairs in Grand Rapids, even as he was a citizen imbued with utmost loyalty and public spirit. His father, Joel Gay, was a native of Massachusetts, but became a farmer in the state of New York, where he took up his residence in an early day and where he continued to reside until his death. George W. Gay was a stalwart and well-fortified advocate of the principles of the Republican party and, while he had no definite ambition for political preferment, his sense of civic duty caused him to consent to serve in various municipal offices in Grand Rapids, including that of member of the board of aldermen and that of member of the board of police and fire commissioners. Both he and his wife were most zealous members of the Fountain Street Baptist church of Grand Rapids, and in the same he held the office of deacon for a number of years. He was a man of noble character and much business ability, and his name shall be held in lasting honor in the city in which he long lived and labored and to the advancement of which he contributed in most generous measure. Of the two children surviving him, the elder is William H., of this review, who has proved his worthy successor in the direction of the affairs of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, and the younger is Gertrude Gay Carman, who is the wife of Charles W. Carman, her husband having been for a number of years a valued member of the faculty of the celebrated Lewis Institute, in the city of Chicago, and being now a representative farmer of Kent county.

William H. Gay attended the public schools of Grand Rapids until he had completed the curriculum of the high school. His health was somewhat delicate at this stage of his career, and in order to obtain the fullest amount of fresh air and a quota of incidental physical exercise he sought outdoor work. After being thus engaged for a time, he entered the factory of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, and with this great establishment he has literally grown up, his experience having been such as to familiarize him with all details of the business of which he is now the able executive head. Besides holding preferment as president of the company, he is also the general manager of the business, and his regime in this capacity has shown by results his distinctive administrative capacity and progressive policies. Mr. Gay has other important capitalistic interests than those represented in the great corporation of which he is president. He is a director of each of the following named and representative financial institutions of Grand Rapids: The Fourth National Bank, the Commercial Savings Bank, the People's Savings Bank, and the Michigan Trust Company, besides which he is a stockholder in other financial and industrial corporations. He devotes the greater part of his time and attention to his executive responsibilities

as president and general manager of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, and is ever found ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of movements and enterprises projected for the civic and material advancement of his native city, where his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. In politics Mr. Gay is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but he has had no desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. He holds membership in the Baptist church, and Mrs. Gay is a member of the Congregational church. They are prominent in the representative social activities of Grand Rapids, and their beautiful home is known for its gracious hospitality.

In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gay to Miss Netta Cole, daughter of the late Edwin Cole, who was long a representative shoe merchant of Grand Rapids, in which city Mrs. Gay was born and reared.

JULIUS ERASTUS THATCHER. Manager of the Thatcher Real Estate Exchange, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building at Detroit, Julius E. Thatcher is a native of Michigan. He was born at Pontiac, Oakland county, May 27, 1859, son of Erastus and Fanny Elizabeth (Richardson) Thatcher. Grandfather Asa Thatcher, a native of Connecticut, was a soldier in Washington's army during the Revolutionary war. Julius E. Thatcher is one of the few men still living who had grandfathers as revolutionary soldiers and is probably the only member of the Michigan Chapter of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution so distinguished. The Thatchers have a long and interesting genealogy. The first of the name was Rev. Thomas Thatcher, founder and first pastor of the Old South church in Boston, one of the shrines of American patriotism. Coming from England to America as early as 1635, and residing for a time in the Plymouth colony of Massachusetts and subsequently moving to Boston, Rev. Thomas Thatcher performed his first ceremony service as a minister in what was known as the old Cedar Meetinghouse, on the site of which was subsequently erected Old South church, an institution that had peculiar relations with the events of colonial and revolutionary history.

Erastus Thatcher, father of the Detroit business man, was born at North Bennington, Vermont, October 30, 1825, and died in Washington, D. C., December 25, 1898. In the early fifties coming to Michigan and locating at Pontiac, his learning and ability quickly made him a man of prominence. He had been educated in Amherst College, was a lawyer by profession and training, served as first mayor of Pontiac, and practiced law in that city until a short time before the Civil war, when his interests were transferred to Saginaw, where as a merchant his success was as great as had been his work in the law. In 1876 occurred his removal to Washington, D. C., and at the time of his death he was serving as editor of the Washington Law Reporter. A man of versatile talents and abilities, his success in each field of endeavor was clear-cut, and his associates regarded him as a leader and an authority. Fanny Elizabeth Richardson, to whom he was married in Pontiac, was a native of New York state, of Quaker stock, daughter of Peter Richardson, who became a pioneer farmer of Oakland county in Michigan. Mrs. Erastus Thatcher died in 1895 at the age of sixty-two.

After finishing his education in the Ann Arbor high school, Julius E. Thatcher in 1880 entered the service of the United States Weather bureau at Washington. That service, almost like that of the army, involved much change of residence, and in 1889 the department sent him to Texas, where he worked as a weather forecaster for about three years.

On leaving the government service Mr. Thatcher engaged in the insurance business at Trenton, New Jersey, as agency director for the New York Life Insurance Company. He was in the bond and banking business at Chicago until 1910, at which time the Thatcher Real Estate Exchange was established in Detroit. Mr. Thatcher is the owner of some valuable improved real estate in Detroit, and is a member of the Detroit Real Estate Board and of the Detroit Board of Commerce. His wife before her marriage was Miss Maude A. Metcalf, a native of Rome, New York, and a daughter of Eliot and Mira A. (Metcalf) Metcalf. Eliot Metcalf was in the direct line of descent from the Eliot family from which is also descended Professor Charles Eliot, formerly of Harvard University. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher have one daughter, Vera.

ARTHUR ELLIOTT OWEN, M. D. Few among the younger generation of Michigan physicians have gained a more substantial reputation in the special field of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, than that which has crowned the career of Dr. Arthur Elliott Owen, of Lansing. He is a native of Michigan and a descendant of two pioneer families of the state, those of Owen and Gardutt. He was born on the family farm in Grand Blanc township, Genesee county, Michigan, October 6, 1882, and is a son of William Elliott and Ella Mary (Gardutt) Owen.

The Owen family is of Welsh stock, but its members have been in America for at least four generations, the Michigan settler being William Owen, who was a native of New York state and came to Michigan during the early days of the history of this commonwealth. Taking up land in Grand Blanc township, of the present site thereof, he cleared and improved a good farm, and there spent the remaining years of his long, active and useful life. The farm is still in the possession of the Owen family. William Elliott Owen was born on the old homestead, which he inherited from his father, and resided on it for a number of years, but subsequently removed to the village of Grand Blanc, although he continued to superintend the operations on the home place. In 1894 Mr. Owen left Grand Blanc and went to the city of Detroit, and there has continued to reside to the present time. Ella Mary Gardutt, the mother of Doctor Owen, was born at Drayton Plains, Michigan, a daughter of Richard Gardutt, a Michigan pioneer, and she also survives and resides in Detroit.

The primary education of Doctor Owen was secured in the village schools of Grand Blanc, and subsequently he entered the Central High school, Detroit, from which he was graduated in 1903. At that time he took up the study of medicine, and a short time later became a student in the Detroit College of Medicine, being graduated from that noted institution with the class of 1907, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the following year he embarked upon the practice of his profession at Lansing, as assistant to Doctor Foster, with which well-known physician he continued two years, and then succeeded him in practice. Since that time Doctor Owen has established a professional business that extends all over Ingham county, confining himself to treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Doctor Owen has been a constant and close student of his profession, and has spent much of his time in research and investigation. In 1910 he furthered his fine training by a trip to Europe, where he took post-graduate work in the cities of London, England, and Vienna, Austria. He belongs to the Ingham County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His finely-appointed offices are located at No. 128 West Allegan street, where he has a large medical library and the finest instruments known to the profession. Fraternally, Doctor Owen is iden-

tified with Lansing Lodge No. 66, of the Masonic order, and Lansing Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Doctor is unmarried.

CHARLES N. BELCHER has been a member of the Manistee County Bar during the past twelve years. The name Belcher is the old French for "Bel chere"—good company. "Bon compagnon," or goodfellow, would be another form. Chaucer has it, "For cosyng and eek for bele cheer."

Kingswood, Wiltshire, England, has been the seat of the Belcher family for centuries. The family coat of arms is Poly of six or (gold) and gules (red) a chief vair. The family crest was a greyhound's head erased (i. e. not "couped" or cut off, but torn off) ermine. The motto, "Loyal au Mort"—Loyal even to death.

The Belcher family in America is traced directly back to one of the family who came to the colonies on the Mayflower. Later one of the family became Governor of New Jersey, and another of New Hampshire.

Elisha Belcher, the grandfather of Charles N. Belcher, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1810, and in 1826 came to Michigan. He became a lawyer of exceptional ability and for a number of years served on the bench, dying in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1852.

C. M. Belcher, father of Charles N. Belcher, was born at Kalamazoo in 1839. He was a member of Co. I, First Michigan Cavalry, during the Civil War, the last thirteen months of which he was confined in Andersonville, Libby and other southern prisons. He was married in 1868 to Nellie Norton, who was born at Cooper, Michigan, in 1843, her parents having come to Michigan from Connecticut. Mr. Belcher was engaged in the cattle business in south-western Kansas for a number of years. He now resides at Manistee.

Charles N. Belcher was born at Otsego, Michigan, in 1876. He received the degree of A. B. in 1898 from Kansas University, and M. A. from the same institution in 1899. He graduated from the Law School at the University of Michigan in 1901. He was married to Elizabeth May Vickers of Paola, Kansas, January 1, 1903.

Mrs. Belcher secured her degree of A. B. from the University of Kansas in 1899, and M. A. from the University of Michigan in 1902. She is prominent in club work in Manistee. Mr. and Mrs. Belcher have two daughters, Helen aged eight years, and Hazel, aged six years.

Mr. Belcher has offices in the First National Bank Building. While his practice is general, he has specialized in commercial and real estate law. He is a Republican in politics and has served as prosecuting attorney of Manistee County, as United States commissioner, and as a member of the School Board of Manistee city schools, of which he was secretary for five years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being Past Exalted Ruler of B. P. O. E. No. 250.

DRS. W. AND C. M. RYNO. It is not unusual to find the members of a family showing a predilection for the same line of business or profession, the son inheriting from the father the qualities which have made for success in a chosen field. Particularly is this true in the science of medicine, and an illustration in point may be found in the persons of Drs. Wakeman and Corydon Mott Ryno, father and son, of Benton Harbor, who are numbered among the most prominent physicians of South-western Michigan.

The Ryno family is accounted one of the pioneer organizations of Berrien county, where the founder was a worthy citizen, and the two succeeding generations have proven themselves worthy to bear the name of

the Michigan pioneer, John Boice Ryno. That stalwart early settler was born at Ovid, Seneca county, New York, April 2, 1821, and was a son of John Stites Ryno, a native of Westfield, New Jersey. He removed from Jersey to Seneca county, New York, and died there in 1825. John Boice Ryno married at Trumanburg, New York, Sabra Garrett, who was born at that place. Losing his father at the age of four years, John B. Ryno acquired only a common school education in the schools of Seneca county, and when a youth of seventeen years began an apprenticeship to the trade of blacksmith. In 1851, seeking a new field for his activities, he came to the West, securing some wild land in Hagar township, Berrien county, where his family joined him in 1856. In 1859 Mr. Ryno traded his wild land for an improved farm near Coloma, in Watervliet township and removed thereto, and there carried on blacksmithing and farming until 1860, when, after losing an eye he gave up his trade and concentrated his entire energies upon the pursuits of the soil, and continued to be so engaged until the time of his death, April 18, 1900, Mrs. Ryno having died in 1889. He was originally a Whig in his political views, and subsequently became a Lincoln Republican, giving his support to that party during the remainder of his life, although he was not an office seeker, he always took a good and public-spirited citizen's interest in affairs of a political character.

Dr. Wakeman Ryno, son of John Boice Ryno, was born at Lodi, Seneca county, New York, June 9, 1849. He received his literary education in the common schools at Coloma, and subsequently attended the Trumanburg (New York) Academy. He was a lad of seven years when he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and here he grew up amid rural surroundings, but was not satisfied to remain a farmer, and with the intention of entering upon a professional career took up the study of medicine. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1872, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and two years later took post-graduate work at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. In 1872 he entered upon the practice of his profession, at Coloma, where he remained in the enjoyment of a successful patronage until 1891, and in that year came to Benton Harbor, where he has since continued. The doctor was one of the organizers of the Berrien County Medical Society in 1873; member of the State Medical Society, 1886, and the American Medical Association, 1886; Michigan Cremation Society, 1887; also a member of the F. A. M., K. T. and S. A. R. He is the author of "Amen," an astro-theological work, 1910; and "The Ryno Family," now ready for the press.

In 1875 Doctor Ryno was married at Kalamazoo, Michigan, to Miss Hannah Jane Rosa, who was born in Hagar township, Berrien county, Michigan, daughter of Wallace Rosa, a pioneer of that township. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Rosa enlisted in a Michigan regiment of volunteers, as did his three brothers, but while they all returned safely home at the end of their periods of enlistment, Mr. Rosa died as a prisoner of war in the horrible Andersonville stockade, of starvation.

Dr. Corydon Mott Ryno, son of Dr. Wakeman Ryno, was born at Coloma, Berrien county, Michigan, January 31, 1876, and early gave evidence of a predilection for his father's profession. He received his early education in the public schools, and after some preparation entered Rutgers College, N. J., where he was graduated in the class of 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. He then continued his medical studies under his father's preceptorship for a short time, and then entered the medical department of Yale University, there receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. Succeeding this, Doctor Ryno spent a year in study and travel in Europe, and in 1903 returned to Benton Harbor and joined his father in practice. Doctor Ryno has also been prominent

in public affairs in the city, having been elected alderman in 1909. In 1910 he was elected to the mayoralty, but in 1912 met with defeat, only to be re-elected to that office in 1914. He is giving his city a good, clean and business-like administration, which has been characterized by progress and advancement in civic affairs.

On July 16, 1902, Doctor Ryno was married to Miss Ida Eder, of Chicago, and they have three children: Dorothea, Elizabeth and Jane. Doctor Ryno is a member of the Berrin County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He belongs also to Lake Shore Lodge No. 298, F. & A. M., to Michigan Consistory of the thirty-second degree and to Saladin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

HON. ORVICE R. LEONARD. In business circles Mr. Leonard is best known in Detroit and through Michigan as general agent in the Lower Peninsula for the National Surety Company of New York, and is an insurance man of long and varied experience, both in this state and elsewhere. Mr. Leonard has recently completed his second term in the Michigan legislature, where his service was particularly valuable in insurance legislation and also in the investigation of the affairs of the Pere Marquette railroad system. A successful business man, he has also been honored at various times with important offices and his home has been in Detroit for more than twenty-years.

Orvice R. Leonard is a New-Englander by birth, born at Keene, New Hampshire, September 24, 1865. His parents were Henry O. and Harriette (Hendrick) Leonard. Henry O. Leonard was born in Vermont in 1839, the son of Oliver R. Leonard, a native of that state and a descendant of an old New England family. Henry O. Leonard was for four and a half years in the service of the government during the Civil war, and though enlisting as a private soldier on account of his fine penmanship was detailed for clerical work in the field department. As a boy he had learned fine finish work in cabinet making and kindred lines, and that was the basis of his regular vocation all his life, being employed on the higher class of work on pianos and wagons. His career was spent in Vermont and New Hampshire until his declining years, and he now makes his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Baptist church. His wife, Harriette Hendrick, was born in New Hampshire in 1836 and died in 1887. Ancestors in both the Leonard and Hendrick lines served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812.

Mr. Orvice R. Leonard grew up and received his educational advantages in the two New England states of Vermont and New Hampshire, attending the public schools of Keene and also of Brattleboro, Vermont, and was also a student in the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River. His business experiences began as clerk in a mercantile store, and was varied by considerable work as a piano and organ tuner. After coming to Detroit in 1890 Mr. Leonard was for two years chief clerk in the office of Register of Deeds in Wayne county. This was followed by eleven years in the bond business. In 1903 Mr. Leonard became resident manager in Detroit for the National Surety Company, and since 1908 has served that company as general agent for the Lower Peninsula and under his management that company has a well fortified position in all parts of the state.

Mr. Leonard has had an interesting military career. Back in Vermont he spent nine years in the National Guards, and after coming to Michigan was in the Michigan Naval Reserve, and during the Spanish-American war went with that notable organization on the famous cruise on board the

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U. S. S. Yosemite, a ship that won unusual honors while in Cuban waters. Since locating in Detroit he has been more or less actively identified with the Republican party, and has accepted several appointments outside the usual routine of public office. In 1906 President Roosevelt appointed him the first marshal of the United States court for China, and for several months he was located at Shanghai. President Taft, in 1910, made him supervisor of census for the first district of Michigan. In the same year came his first election to the Michigan legislature as representative of the first district in Wayne county, and in 1912 he was re-elected, his plurality the second time being nearly 3,000. During the session of 1913 Mr. Leonard was chairman of the committee on insurance in the House, and the various important insurance measures that were considered and enacted in the law bore the impress of his thorough experience and judgment. However, his time was chiefly taken up in that session with the investigation of the Pere Marquette Railroad system. It was largely due to his efforts that the bill was passed for the organization of the Michigan Naval Reserve. Mr. Leonard is a member of the Episcopal church, affiliates with the Masonic and Odd Fellows order, and belongs to the Detroit Athletic Club and other clubs.

GEORGE WHITFIELD PARKER. Prominent in railway traffic circles in Detroit, George Whitfield Parker is one of the well known and active business men and civic leaders of the Michigan metropolis, and outside of his immediate and chief business has connections with a number of the commercial and social organizations of the city. His family has been prominent in the city for a great many years, and Mr. Parker is a native son of Detroit.

George Whitfield Parker was born in Detroit, May 5, 1870, a son of Thomas and Helen Dodsley (Watts) Parker. The parents were born and married in England, coming to the United States about the close of the Civil war. Their first home was in Cincinnati, Ohio, from there they came to Michigan, and after a residence of brief duration at Saginaw, located in Detroit. Thomas Parker was an expert in the manufacture of leather belting, and that was his line of work for many years. In the religious life of Detroit he had a very active part. Reared a Methodist, on coming to Detroit, he identified himself with the Jefferson Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, a church which at that time had its home at the corner of Jefferson and St. Aubin Avenues. The subsequent removal of that church caused Mr. Parker to affiliate with the Memorial Presbyterian Church at the corner of Joseph Campau Avenue and Clinton Streets. The pastor of the Memorial Church was the Rev. Cooper, D. D., who had been a lifelong friend of Mr. Parker. With that church he continued a working member, and was also a ruling elder. Some years later the family home was moved to the northern part of Detroit, and there the late Mr. Parker became a member of the Highland Park Presbyterian church, in which he was a ruling elder at the time of his death. He died July 15, 1907, at the age of seventy-three and his widow survives, being now in her seventy-third year.

George W. Parker, during his boyhood in Detroit, attended the Duffield school, and the Central high school. His equipment for life was further improved by attendance at the Detroit Business University. His first regular position on the ladder of advancement was as a clerk in MacFarland's Book Store, a well known old shop, which in those years stood on the site now occupied by the Majestic Building. After three months' experience in the book shop, Mr. Parker found a place with greater opportunities, and which opened the way for his permanent career. He entered the office of James H. Muir, of the Grand Trunk Railway,

and continued in the traffic department of that road in different capacities, including work as rate clerk, chief clerk, soliciting freight agent, and traveling freight agent, until September 4, 1900. At that date came his resignation in order to take the place of general express and freight agent of the Detroit United Railway, and its suburban lines. That is the important office which Mr. Parker holds at the present time, in transportation affairs centering at Detroit. He is one of the best known traffic officials in the city, and has served as secretary three years and president three years of the Detroit Transportation Club.

On October 8, 1910, Mr. Parker accepted the honorary position as a member of the Perry Victory Centennial Commission for the state of Michigan. He has since acted as chairman of the Michigan Committee, and has also been a member of the executive committee of the Interstate Board of the Perry Victory Commission, this committee having charge of the erection of the memorial of that celebration at Put-in-Bay, September 10th, and 11th, 1913. Among other social and civic relations enjoyed by Mr. Parker is his membership with the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Detroit Boat Club and the Detroit Athletic Club (New). He is prominent in Y. M. C. A. work and a member of the First Presbyterian church.

On June 20, 1906, Mr. Parker married Mary C. McGregor, who was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, a daughter of Robert B. and Anne McGregor, now residents of Detroit.

JOHN LEO BURKART, M. D. One of Michigan's able surgeons and stirring and helpful citizens is Dr. John Leo Burkart, of Big Rapids, secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health and for many years prominently identified with medical and National Guard affairs. Doctor Burkart is a Canadian by birth, born in County Norfolk, Ontario, February 28, 1853, and is a son of the late Anselem Burkart, of Canada and Michigan, who was a native of Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1851, settling in County Norfolk, Ontario, Canada, where a brother, Sefrin Burkart, was then residing.

The first of the family to come to America was William Burkart, the eldest brother of Anselem Burkart, a musician, who emigrated in about the year 1845 and settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a musician in the bands of the old circus men, Barnum and Van Amburg, and was a member of the band which played for Jenny Lind, "the Swedish nightingale," on her first tour of America under the management of P. T. Barnum. Anselem Burkart, the father of Doctor Burkart, learned the moulding trade in Germany and in Canada he and his brother Sefrin established a foundry at Delhi, in the county of Norfolk. There Mr. Burkart married the daughter of Squire Patrick Doyle of Talbot street, a native of Ireland and a noted pioneer of that county. Later Anselem Burkart sold stoves throughout Ontario, traveling through the country in a wagon and selling direct to the people, thus disposing of the first stove sold in that county. In 1882 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he became a traveling salesman, and continued to be so engaged until within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1899, when he was seventy-seven years of age. Mrs. Burkart still survives, and is now making her home with her son, Doctor Burkart, at Big Rapids.

The primary education of Doctor Burkart was acquired in the Canadian grammar schools, following which he was prepared for college at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and began the study of medicine in 1870 at Ingersoll. Entering Victoria Medical College (now a part of the University of Toronto) he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in May, 1874, and at once entered upon the practice of his chosen

profession at Beechville, County Oxford, Ontario. In 1876 Doctor Burkart spent some time in Philadelphia, and in the fall of the same year attended Trinity Medical College (now a part of the University of Toronto), there receiving his M. B. degree in 1877. Following this he took the examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons and next became a licentiate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, subsequently opening a drug store at Thamesford, County Oxford, Ontario, where he also practiced medicine for four years. In 1881 Doctor Burkart came to Big Rapids, Michigan, to accept a partnership with Dr. W. A. Hendricks, and at the same time became attending surgeon to Mercy Hospital, Big Rapids, which position he held until he moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1895. In 1894 he was appointed captain and assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment Infantry, Michigan National Guards, in 1895 removed to Grand Rapids, and in April, 1898, went with his regiment into the Spanish-American War. While absent from the city, he was appointed, May 1, 1898, city physician of the city of Grand Rapids. Doctor Burkart went into service as captain and assistant surgeon of the Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the period of the war, seeing service at Tampa and Fernandino, Florida, and Huntsville, Alabama. Upon being mustered out of the army, October 27, 1898, he took up his duties as city physician of Grand Rapids, from which office he retired in June, 1900.

In July, 1900, Doctor Burkart was offered and accepted an appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the medical corps of the United States army and served his first tour of three years duty in the Philippine Islands, seeing active service in the Department of the Vizayas, returning to the United States in 1903. During all this time he continued to hold his commission in the Michigan National Guard, and in June, 1903, was promoted major and surgeon of the Second Michigan Infantry, serving with his regiment in the joint military manœuvres at West Point. On February 1, 1904, the Doctor returned to the Philippines and served his second tour of duty as acting assistant surgeon of the Medical Corps, and in the fall of 1906 was assigned to duty at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and subsequently at Fort Wayne, Detroit. He retired from the service December 22, 1908, to return to Big Rapids to take up private practice. Doctor Burkart was appointed secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health, with headquarters at Lansing, in December, 1913, and took up his duties February 1, 1914. He is a valued member of the Mecosta County Medical Society and of the Michigan State Medical Society, having served as president of the surgical section of the latter society and as president of the Tri-County Medical Society of Northern Michigan. He held the chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics at the Grand Rapids Medical School, and is department adjutant of the Department of Michigan of the Spanish-American War Veterans Society. Doctor Burkart resigned from the Michigan National Guard in 1904 being the first officer to be retired under the new law regulating retirement therefrom. He has been prominent in Catholic fraternal affairs in Michigan, having served as grand president, grand medical examiner, grand chancellor and in other capacities in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Michigan, was a charter member of Grand Rapids Council of the Knights of Columbus, and belongs to the Woodmen and the Independent Order of Foresters.

Doctor Burkart was married in 1888 to Ellen Jane McGurkin, a sister of Gen. William T. McGurkin, who is prominently known in Grand Rapids and throughout the state. Four daughters have been born to this union, namely: Mary Clarissa, Helen Alphonsa, Gertrude Philomena, and Catherine Harriet, all at present attending the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

ROBERT DANIEL TRIPP. If to be the founder of one's own fortune, to face seemingly insuperable difficulties, and by untiring perseverance make a name widely known and respected, be to hold an honored record, then Robert Daniel Tripp is worthy of a foremost place on the roll of men who have helped to build up the city of Petoskey. A native son of this place, although he is still a young man, his career has been one of striking accomplishments in varied fields of endeavor, and his versatility has been shown by his connection with widely diverging vocations.

Robert Daniel Tripp was born at Petoskey, Michigan, February 6, 1878, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Gorden) Tripp, residents of this city. His father, a native of Canada, was in his early life widely known as a soldier of fortune who passed through numerous exciting experiences in the early days of the Far West, being a chum, associate and friend of Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"). During the Civil War he enlisted in the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and took a conspicuous part in the activities of that famous organization, also being active in the capture of many desperadoes and bushwhackers during the days of the black-hearted Quantrell and the James boys. Mr. Tripp wooed and won his bride, a native of Mississippi, while on his campaign in that state, and at the close of the war came to Midland, Michigan, and settled on wild land, hewing a farm out of the woods. There he resided until the year 1876, when he sold out and moved to Bear Creek township, Emmet county, Michigan, securing another farm, which he homesteaded, and which was also improved into a valuable property. Mr. Tripp retired from farming and in 1904 moved to Petoskey here becoming a member of the police force. Mr. Tripp is a Mason, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree, and is a Republican in his political views. He and his wife have been the parents of ten children, as follows: Marion, who met an accidental death at the age of seventeen years, being drowned in Traverse Bay; Willard, who was fifteen years old when accidentally killed by a lumber pile falling on him; Henry and Bartlett, who both died in childhood; a daughter, who died in infancy; Albert, who was last heard from seven years ago when at Alabatt, in the Philippine Islands, a soldier during the Philippine insurrection in the command of Gen. Fred Funston; Robert Daniel; Ralph Ray, who is a resident of Toledo, Ohio; Orrell, who is the wife of Samuel Dodge and resides at Bay Shore, Michigan; and Effie, who is the wife of George Brill, of Walloon Lake, Michigan.

Robert Daniel Tripp was ten years of age when he left school to accept a position in the handle works (Brown's) at Petoskey, and subsequently worked on farms until learning the trade of cooper. For a time he was employed at the heading mills at Bay Shore, and then spent a year as a sailor, in the meantime working in the lumber woods during the winter months. Realizing the need of further education, on every opportunity he applied himself faithfully to his studies, chief among which was mathematics, in which he became very proficient. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Tripp enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, continuing to serve therewith until the close of hostilities, when he returned to his home. Three months later, when President McKinley declared war upon the Philippines, he went to Chicago and enlisted in the Thirtieth United States Volunteer Infantry, and went to the islands and engaged in various battles and skirmishes, seeing a great deal of active service. On his return to Michigan, Mr. Tripp began a course in civil engineering and mathematics and eventually secured a position as assistant engineer under Fred Williams, with whom he worked during 1901-5, learning every detail of this profession. In 1906 Mr. Tripp was appointed city engineer of Petoskey,

by Mayor George Raycraft, a position which he has continued to hold to the present time, with the exception of one year, and during a part of that time devoted himself to the building of three miles of stone road as one of the contractors. When his contract was completed, Mr. Tripp went to Florida and was engaged for some time in surveying in Orange and Seminole counties, and upon his return was again appointed city engineer and resumed his duties as such. Mr. Tripp has thoroughly mastered the details and practical application of the storm sewer system, extending to sanitary sewerage and water works, and during his incumbency of his present office has built the greater part of the streets in the business portion of the city, of asphaltic concrete, without the aid of a consulting engineer. A septic tank project is now under way, under Mr. Tripp's supervision, and will be completed in 1914, at a cost of several thousand dollars. An active Democrat in his political views, Mr. Tripp has long taken an active interest in public affairs, and in 1906 his popularity was demonstrated when he was elected county surveyor, the first Democrat in eighteen years to hold a county office in Emmet county. Fraternally, Mr. Tripp has been active as a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in both of which orders he has numerous friends. Mr. Tripp has been the architect of his own fortunes, and as one of his community's self-educated, self-made men is entitled to the high esteem and respect in which he is universally held by the people of the communities in which his labors have been prosecuted and his successes accomplished.

On August 16, 1905, Mr. Tripp was married at the home of the bride, in Bear Creek township, Emmet county, to Miss Minnie Bohm, a native of Saginaw, Michigan, and a daughter of Karl and Sophia Bohm, and to this union there have come two children, Ruth, born December 15, 1909. Mrs. Tripp is a devoted member of the German Lutheran church. The family resides in a pleasant home at Petoskey, where their many friends are frequently entertained.

JOHN TAYLOR NICHOLS. This prominent lawyer of Detroit, where he has been active in his profession, and also as a business man for the last twenty years, is a representative in the third generation of the Nichols family, which has probably contributed more to the development of manufacturing and industry in the state of Michigan than any other individual family group. The grandfather of Mr. Nichols, the lawyer, was John Nichols, one of the founders and for many years president of Nichols & Shepard Company, of Battle Creek manufacturers. His father is Hon. Edwin C. Nichols, who still has a guiding hand in the industrial fortunes of the city of Battle Creek and is president of the Nichols and Shepard Company. Mr. John T. Nichols himself has an executive position as vice president in the great company founded by his father, and developed largely by its members. In a history of the notable personalities of the State of Michigan, there is an obvious propriety in giving space to the record of the various members of the Nichols family.

The late John Nichols, the pioneer of the name in Michigan, was born at Liverpool, Onondaga county, New York, January 1, 1814, came to Michigan territory in 1835, and after a long and remarkable career died at his home in Battle Creek, April 15, 1891. John Nichols was one of the remarkable men of the last century. His work was largely created, and his industry and character became the foundation on which rests the material prosperity of one of Michigan's larger cities. Personally he was a man of untiring industry, great executive capacity, indomitable energy and perseverance, and never faltered before the untried obstacles that

barred his way. Business sagacity was less an element in his success than solid ability to do and direct others in doing.

His parents, Eliakim and Sally Nichols were early settlers of western New York. It was in practically a pioneer community that John Nichols spent his youth, and had only limited schooling in the modern sense. When thirteen years old he began figuring his own fortune, and at Palmyra became an apprentice to the moulder's and iron foundry trade. This trade became the basis for his subsequent career. In 1834 at the age of twenty, he married Miss Nancy C. Galloway. They had an unusually long and happy wedded life, which was prolonged beyond their golden wedding anniversary, until the death of Mrs. Nichols, December 26, 1892.

In 1835 John Nichols brought his young wife to the territory of Michigan, the settlement of which was only begun in most of the southern counties. After one year in Lenawee county he found work in the machine shops then maintained by the state of Michigan, which was constructing the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1848, he went west and located at Battle Creek, which thereafter was his home, and was the seat of his larger enterprise. He was first engaged in the manufacture of stoves, plows and other farm implements and iron castings. To his plant were afterwards added facilities for making engines, saw mill and grist mill machinery. In 1850 he crossed the plains into California, but after a brief residence there returned, and formed a partnership with David Shepard, thus beginning the firm name which has continued for more than sixty years, and now has an international reputation wherever agriculture flourishes.

Their earliest output was one of the crude types of grain threshers in use during the decade of the fifties. They made a good machine, however, and they invented great improvements which soon made it the leading threshing machine of its day and generation. Their business ever since has kept abreast of the inventions and facilities of each succeeding decade. It was largely owing to the genius and practical business talent of Mr. Nichols that the product acquired its popularity, and in a few years the first shop was unable to fill the orders for the "Vibrator" threshing machine as it was called. In 1870 a stock company was organized, and extensive works were built on the east side of Battle Creek, at the place now called Nichols Station. The late John Nichols was not only a great industrial captain, but he also possessed a generous public spirit and interest in the welfare of his fellow men. He was the first to undertake the building of homes for workingmen, and he did much to make the lives of his employes more comfortable. The Nichols Memorial Hospital in Battle Creek is a monument to his substantial interest in his community. In politics he was first a Whig and afterwards equally loyal to the Republican principles. He never sought office and was quite content to do his duty through the avenues of private citizenship. A great lover of forest and streams, he was an eager sportsman, and for many years it was his delight to take a party of invited friends into the wilds of the north and west during the autumn hunting season. For forty-four successive years did he follow this most interesting habit, and the "Vibrator" hunting party, of which he was the host and directing spirit, with its multitude of people, its pack of hounds and the camp equipage and supplies for entertaining most royally his friends and the passers-by for many week, was one of the notable events of each season. Many scores of men in Michigan and elsewhere will recall with interest and pleasure his generous hospitality.

The late John Nichols was the father of three children. His daughter, Mrs. Helen N. Caldwell, died March 8, 1903, and a younger daughter,

ter, Mary Elizabeth Nichols, died in 1854. His only son and surviving child is Hon. Edwin C. Nichols.

Edwin C. Nichols, both during his father's lifetime and since, has been one of the vital forces in the progress of Battle Creek and the State of Michigan. He was born in Lenawee county, at the town of Clinton, July 20, 1838, only about one year after Michigan became a state. Educated in the schools of Battle Creek, he received his practical education for a career in the industry founded by his father. He started in at the bottom and learned every detail thoroughly. Mr. Nichols has been identified with the Nichols & Shepard Company, since 1857, and to him is due the credit for the later successful enlargement of the industry. The plant at Battle Creek as developed under his presidency now covers about forty acres of ground, gives employment to five or six hundred skilled workmen, and its product in threshing machines finds a market in all parts of the world. Mr. Nichols is also president of the Old National Bank of Battle Creek, and he is director of half a dozen or more large local industries and business enterprises of that city.

In politics Edwin C. Nichols has done much for the Republican party in Michigan. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention. He has steadily refused all the larger political honors, such as nomination to congress and for governor, but has served his home city as mayor, as president of the school board, and was the first president of the board of public works of Battle Creek. Edwin C. Nichols is a Knights Templar Mason, is prominent in the club life of Battle Creek, and is also well known in Detroit, where he has membership in the Detroit Club, the Detroit Country Club, and the Yondotega Club. He belongs to the old and exclusive Chicago Club of Chicago. While not a member of any particular church, he has always been liberal in his support of religion and benevolence. The Nichols Memorial Hospital at Battle Creek is an institution in which he is much interested, and he has done much to support and maintain this hospital. Battle Creek both in its past and present attainments owes much to the broad capacity and ability of Mr. Nichols.

Edwin C. Nichols in 1860 married Sarah J. Rowan of Argyle, New York. She was a daughter of James Hvatt and at her death in 1897 she left three children. These are Mrs. Helen N. Newberry of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Harriet Atterbury of Detroit; and John T. Nichols of Detroit. All the children were born and partly educated in Battle Creek. Both the daughters completed their education in a Seminary for young ladies near Boston, Massachusetts.

The only male representatives of the Nichols family in its third generation in Michigan, John Taylor Nichols was born in Battle Creek on February 3, 1868. From the public schools of his native city he entered Cornell University, where he was graduated with the class of 1889 in the literary department. In 1892 he was graduated LL. B. from the Harvard Law School, and in the same year was admitted to the bar of Calhoun county. Mr. Nichols was admitted to practice in the Federal court, in 1894.

His practice as a lawyer began in Battle Creek in the offices of Hulbert & Meetcham. After about a year, in 1893, he located in Detroit, and was connected with the firm of Russel & Campbell until 1889. Since that year he has practiced alone. Mr. Nichols has membership in the Detroit and Michigan Bar Associations. As already stated he is vice president of the Nichols and Shepard Company of Battle Creek and is a director in the Oak Belting Company of Detroit.

Socially Mr. Nichols has membership in the Detroit Club, the Yantodega Club, the Racquet Club, the Country Club, and the New Detroit Athletic Club. Mr. Nichols married Helen Beaudrier de Morat of Phila-

delphia, the daughter of Oliver Beaudrier de Morat. They are the parents of the following children, who are the fourth generation of the Nichols name in Michigan: Helen Beaudrier de Morat Nichols, and Joan Nichols.

JAMES J. JONES. After James J. Jones had completed his education in the schools of Genesee county, he took up a business career, and for the past fifteen years has enjoyed an increasing success as a merchant at Clio.

Born at Arcade, New York, April 24, 1870, he is a son of Frederick and Amanda F. (Gleason) Jones. His mother, who was born in Rutland, Vermont, was of Scotch-Irish stock. His father was born at Arcade, New York, of Holland-English stock and in the family there is a revolutionary ancestor. Daniel Bakeman, who after his service on the American side during the war of independence lived to the extreme age of one hundred and nine years, and is buried at Freedom in New York State. The father brought his family west to Michigan, on April 5, 1881, engaged in farming in Genesee county, and now lives on the old farmstead at Clio, aged seventy-one years. He also had a military record, having served with the State Troops of New York during the Civil war. The parents were married in Allegany county, New York, and the mother died in March, 1907, at Clio when sixty-one years of age.

James J. Jones, who was the third of five children, was eleven years old when the family located in Genesee county, and finished his schooling, which had been begun at Arcade Center, New York, at the district school, and later the high school at Clio. For several years he was a teacher, and on March 11, 1899, established his present business, which from a small beginning he has developed and now carries a large stock of merchandise with a well established trade over a large community. He is also interested in small fruit farming, making a specialty of strawberries, raspberries and peaches. His farm of eighty acres is one of the best in the township. He has also done his part in community affairs, and served as township clerk for four terms. His politics is Democratic. The township is normally Republican by two hundred majority.

Mr. Jones affiliates with the Maccabees and is record keeper of the local tent. His church is the Methodist Episcopal. At Clio, on September 16, 1896, he married Miss Rose Haven, a daughter of Ahira and Rosanna Haven, who were of an old family in this part of Michigan, and still live in Clio. To their marriage have been born the following children: Ralph W. Jones, born in 1899, and now attending school; Paul Haven Jones, born June 14, 1903, and also in school; Lois M. Jones, born June 31, 1910, and died in 1911. Mr. Jones has always taken a lively interest in the religious and educational life of the village of Clio. He taught a Sunday school class for nearly twenty years and he is at present a member of the Board of Education.

FRANK ELLIOTT TYLER. President and director of the Washington Theatre Company of Bay City, a director and the largest stockholder in the Bay City Bank, a director in the Crapo Building Company, Mr. Tyler is one of the old and stanch business men of Bay City, where he has lived for over forty years, and where his scope of business and civic activities have been centered. In later years he has confined his attention chiefly to real estate, but there are a number of concerns which have contributed to the prosperity and substantial enterprise of Bay City with which his name has been identified.

Frank Elliott Tyler was born April 4, 1852, at Flushing, Michigan. His parents were Dr. Columbus V. and Marie (Harrick) Tyler. With

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a good home training and with an education practical but not ornamental, Mr. Tyler was nineteen years old when he and his parents came to Bay City. His first employment was two years as bookkeeper in the dry goods firm of Munger & Company, and from that establishment he went into the Bay City Bank, with which solid institution he has been connected for forty years, first as bookkeeper, later as assistant cashier, and now in the relation which has been above stated. On leaving the clerical work with the bank Mr. Tyler engaged in the livery business. His enterprise was the nucleus for the Bay City Omnibus Company, on Saginaw street. He was one of the organizers of the company, and was its president until recent years. He was also on the board of managers of the Shearer Brothers Building Company. In business affairs he has always kept with the leaders of this community.

As to his relations with the civic community in which he has lived for more than forty years, his part has always been that of a progressive and public-spirited citizen, but without a large amount of his time devoted to office holding. He served as a member of the city council for a time after being elected in 1890, and was a member of the board of police commissioners and a director in the Elm Lawn Cemetery Company. Until 1896 he was a Democrat in politics, having been brought up in that political faith, but then changed and voted for President McKinley. His fraternal affiliations are chiefly with the Masonic order, and his connections are with Joppa Lodge, No. 315, A. F. & A. M.; Bay City Chapter, No. 136, R. A. M.; and the Scottish Rite bodies in Bay City and Detroit. He belongs to the Detroit Consistory and to the Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Detroit. He is also interested in the organization of the First Elks Club in Bay City, and belongs to the Bay City Club.

In 1875 Mr. Tyler married Ella Fay, whose father, Hon. William L. Fay, was one of the first mayors of Bay City. To their marriage were born three children, one of whom is deceased. The eldest is L. Fay Tyler, and the daughter is Jessie Arvilla, wife of W. D. McVay, now deceased.

L. Fay Tyler, a son of Frank E. Tyler, is one of the vigorous young business men of Bay City, and though not yet thirty has already taken a position in the business and civic community. He was born January 1, 1885, in Bay City, grew up and attended the public schools, and then entered the Detroit University, where he was graduated as a mechanical engineer in 1905. While a member of the University he was a leader in athletic sports, and for two years was a member of the football and track teams. On leaving college Mr. Tyler spent four months abroad, and on returning to Bay City acted for a time as representative of the Overland & Northern Automobile Company. Later he became one of the organizers of the Pioneer Boat Pattern Company, and for three years was an active director in that concern. In 1914 he organized the Bay City Automobile Tire & Repair Company, and they have the distribution of Firestone tires for northeastern Michigan, and they also have the largest and most complete repair shop north of Detroit.

On the 20th of July, 1910, at Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Tyler married Miss Nina Harriet Kuhl. Her parents are Theodore and Harriet (Hurd) Kuhl, her father being president of the Block & Kuhl Dry Goods Company, the largest dry goods company in Illinois outside of Chicago. Mr. Tyler has affiliations with the Phi Delta Kappa, in Michigan, and he is a director in the Crapo Building Company and is secretary of the Bay City Recreation Club.

GEORGE DEWITT MASON. In thirty-five years of active practice as an architect, George DeWitt Mason has acquired a position in his profession in the State of Michigan, and his reputation is well known in many

other sections of the United States. It is unnecessary to make any claims for his ability except as are expressed through his record of practical achievements. It would be possible to draw up a long list of notable structures for which Mr. Mason has drawn the plans and supervised the construction, but a few of the more prominent will indicate the character of his work and will show that he has been retained as architect on some of the best known buildings in the state of Michigan and the city of Detroit. He planned and erected the Detroit Masonic Temple, the First Presbyterian Church, the Trinity Episcopal Church, the Detroit Opera House, the Hotel Pontchartrain, the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance building, the Herman Kiefer Hospital, the office buildings of the Hiram Walker and Sons at Walkerville, Canada, the L. W. Bowen residence on Woodward avenue, and the A. L. Stephens residence on Jefferson avenue.

George DeWitt Mason was born in the city of Syracuse, New York, July 4, 1856, a son of James H. and Zada E. (Griffin) Mason. Both his father and mother were born in Syracuse, came to Detroit in 1870, and spent the rest of their days in that city. George D. Mason attended the public schools of Syracuse, where he lived during the first fourteen years of his life, and finished at Detroit, where he graduated from the Detroit high school in 1873. Beginning the study of architecture in the office of the late Henry T. Brush of Detroit, and being possessed of a special aptitude for the art he made rapid strides toward proficiency, and was soon doing independent work. In 1878 Mr. Mason formed a partnership with Zachariah Rice, under the firm name of Mason and Rice, which name continued until 1898. The partners dissolved in that year and Mr. Mason has since continued alone in his profession.

He has membership in the Michigan Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, belongs to the Detroit Club, the Masonic Club and other social organizations.

In 1882 he married Miss Ida Whitaker, a daughter of Captain Byron Whitaker, now deceased, a former well known citizen of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have one daughter, Lillian, who married Hal. C. Smith at Detroit.

JACOB RAQUET. A resident of Saginaw since the close of the Civil war and now retired from a long career as a brewer. Jacob Raquet deserves honorable mention in any record of Saginaw's citizenship during the last half century. His individual prosperity is by no means the most important distinction of Mr. Raquet, for no other citizen has been more liberal handed in his benefactions and has been more ready to assist in movements for the advancement of the community along well defined lines of progress.

Jacob Raquet was born in Lamprecht, Rhinepfalz, Bavaria, December 13, 1844, a son of Henry and Margaret (Hofman) Raquet, his father having been a prominent business man in his native city. There were four children born to Henry and Margaret Raquet, and all were educated in Lamprecht. The children were two sons and two daughters, and both the sons came to America. Peter Raquet was the oldest of the children; Catherine is the wife of Frederick Koelsth and lives in the old home at Lamprecht; Elizabeth is the wife of Daniel Koelsth, the sisters having married relatives, and she also lives at Lamprecht. Peter Raquet came to Saginaw in 1862, and Jacob came at the close of the Civil war, in 1866. In the following year the brothers organized what is known as the Raquet Brothers Brewery at Saginaw. That institution was conducted with glowing success by them until 1884, and Jacob continued therein until 1912, when he sold his interest and the business was reor-

ganized into what is now known as the Star Brewing Company. They had an up-to-date business in every sense of the word, and their brew quickly obtain a reputation beyond the local confines of Saginaw. The Star Brewery was one of the leading institutions of its kind in the quality of its output, and its beers are distributed throughout Michigan. Mr. Raquet was one of the organizers of the Michigan Paving Brick Company, and served on its board of directors until 1911. With firm faith in the future development and prosperity of Saginaw, his earnings have been steadily reinvested in local real estate, and he has not only been an investor, but has been active in improving all his property, and a large number of buildings might be noted in various parts of the city which were constructed by his capital. His large property interests represent a life time of hard work, energy and enterprise. Throughout his career he has enjoyed the confidence of local citizens, and counts among his personal friends many of the most prominent men of Michigan.

Mr. Raquet is a member of the German Lutheran church and also of several German societies. His beautiful home is at 118 North Second street. On April 14, 1873, occurred his marriage to Miss Emma Erni, who was born in Switzerland, a daughter of Jacob Erni, who for a long period of years lived in Cleveland, Ohio, where he followed his vocation as watchmaker, a profession he had learned in Switzerland, which might be considered the home of watchmaking. Now deceased, he was one of the successful jewelers of Cleveland. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Raquet were born six children; three of whom are deceased, and the living are: John, Alice and Wanda. Mr. Raquet has made eight European trips, on three of which he was accompanied by his family.

MAX HEAVENRICH. Few merchants in Michigan have made a more noteworthy record of progress and enterprise than Max Heavenrich, whose name has been indented with successful merchandising in Saginaw for the past thirty-five years. He and other members of the family came to this country practically without resources and without friends in the new world. Their ability and industry quickly found them useful places in mercantile circles, and for a long period of years Max Heavenrich has enjoyed more than ample prosperity. With a high sense of the duties and obligations imposed by success and wealth, he has long extended a liberal hand toward promoting the general prosperity of his home city and also to the performance of a great deal of individual charity and benevolence. The people of Saginaw gave him special credit for his work as a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, of which he is a director, and since 1913 the president. This association some years ago successfully undertook the task of raising money in the locality and inducing other capital and industry to make Saginaw their home. Mr. Heavenrich was chairman of the committee of six members who raised two hundred thousand dollars in cash to bring factories to Saginaw, and the plan and scope of the undertaking were originated by him and his leadership was probably the most effective influence in making it a success. Mr. Heavenrich is also an active member of the Saginaw Board of Trade.

Born November 28, 1845, at Bamberg, in Bavaria, Germany, he is a son of Abram and Sarah (Bruell) Himmelreich. After the sons came to America they translated their German name into an English equivalent, and Heavenrich is in English what Himmelreich is in German. Abram Himmelreich, the father, was a merchant and a man of more than ordinary prominence in his native city of Bamberg, where all his years were spent. His wife also lived there until death.

Of the nine children Max was the sixth. At the age of fourteen his

boyhood may be said to have to an end, and in the meantime he had acquired a general education in his native town. His two older brothers, Simon and Samuel, had already gone to America and succeeded in establishing themselves in business at Detroit, and Leavenworth, Kansas. Max, at the age of fourteen, followed them. After a short visit in Detroit he left for Leavenworth, Kansas. The first practical experience of Max Heavenrich in America was gained under the supervision of his brother at Leavenworth, who left the business in his charge two years later. Then returning to Detroit and entering his brother's store, he remained until 1868. Then being twenty-one years of age, he started a mercantile career on his own account. His savings gave him some capital, and opening a stock of goods at St. Johns, Michigan, he quickly built up a reputation with his creditors and with the community, and from that time forward never had any difficulty in getting the goods he needed from the wholesalers, and his financial rating has been of the very best. For ten years St. Johns was his center of operation, and during that time he built up a very large enterprise. Selling out his interests at St. Johns, Mr. Heavenrich moved to Saginaw, in 1878, thirty-six years ago. There he was one of the organizers and a partner in an establishment known as the Little Jake & Company, the firm being composed of Jacob Seligman, Max Heavenrich and Carl Heavenrich. In 1882 the Heavenrich brothers bought out the Seligman interests, and the firm then became Heavenrich Brothers & Company. They bought the block which is known today as the Heavenrich Block, and is one of the largest brick store buildings in Saginaw. It is three stories in height, has a frontage of ninety on both Franklin street and Genesee avenue, and stands as one of the most popular shopping centers in the metropolis of northeast Michigan. In 1893 the death of Carl Heavenrich removed one of the active members of the firm, and his brother Max bought his interests from his heirs. Max Heavenrich, since coming to Saginaw, has been the active head and president of the firm, Samuel Heavenrich is vice president, Max Ph. Heavenrich is treasurer and general manager and Miss Pepi Heavenrich is secretary. The history of the firm has been one of continued success, and the store is the largest for the supplying of clothing and men's furnishing goods and men's and ladies' shoes in Saginaw. The sales force is steadily kept at about thirty-five people. Besides his activities in connection with the Merchants and Manufacturers Association in inducing industries to locate at Saginaw, Mr. Heavenrich has directed his means to another worthy and really benevolent cause, in the building of homes for working people and extending every assistance, consistent with conservative business, to enable the buyers of such homes to eventually become owners and householders. Mr. Heavenrich is known throughout Saginaw for his charitable disposition and he has friends in all the walks of life.

In 1883 he built a fine home for himself at 603 South Jefferson avenue. In the year 1873 Mr. Heavenrich married Miss Esther Lilenthal, a daughter of Rabbi Max and Pepi (Netter) Lilenthal, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Their two children are Pepi Heavenrich, who is secretary of the large mercantile enterprise of which her father is president, and Max Ph., who is general manager of the store. Mr. Heavenrich has been a member of the Masonic order since 1868, and has taken the degrees of the York Rite and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Elks and with the East Saginaw and Country Clubs. He is a communicant of the Hebrew church and a director in the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland, Ohio. During recent years Mr. Heavenrich has found the rigors of Michigan winters too severe for his health, and he and his wife usually spend those months in travel in the south.

JOHN W. SMART. Vice president and general manager of the Michigan Drug Company, of Detroit, also known as Williams, Davis, Brooks and Hirschman's Sons, the largest and oldest concern in the wholesale drug trade in the state, Mr. Smart belongs to a family that is generously represented in the wholesale circles in Michigan and elsewhere, and is himself a splendid example of a successful man who has it in him to reach high places and accomplishes his ambition regardless of conditions surrounding his youth. Mr. Smart was at one time a "tally boy" in a lumber yard, also dusted off the bottles in a retail drug store, and by studying the business and showing his ability advanced to association with one of the leaders in the American drug trade. In the company of which he is now an executive member and director, the other important names are: James E. Davis, president; Alanson S. Brooks, treasurer; Maurice O. Williams, secretary; William H. Dodd, director; and Robert S. Forbes, superintendent.

John Walter Smart was born in Port Huron, Michigan, August 20, 1874, a son of Rev. James S. and Elmira (Carter) Smart, natives respectively of Maine and Ohio. Rev. Smart devoted his life to the ministry of the Methodist church, became prominent in his conference, and served as pastor and presiding elder of many districts. For a long period of years he was agent for the Albion College of Michigan. His death occurred at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife passed away when sixty-two years of age, both being interred at Mount Clemens. Of their eight children one is deceased, and the family record is as follows: Frederick A. Smart, the oldest, is a prominent insurance man of Detroit; Mary S. is the wife of John W. Symons, a wholesale grocer of Saginaw; Nellie is the wife of George A. Skinner, of Mount Clemens, Michigan; James S. Smart is a retired member of the wholesale grocery house of Lee, Cady & Smart, the largest firm of its kind in the state, and he is now living in Santa Anna, California; Minerva is the wife of Albert M. Miller, a lumber man of Bay City, Michigan, and who also holds the office of postmaster of that city; Lilla Grace is the wife of Professor Borris Ganapol, of Detroit.

John Walter Smart, after finishing his education in Flint, obtained his first position, as clerk in a Flint drug store, a short time later; the A. M. Miller Lumber Company employing him as tally boy, but at the age of eighteen he began his real career of progress when he came to Saginaw and found a place with the McCausland Wholesale Grocery Company. Mr. James Smart, his older brother, was a member of that firm. Later this company was reorganized and became the Lee, Cady & Smart Wholesale Grocery Company. In 1898 the company organized at Saginaw the Saginaw Valley Drug Company, dealing wholesale in drugs, and in 1899 John W. Smart became manager of the local business. In 1913 another reorganization occurred, and out of several large constituent drug companies resulted the present Michigan Drug Company, whose general offices are in Detroit and which is today the largest concern of its kind in Michigan, employing in Detroit two hundred and fifty people.

On November 25, 1902, Mr. Smart married Miss Winifred U. Wood, of Lansing, a daughter of John J. and Clara (Price) Wood. Their two children are: John W., Jr., aged nine, and Richard Carter, aged five. Mr. Smart occupies a pleasant home at 1997 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, and he also has a pleasant summer cottage on Saginaw Bay, where the hot months are spent with his wife and family.

J. GEORGE KEEBLER. While Mr. Keebler for the past ten years has been identified with the wholesale grocery trade in the city of Jackson, and is now one of the leading business men of the city, he is perhaps

best remembered by most people for his long and efficient service in the city treasurer's office. Mr. Keebler was for fifteen years employed in that office, first as clerk, then as deputy, and then for six years as chief of the office. It is said that no more popular candidate ever appeared in Jackson for a public office than Mr. Keebler, who had two special distinctions, one being that he was the youngest man ever elected to the office of city treasurer, and the second that he obtained the largest majority ever paid a candidate for a local office.

J. George Keebler was born on North Jackson Street, in the city of Jackson, May 25, 1869. His father, the late J. Fred Keebler, who died August 8, 1905, at the age of sixty-nine, was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, August 17, 1836, and was for more than forty years a resident of Jackson. He was a carpenter by trade, and for thirty-eight years was employed in one of the wood-working plants at Jackson. He was married October 15, 1864, to Wilhelmina Schweitzer. She, too, was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, on November 8, 1844. She came to the United States with her parents, Christian Frederick and Barbara (Schuster) Schweitzer, March 7, 1855, and they settled at Canandaigua, New York. The mother still lives in Jackson, being now sixty-nine years of age. J. George Keebler had two brothers and five sisters, of whom only three sisters are living, namely: Wilhelmina Barbara, the wife of Martin Braun, of Jackson; Sarah Louise, wife of B. J. Lowe, of Kalamazoo; and Mary, wife of L. H. Dabbert, of Saginaw. Gertrude M. married George Breitmeyer and both are now dead. She was born July 19, 1865, and died May 31, 1906. Christian F., born August 27, 1867, died March 14, 1894. J. Frederick, born December 31, 1870, died January 5, 1871. Katharine Eva, born May 7, 1874, died March 3, 1896.

Mr. Keebler has lived in Jackson all his life, grew up in the surroundings of his home locality, on North Jackson Street, attended school for some years until he had the practical fundamentals of education, but at the age of fifteen, in order that he might contribute something to the family welfare he left school and engaged as shipping clerk in the sash and blind factory of S. Heyser & Sons. It was in that factory where his father was employed for so many years. He made good use of his opportunities there, but was soon called to a broader field of work. On October 1, 1888, he was appointed deputy city treasurer under E. F. Lowrey, and continued to serve as Mr. Lowrey's assistant for five years. T. W. Chapin, who succeeded Mr. Lowrey as city treasurer, retained the services of this capable assistant four years longer and on April 5, 1897, Mr. Keebler was elected treasurer as candidate of the Democratic party. He was at that time twenty-seven years of age, and no younger man had ever been called to this important office. He led the ticket by a majority of eleven hundred and fifty votes. At the second election, on April 3, 1899, Mr. Keebler received the majority of nineteen hundred and eighty-seven votes, and in the annals of Jackson city government, no larger majority has ever been given a candidate for public office. Again on April 1, 1901, Mr. Keebler was elected for a third term, and again led his ticket. His final time expired on May 5, 1903, and after six years of service in which he made his office a place for the orderly and efficient transaction of public business, he retired with the continued confidence and commendation of the great host of supporters and friends, who had steadily stood by him in all his public career. Since leaving the office in 1903 he has been a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Howard, Solon & Company.

Mr. Keebler has been a staunch advocate of the Democratic party from the time he was able to cast his first vote, and since leaving the office of city treasurer, has served four years as chairman of the Demo-

eratic City Committee, and four years as police commissioner. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Jackson, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Jackson Schwaben Verein, the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and the Jackson Country Club.

On June 7, 1904, he married Miss Mary O'Rafferty, of Jackson. Mrs. Keebler was born in Detroit, October 3, 1879, a daughter of John O'Rafferty, who came to the United States from Ireland.

CLARENCE L. GREILICK. The initiative and constructive ability that augur for large and worthy achievement have been signally exemplified in the career of Mr. Greilick, who is one of the veritable captains of industry in Michigan and whose well ordered enterprise has contributed in great measure to the industrial and civic precedence of Traverse City, the beautiful metropolis and judicial center of Grand Traverse county. He is president of the Traverse City Chair Company and also of the J. E. Greilick Company, manufacturers of library tables, chair-frames, etc. These represent two of the leading industrial enterprises of this section of the state, and the two concerns give employment to a force of nearly 200 persons, the majority of whom are men and skilled artisans. The factories are essentially modern, the buildings being of substantial order and admirably equipped, the aggregate ground space utilized being more than ten acres. The plants are eligibly situated on Grand Traverse Bay and are directly accessible to the three railroads and boat lines entering Traverse City, so that the shipping facilities are excellent and adequate. Mr. Greilick has not only shown marked circumspection in the upbuilding of these important enterprises but has also stood exponent of high civic ideals and much public spirit, so that he naturally holds precedence as one of the representative men of affairs in his home city and county.

Further interest attaches to the record of Mr. Greilick by reason of the fact that he was born in the city that is now his home and is a scion of an honored pioneer family of this part of the Wolverine State. He was born in Traverse City on the 14th of August, 1869, and is a son of Joseph E. and Nancy (Case) Greilick, the former of whom was born in Austria and the latter of whom was born in Gustavus, Ohio, her parents establishing their home in Benzonia, Michigan, at a very early day. Joseph E. Greilick, a son of Godfrey Greilick, was a child at the time of his parents' immigration to the United States, and the family disembarked in New York City on the 11th of September, 1848. They remained in the national metropolis until 1854, when they came to Michigan and settled in the Grand Traverse region, the development of which had at that time been represented almost entirely in connection with the lumbering industry, as Michigan had been admitted to statehood only about a decade previously. Godfrey Greilick became one of the pioneer lumbermen of this part of the state and continued to be identified with this branch of industrial enterprise until his death, his name meriting enduring place on the roll of the sterling pioneers of northwestern Michigan. As a youth Joseph E. Greilick learned the carpenter's trade, to which he continued to devote his attention for a number of years, in connection with other industrial activities. In 1867 he engaged in the manufacturing of sash, doors and blinds, as well as doing general mill work of incidental order, and he was associated with the operation of one of the first planing mills in Traverse City, as an interested principal in the firm of Hannah, Lay & Company. In 1879 he purchased the interests of his associates and he thereafter conducted in an individual way a large and prosperous business until his death,

when well advanced in years, his wife surviving him by several years. Among the large contracts carried out by this honored citizen was the furnishing of all the mill work for the building of the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, in Traverse City. He was one of the progressive and influential citizens of Grand Traverse county during the long years of an essentially active and productive business career, and he did much to further the development and upbuilding of Traverse City, where he likewise manifested a lively interest in civic affairs. He was generous and charitable and was always ready to aid those in misfortune or distress, the while both he and his wife were zealous members of the Congregational church. Mr. Greilick was an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party and was long one of its influential representatives in Grand Traverse county. Of the seven children in the family, Clarence L., of this review, was the first-born; Ernest W., is vice president of each the Traverse City Chair Company and the J. E. Greilick Company, the latter of which perpetuates the name of the honored father; Amy is the wife of Claire B. Curtis, of this city; Frances is the wife of Albert J. Haviland, assistant cashier of the Traverse City State Bank; Arthur is a member of the United States Navy and is serving on the battleship "Tennessee"; Edua died in childhood, and Josephine, who still maintains her home in Traverse City, is at the present time, 1914, a student in the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Clarence Leroy Greilick is indebted to the public schools of Traverse City for his early educational training. At the age of eighteen years he became associated with the operation of his father's planing mill, and he learned the business in all its practical details, besides familiarizing himself with its administrative policies, his apprenticeship having been as thorough as would have been that of any youth not a son of the proprietor of the establishment. In 1908 Mr. Greilick effected the organization of the Traverse City Chair Company, of which he became the executive head, and after the death of his father, in consonance with a wish shortly before expressed by the latter, he brought about the incorporation of the J. E. Greilick Company, of which he has since been the president. He has shown marked ability and discrimination in the upbuilding of these valuable industrial enterprises and both as a citizen and business man has well upheld the high prestige of the family name, which has been long and prominently identified with the history of Traverse City.

Mr. Greilick has shown especially deep interest in educational affairs in his home city, where he has served as a member of the board of education, in which body he has held membership on a number of the most important committees. His liberality and intrinsic public spirit were further shown through his loyal representation of the Second ward as a member of the first board of aldermen of his native city. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and in the Masonic fraternity he has received the chivalric degrees, as a member of the local commandery of Knights Templars, besides which he is affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Maccabees and the Elks. He supports the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church of Traverse City, his wife being a zealous communicant of the same.

In earlier years Mr. Greilick showed his appreciation of the unexcelled attractions of northern Michigan as a sportsman's paradise, by becoming an ardent fisherman and hunter of small game, and at the present time he finds his chief recreation in automobile tours. The beautiful family home, situated on Grand Traverse Bay, in the western division of the city, is known as a center of gracious hospitality.

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Thibe Lathrop

In 1892, at Traverse City, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Greilick to Miss Anah McCool, who was born in the State of Indiana, and they have three children—J. Edwin, Agafia, and Leroy.

KIRKE LATHROP. Secretary-treasurer of the Michigan United Railway Company, Kirke Lathrop has been identified with electric transportation and other public facilities in Michigan for the past fourteen years. Mr. Lathrop represents an old American family of colonial stock, is a native of Detroit, and has a broad and diversified experience in affairs both in this country and abroad.

Kirke Lathrop was born in Detroit, September 12, 1873. His father, Dr. Henry Kirke Lathrop, born in Michigan in 1849, was for many years engaged in the successful practice of dentistry in Detroit. He was a graduate of a dental college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and has for many years been regarded as one of the ablest men in his line in Detroit. Dr. Lathrop's father was Henry Kirke Lathrop, Sr., who was born at West Springfield, Massachusetts. The latter was a son of Solomon Lathrop, who held the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College, and who established the family in Michigan in 1837, where he rose to the rank of one of the leading pioneer lawyers of the state. The ancestry is English. The Rev. John Lathrop, M. A., came from England to America in 1634, and some representatives of the name were soldiers in the war of the Revolution and had also participated in the earlier colonial and Indians wars. Dr. Henry K. Lathrop married Miss Mary Woodward Gillett, a native of Torrington, Litchfield county, Connecticut. Her father, Rufus Woodward Gillett, was a prominent citizen of Detroit, vice president of the State Savings Bank and president of the Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, one of the early and important industrial enterprises of the city.

Kirke Lathrop was educated in the Detroit public schools and the University of Michigan, graduating B. L. in 1896. During the last year of his regular college work he studied law and continued in the law department until 1897. His studies were interrupted in order that he might accept the diplomatic duties of vice-consul and acting consul for the United States Government at Hanover, Germany. His official duties kept him abroad until 1900, and in the meantime he had gained a broad knowledge of the German language and commerce and institutions, and his residence abroad was an admirable training for his business career. Since his return to Detroit in 1900 Mr. Lathrop has been identified chiefly with public utility corporations both in Detroit and Grand Rapids. Besides his office as secretary-treasurer of the Michigan United Railway Company, he has at different times been identified with other business affairs.

Mr. Lathrop is a member of the American Historical Association, of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Huguenot Society of New York City. He is also a member of the Detroit Club, the University Club, the Country Club, and the Lake St. Clair Hunting and Fishing Club, better known as the Old Club. At London, England, October 5, 1901, Mr. Lathrop married Miss Beatrice Elizabeth Proudlock, daughter of Marmaduke Proudlock, of Beresford House, Marten, Yorkshire, where the family is one of prominence and distinction. Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop have two children: Beatrice Anne Gillett Lathrop, and Mary Woodward Lathrop.

MICHAEL C. COYLE. Division superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad and superintendent of the Detroit & Charlevoix Railroad at Bay City, Mr. Coyle has been in railway service since he was thirteen

years old, has a splendid record of advancement from a position in the ranks, and belongs to a family of railroad men, his brothers occupying high positions in transportation circles.

Michael Charles Coyle was born March 24, 1853, at Angelica, New York, a son of Bernard and Susan (Kilduff) Coyle, both of whom were natives of New York City. The father, who moved to Angelica in 1831, was one of the pioneer merchants of that town, and continued in business in Alleghany county up to the time of his death, in 1887, when sixty-nine years old. His wife died in 1867, and both were laid to rest in Scio, Alleghany county. The elder Coyle was prominent in county politics, and for many years was identified with the militia organization. Until fifteen years before his death he was a Democrat, and thereafter equally strong as a worker in the Republican interests. There were eleven children, and six are deceased. Those living are mentioned as follows: Philip Coyle, who was prominent in railway service until 1907, and has since been traffic manager of the St. Louis Business Men's Association in St. Louis, Missouri; Michael C., who is the second in age of those still living; Hugh Coyle, superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, with residence at Belleville, Ontario; Bernard Coyle, who is general freight agent of the Wabash Railroad at St. Louis; Margaret, wife of John Ragen of Corry, Pennsylvania; Susan, wife of James Keogh, of Rochester, New York.

Michael C. Coyle grew up in Allegheny county, New York, attended the public schools at Scio, and when thirteen years old became a messenger for the New York & Lake Erie Railroad. During his spare moments he learned telegraphy, and in a short time was promoted to the responsibility of a key. From 1871 to 1873 he served as train dispatcher for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio, and from that time forward through forty years his promotions have come at steady intervals until he is well known among the leading transportation managers in the country. From 1873 to 1883 he was train dispatcher for the Canadian Southern, located at Detroit. From 1883 to 1888 he was dispatcher for the Michigan Central at Detroit, and from the 1st of April, 1888, until September 1, 1894, was chief train master for that same line. Since December, 1898, Mr. Coyle has been division superintendent of the Michigan Central, with headquarters at Bay City. On September 1, 1910, the additional responsibility was given him as superintendent of the Detroit & Charlevoix Railroad.

Mr. Coyle has membership in the Masonic lodge of Detroit, and is a member of the Episcopal church. In politics he is a Progressive Democrat, and has hosts of friends not only in the railroad circles but among business men throughout the state of Michigan. He is an enthusiastic trout fisherman, and owns a fine summer cottage at Mullett Lake. His Bay City home is at 1701 Sixth Avenue, at the corner of Hampton Place.

On May 30, 1878, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Coyle with Miss Georgeana Wallace, who was born in Northumberland county, England, a daughter of James and Eliza (Rexby) Wallace. To their marriage have been born four children: Bernard Coyle, who is auditor for the St. Louis, Portland Company, at St. Louis, Missouri; Charles Coyle, yardmaster for the Michigan Central at Saginaw; Raymond, freight solicitor for the Michigan Central at Bay City; and Grace Coyle, at home.

HON. JOHN WILLIAM BAILEY. There is no more interesting figure in the public life of Michigan than the Hon. John William Bailey, mayor

of Battle Creek, a leading legal practitioner and a resourceful and hard-fighting Democrat whose indomitable courage, aptitude for organization and innate principles and character to dictate and permit only legitimate and honorable courses of action have given him state-wide fame and on frequent occasions brought his name favorably forward in connection with gubernatorial honors. During all the twenty-five years that he has kept in touch with political affairs of his native city, but more especially during the period from 1909 to the present, nothing of victory has come easy to him as it does to many less worthy. A member of a party that is in the minority in his city, success with him has been synonymous with struggle at every step of the way. Yet, even among those of opposing political beliefs he has won friends and admirers, and the fact that he has never overlooked his supporters in his well-deserved victories and hard-earned successes has enabled him to encourage and retain his loyal and continually increasing following through any and all reverses.

Mayor Bailey is a native of Battle Creek and has resided all his life in the comfortable home at No. 24 College Street. His father, Michael Bailey, was born in Ireland and came to the United States as a youth of fourteen years, settling in Battle Creek, where he met and married Catherine McCarthy, who had also been born on the Emerald Isle. They commenced housekeeping on their wedding day in the family home on College Street, which Mr. Bailey had just built on two lots purchased from Judge Sands McCamly, one of the oldest pioneers of the city, who had taken up the land from the Government. For forty years Michael Bailey was in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad, during the greater part of which time he was yardmaster at Battle Creek. He died in this city August 9, 1889, while the mother passed away November 24, 1892. Their seven children are all still alive, as follows: Mary, who is the wife of Peter McLee, of Battle Creek; John William, of this review; Julia, who is a teacher of mathematics and English in the Battle Creek high school; George F., of Battle Creek; Helen B., who is the widow of the late Edward L. Murphy, of Marshall, Michigan, and the mother of four daughters; Catherine, who was principal of the Maple Street school in Battle Creek for several years and for three years principal of the United States Government schools at Ancon, Empire and Gorgona, Panama, Canal Zone, and who now teaches at Boise, Idaho; and Anne, a graduate of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, who also taught in the high schools of Battle Creek, Duluth, Minnesota, and Toledo, Ohio, and is now a teacher in the Central high school, of Detroit, Michigan. All the children graduated from the Battle Creek high school.

The youngest member and valedictorian of the class of 1876, of the Battle Creek public schools, John W. Bailey early displayed his willingness to take his place among the world's workers in a humble capacity and to work his own way upward through individual effort. He was offered and accepted a position with the Michigan Central Railroad, where his duties consisted of drawing wood with one horse and piling it on a stand for use in the old wood-burning engines of that day. Later his fidelity, energy and cheerful performance of duty won him promotion to a position in the warehouse of the company, and he subsequently rose to the position of foreman thereof. From that time his consecutive promotions carried him through the positions of baggageman, ticket-seller, cashier and chief clerk, and in 1883 he was appointed freight and ticket agent of the Battle Creek station, a position of some importance which he held until his appointment in 1896 to the office of commercial agent of the Michigan Central lines at Toledo, Ohio, in which capacity

he had charge of the freight business of the company and its fast freight lines at that point as well as the traffic from the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois territory and all points south. During all this time, however, he continued to maintain his residence in Battle Creek.

A predilection for the law, which he had always fostered, but which, until now, he had been unable to gratify, caused Mr. Bailey to leave the railway service in 1899 and enter the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1902 from the law department with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once formed a partnership with George W. Mechem in the practice of his profession in Battle Creek, and this association continued until 1905, since which time Mr. Bailey has practiced alone.

Mayor Bailey's connection with public life began in 1889, when he was elected a member of the Battle Creek school board, and following this he was re-elected for two more terms of three years each, but resigned during the last one when he went to Toledo in 1896. When he was first elected mayor of the city, in 1890, he was the youngest chief executive the city has had before or since that time, and on that occasion served one term. On his return to Battle Creek, after graduating with honor from the University of Michigan, a full-fledged corporation lawyer, he had decided to set aside politics for all time. He was unable, however, to withstand the continued and strenuous importunities of his own, the Democratic party, and his friends in the Republican party, and finally, in 1909, allowed himself to become the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of mayor. In spite of the fact that Battle Creek is overwhelmingly Republican, after one of the most hotly-contested campaigns the city has known, he was again sent to the mayoralty chair.

Here a peculiar condition of things was found to exist. The council was wholly Republican and frankly antagonistic, and it was predicted alike by friend and foe that the new mayor could be but a figure-head in the management of the municipality. Mayor Bailey, however, while inheriting the usual Irish sympathy, responsiveness, humor and imagination, also possessed the qualities of alertness and courage for which that race is noted, and was not long in asserting himself. "Having been elected mayor," he stated, "I intend to be mayor," and forthwith went about to prove it. From that moment forward, until the mayor had the reins of government well in hand, proceedings in municipal affairs were of a distinctly stormy character and attracted widespread interest all over the state. At that time the mayor whose term had not yet expired, Charles C. Green, a Republican, was in South America, and Alderman L. G. Nichols, president of the council, was acting mayor. Custom dictated that such a condition maintain for two weeks before Mr. Bailey should appear in the crowded council chamber and, in the midst of a great celebration, assume the mayoralty. Mayor Bailey's eagerness to be doing something, however, was shown in his precipitating himself into the mayor's office before the first meeting of the council, and his act of forcing a Republican, City Recorder Thorne, to swear him into office, was eminently characteristic of the man. The Republican aldermen, taken thoroughly by surprise and at a loss for a course to take, were compelled to allow themselves to be sworn in in the same manner, one by one, and the annual inaugural show was canceled.

In his determination to gather about him strong, reliable and practical men to assist him in advancing the efficiency of the city service, Mayor Bailey appointed Dr. Eugene Miller, a Democrat, to the office of health officer, but the latter was immediately rejected by the Republican council, and Mr. Bailey subsequently named Dr. A. S. Kimball, a

Republican, who at that time was in Europe, studying medicine. Doctor Kimball was accepted by the aldermen, and the chief executive immediately named Doctor Miller as "temporary" health officer, thus gaining his first point. His next appointment was Elza Shoup for street commissioner, but this Democrat was also rejected by the council, the aldermen advising that Charles Caldwell, chairman of the Republican city committee, be retained in that office. This Mr. Caldwell did until he found that without the mayor's signature he could not collect his salary, nor the wages for the men he hired, and when the mayor preferred charges of graft against him and started to prove them, Mr. Caldwell resigned under fire. The mayor at once appointed Mr. Shoup to fill the vacancy, an appointment which did not require the council's confirmation.

Further complications were not long in coming. In the election of Mayor Bailey a Republican alderman, F. H. Starkey, had played a leading part. Mr. Starkey had desired the Republican nomination for the mayoralty and had been defeated by Mr. Jacobs, who at the election was in turn beaten by Mr. Bailey. For some time Mr. Starkey was the new mayor's only support, but subsequently, when he tried to dictate to Mr. Bailey, their friendship was broken and Mr. Starkey assumed the position of "opposition leader." Numerous encounters ensued, and eventually one evening in the council chamber, when Mr. Starkey became particularly pugnacious, the mayor ordered his removal. Police Captain McCarthy obeyed the order, and when Mr. Starkey again entered the council room he was cowed to some extent, but once again became offensive in remarks and manner, and the mayor instructed Chief of Police Farrington, a Republican, to eject the alderman. On the chief's refusal to obey instructions he was at once suspended for ten days, whereupon the police commissioners, whose co-operation the mayor had not bothered to enlist, became angry and began to make threats, none of which materialized, however. Chief Farrington remained suspended for ten days, and upon his return assured the mayor that in the future his orders would be promptly obeyed. Mr. Starkey started proceedings for \$10,000 damages against the mayor and Captain McCarthy, but the suit was ridiculed by the general public and was finally dismissed.

Some of the most bitter opposition to Mr. Bailey, both during his campaign and after his election, came from the *Battle Creek Journal*, but the mayor capably replied to its attacks in his message to the council and forced the newspaper to print his replies under its contract to print the council proceedings. As a result of Mr. Bailey's attack upon the *Journal*, in his message, that paper at one time had libel suits against him aggregating \$100,000, all of which were gladly dismissed when the mayor declared he would prove the truth of his statements.

Throughout his administration the mayor was forced to meet and overcome attacks and opposition in every form, but in every instance proved himself equal to the occasion. He did not dare to leave the city for fear a council meeting would be held without him, and for this reason was unable to accept invitations to banquets outside of the city, including one held at Detroit by the Democrats of Wayne county, in which he was to share the platform with ex-Governor Folk and other notables of the party. From the first to the last, however, he carried out the promises made by him, and his record in office is one worthy of the man and his nature. Among his achievements may be mentioned the liquidation of \$65,000 overdraft and overdrawn accounts; the raising of the wages of all men and teams; the building of more sidewalks; the putting in of more pavements, the building of more sewers

and the laying of more water pipe than in any previous two years in the history of the city. The tax rate was not increased, yet in spite of this at the end of two years there was in the city treasury \$87,000 cash, a larger sum than the combined total amount left by outgoing mayors during the previous twenty years. Such a record speaks for itself. Mr. Bailey thoroughly impressed upon the people of Battle Creek that he was mayor, and his reputation spread so rapidly throughout the state that he would have undoubtedly been the choice of the Michigan Democracy for the governorship of the state in 1912 had he consented to the use of his name. For business reasons, however, he has steadfastly declined to become a candidate for that high office.

In 1911 Mayor Bailey was elected a member of the commission to revise the charter of his native city. The commission, at its first meeting, elected him its chairman, and the charter was written and adopted at the spring election of 1913. At the same election Mr. Bailey was again re-elected mayor of the city and although Battle Creek was strongly Republican he only lacked nine votes of having a majority over all three opposing candidates, he having been opposed by a straight Republican, a Progressive and a Socialist. The result of this election showed the mayor's popularity to be so great that at the charter election, one month later, he had no opposition, and accordingly for the fourth time became mayor of his native city. Under Mayor Bailey's administration, the commission form of government has been inaugurated and has been successfully carried forward during the past year. As was freely predicted by Battle Creek citizens, the mayor at once became the strongest and dominant figure in the commission, and has continued to handle all matters with the care and good judgment which have always characterized his each and every service and which so well please the great majority of the people of the city in which he has spent his life.

Mayor Bailey has always resided in the family home on College Street. Should he so choose, he could have a more pretentious dwelling, but it has been his pleasure to live in the same quiet, unostentatious manner that characterized the lives of his revered parents. His offices, at Suite No. 309 Ward Building, are the finest in the city. Mayor Bailey is prominent in club life, having been third president of the Athelstan Club, an office he held five years. During his incumbency of that office the Athelstan and Nepenthe Clubs were consolidated into a larger and stronger organization. He also holds membership in the Country Club, and in the line of his calling is connected with the County and State Bar Associations. His career in every respect has been one of noteworthy accomplishment, and as he is still in the vigor and fullness of life he should fulfill his many friends' predictions that he will go much further and higher.

Mayor Bailey was married July 14, 1910, to Miss Lillian May Cobb, who, like her husband has spent her whole life in Battle Creek, where she is widely known, a daughter of M. W. and Eva May Cobb. On June 6, 1912, was born an eight-pound son, John William, Jr., a strong healthy lad, whose career, if he follows the wishes of his parents, will be spent in the legal profession. On March 5, 1914, the mayor and Mrs. Bailey were blessed with another eight-pound boy, William Van Antwerp, who, his proud parents insist, is the equal of John in every particular, and with whom, they predict, will form a pair hard to beat when they stand together in future years.

HON. CASSIUS L. GLASGOW. The name of Cassius L. Glasgow has been associated with the business and official interests of Michigan for more than thirty years, and during this time his achievements in the

commercial world and the important positions of trust which he has filled have been such as to place him among the front rank of those who have succeeded in establishing and maintaining a high standard of business ethics.

Mr. Glasgow was born on his father's farm in Allen township, near Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Michigan, February 16, 1859, and is a son of William and Eliza (Glasgow) Glasgow, natives respectively of Scotland and Ireland. The two families, although bearing the same name, were not related. The parents came to America about the same time, and were here married. The two years following his arrival in the United States were passed by the father in a large packing house in New York City, and succeeding this he was for two years general manager of a farm operated by a contractor in connection with the state prison, at Albany. He came to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county at a time when that part of the state was still undeveloped, and, there being no railroads this side of Toledo, he walked through from the Ohio city to his new home. Here for a number of years Mr. Glasgow was engaged in farming, and through a life of industry and energetic effort succeeded in the accumulation of a valuable farm in Allen township, upon which both he and his wife passed the remaining years of their lives.

Cassius L. Glasgow was given good educational advantages in his youth, attending the district schools of Allen township, the Jonesville Union school and Hillsdale College, and remained on the home farm until embarking upon a career of his own as a clerk in a hardware store at Jonesville. Like many young men of his day, he was seized with a desire to view the western country, and after traveling to various points located at Sioux City, Iowa, where he entered a wholesale hardware store as assistant bookkeeper and billing clerk. One year later the serious illness of his mother caused him to return to his home, and being the youngest and only unmarried member of the family he was prevailed upon to remain in Michigan. Mr. Glasgow came to Nashville in 1881, and here purchased the hardware business of C. C. Wolcott, to the operation of which he has since devoted a large part of his attention, building up one of the leading enterprises of its kind in this part of the state. A furniture business was added to this venture in 1896, which has also proven a decided success, and the concern now handles a full line of hardware, furniture and farming implements. A man of the strictest integrity, Mr. Glasgow has established an enviable reputation for honorable and straightforward dealing, which has caused him to be held in high favor by his fellow-business men in all parts of the state. Some years ago, the implement dealers of Michigan formed as an association, but the affairs of this organization were poorly handled, and two or three years later it was dissolved. About 1904 a new association was formed at Lansing, and at its inception Mr. Glasgow was honored by election to the presidency, being re-elected to that office for two successive terms thereafter and serving in the directing capacity for three years. He has been a director ever since, and during all this time has served as chairman of the legislative committee. Various other honors have come to him because of his known honesty and administrative and executive powers. In 1908 he was elected president of the National Federation of Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers, and was re-elected for a second term, the first time in the history of this "Supreme Court" of all the state organizations, although the policy has since been followed. The National Federation does effective work in the settlement of disputes between dealers and manufacturers, as to prices, terms, discounts, territory and warranties, and although it does not attempt to regulate prices, demands that they be uniform to all dealers. It was this organization which insisted

that carriage manufacturers should not discontinue warranties on wagons and other vehicles, although the National Association of Vehicle Manufacturers had so decided.

Reared in a Republican atmosphere, Mr. Glasgow has always been an enthusiastic and active worker in the ranks of his party. His disinterestedness is known to all political workers, and he has never been a seeker for personal preferment. He twice served as president of his village, once by appointment and once by election, without an opposing candidate, and at the senatorial convention, held in the fall of 1902, he was unanimously chosen by the delegates as candidate for the office of senator of the Fifteenth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Barry and Eaton. On the floor and in the committee rooms, his record was such that he was unanimously nominated two years later to succeed himself for a second term. There his high abilities, both as a statesman and an orator won him the presidency of the senate, an office in which he won the approbation of every member of that distinguished body. The following is taken from the Michigan Tradesman, of June 3, 1914: "Prior to 1907 the office of State Railway Commissioner had always been held by a man who was simply a creature of the railroads, which contributed a fixed sum to the campaign expenses of a candidate for Governor with the distinct understanding that they would be permitted to name the Railway Commissioner. The first time Governor Warner was a candidate, he submitted to this dictation; but in his second campaign he broke away from this long-established custom and kept himself free from the domination of the railroads. For some years prior to this time the business men of the State had gradually come to the conclusion that the public had rights which should be considered as well as the railways. This agitation found expression in a popular campaign in behalf of the appointment of Mr. Glasgow, who was universally conceded to be the best qualified man in Michigan to deal with both sides at issue fairly and dispassionately. Mr. Glasgow was appointed by Governor Warner January 15, 1907, and soon came to be regarded as an acknowledged authority on transportation matters. When Governor Osborn was elected he paid him the highest possible compliment he could confer by sending for him and saying: 'The courts have stated that interim appointments must be confirmed and I want you to know that you are the only interim appointment of my predecessor that I desire shall remain and to that end I am going to appoint you to your position and make sure of it.' He has, therefore, during his term been appointed three times and by two Governors, whether necessary or not. He assisted in drafting the bill creating the Railroad Commission some time later. He was chairman of the Commission during the six years following and during the entire time the work of the Commission was getting started and while the Legislature from session to session added to the work of the Commission, by giving it jurisdiction over express, water power, electric light, telephone companies and over the issuance of stocks and bonds. The election of our present Governor made the Commission, by the appointment of new members, Democratic, when he resigned the chairmanship in favor of Mr. Hemans. Mr. Glasgow was urged to enter the Congressional race in his district two years ago, and again this year, but refused to permit his name to be used either time. The pressure may ultimately become so strong that he will have to yield. If he ever does, his friends will see to it that he is safely elected and all who know him are satisfied that he will make his mark in Congress."

Mr. Glasgow was married in 1882, at Jonesville, to Miss Matie C. Miller, who was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, and came to Michigan with her parents, her father dying here, while her mother still survives.

Mr. Glasgow is a popular member of the local lodges of the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Maccabees, and has friends in every walk of life.

HON. ABRAHAM T. METCALF, D. D. S., was born February 26, 1831, in Whitestown, New York, and is a representative of a family that has been conspicuous in New England history from an early period in the seventeenth century. His ancestors were English dissenters who sought a home and religious liberty in the New World. The early education of Dr. Metcalf was acquired in an academy in his native town, after which he entered upon an apprenticeship as a worker in sheet metal. He came with his father's family to Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1848, but remained only a few months and then returned to New York in order that he might take up the study of dentistry in Utica. After his preparation for the profession he began practice, in which he was very successful, and continued in the east until 1854, when he visited his father in Battle Creek. At the solicitation of Governor Ransom, who desired his professional counsel, he went to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he took up his abode in 1855. His patronage almost immediately reached extensive as well as profitable proportions, but close application to business and the climate proved detrimental to his health, and he was obliged to seek rest and recuperation. In 1857 he went south to New Orleans, where he rapidly recovered, and then formed a partnership with D. A. P. Dostie, a dentist of that city. After Gen. Butler entered that city, Dr. Dostie was made collector of the port, and he was afterwards made a member of the Constitutional Convention, for his acts in which body he was shot down and killed on the streets of New Orleans. Dr. Metcalf spent the summer months in Kalamazoo, but the winter seasons were spent in the south, where he continued until the outbreak of the Civil war.

Dr. Metcalf was a close and earnest student of the problems which aroused the interest of the country prior to the war, and his sympathy was with the Union cause, not hesitating to express his ideas as to the questions at stake. In the spring of 1861, soon after Louisiana had passed the ordinance of secession, the Doctor was imprisoned for treason against the state, and this was the first arrest made upon this charge in New Orleans. The affidavit solemnly stated that the good doctor had "uttered seditious language against the government, saying that, if he were in Lincoln's place, before a single state should be allowed to go out of the Union, he would burn the city of Charleston to the ground and drown the city of New Orleans with the water of the Mississippi river; and other incendiary language." He was released from prison on the authority of the attorney general of the state.

In his professional career Dr. Metcalf attained distinguished honor and success. He was instrumental in organizing the Michigan State Dental Association in 1855, and was the first secretary of that body and several times the president and later the historian. He secured from the Legislature the first appropriation for the dental department for the University of Michigan, a college that stands second to no dental college in the world. He was also mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the law creating a State Board of Examiners in dentistry and was the first president of the board and a member thereof for several years. He invented the dental engine and the first device of this kind ever made he placed on the market. He also invented the dentists' annealing lamp, which was invaluable to the profession previous to the introduction of adhesive gold foil. He was also the first to introduce the preparation for filling teeth known as sponge gold, and with his brother invented the tinman's pattern sheet which is an indispensable

guide to workers in sheet metal. In 1872 the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred upon him by the New Orleans Dental College, and thus in the city in which he had once suffered imprisonment because of his loyalty to honest convictions, he was later honored by a leading collegiate institution. At the time of his removal to Battle Creek, in 1890, he retired from active practice and has since given his attention to real estate interests and to the management of several valuable estates. He has done considerable building and contributed largely to the development and improvement of Battle Creek.

On June 25, 1857, Dr. Metcalf was married to Miss Helen E. Noble, daughter of Hon. Alonzo Noble, one of the prominent pioneer settlers of this city. She was born in Milton township, Vermont, March 27, 1834, and was brought by her parents to Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1836, and here she acquired her early education, which was supplemented by a course of study in the Ladies' Seminary, of Rochester, New York. Following her father's death, she and her husband came to Battle Creek to care for her mother. They had but one child, Alonzo T. Metcalf, who was a very bright boy, but died suddenly of rheumatic fever when but fourteen years of age. Mrs. Metcalf, because of her culture, refinement and kindly spirit, became a leader in social and church circles of Battle Creek. She was very prominent in the society of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, and her life was largely filled with generous deeds, it being noticeable that she rarely, if ever, spoke ill of others, always putting a most charitable construction on the motives of those with whom she associated. She died in Los Angeles, California, February 26, 1898, and her remains were brought to Battle Creek for burial. As a tribute to her worth and beautiful womanly character, the various municipal offices of the city were closed on the day of her funeral from two until five o'clock.

Dr. Metcalf is a member of the St. Thomas' Episcopal church, although for a number of years he was a vestryman of St. John's church, of Kalamazoo, and after his removal to this city continued as vestryman here, and is now senior warden emeritus of St. Thomas' church.

In Masonic circles, Dr. Metcalf is recognized as a leader throughout Michigan, and is the highest Mason in the United States at this time and has been since the death of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, of Boston, Massachusetts, who died during 1911. Dr. Metcalf, who is now a member of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, was made a Master Mason, November 26, 1856, in Kalamazoo Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M., and quickly advanced in the organization until 1861 he was made worshipful master. He was re-elected in 1862, in 1863 and again in 1869, and in 1887 was demitted with others from Kalamazoo Lodge for the purpose of reviving Anchor Lodge of Strict Observance No. 87, and in February, 1888, was made the first worshipful master under the restored charter. Soon after his removal to Battle Creek, a new lodge was formed and named in his honor, A. T. Metcalf Lodge, No. 419, of which lodge he became the first worshipful master. He was chosen junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in January, 1862, and re-elected in 1863, and was elected right worthy grand warden in 1864-65. He was elected deputy grand master in 1865, 1867 and in 1868, and became grand master in 1869 and re-elected in 1870. He succeeded to this office at a critical period in the history of the Michigan Grand Lodge. The many strong and determined acts which he performed during his first year to correct the loose habits into which some of the lodges of the state had fallen, aroused marked antagonism on the one hand and remarkable appreciation on the other, and his position and attitude were sustained by the Grand Lodge in the face of all efforts

to the contrary. In Capitular Masonry, he held several offices, having been elected high priest of Kalamazoo Chapter in 1861 and again in 1868. His identification with Chivalric Masonry began in 1860, when he was made a Knight Templar in Peninsular Commandery No. 8, Kalamazoo. He served as eminent commander in 1868, 1869 and 1882, and in 1892 was demitted to Battle Creek Commandery, No. 32, K. T., and was elected commander of the latter about the same year. He is an officer of Zabud Council, R. & S. M., of Battle Creek, and has been an active representative of the Scottish Rite for many years. In 1866 he was elected commander in chief of DeWitt Clinton Consistory, and was re-elected each succeeding year up to and including 1870. He is now and has been for a number of years an active member of Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, and for six years was district deputy for Michigan. He has attained an honor accorded few representatives of the craft, that of being a thirty-third degree Mason.

In politics Dr. Metcalf has held prominent positions. As a member of the Democrat party, he was elected to the board of trustees in Kalamazoo, and was chosen president of that village by popular suffrage in 1897. He represented the second district of Kalamazoo county in the State Legislature in 1875-76. After his removal to Battle Creek, he was elected mayor of the city in 1897, and many of his friends in both parties consider him one of the best mayors the city ever had, his efforts being among progressive and practical lines, which would prove of the greatest good to the greatest number. A clean and well spent life has left him sound in body and mind at the age of eighty-two years, and much of his good health he attributes to out-of-door exercise, even the coldest days of winter finding him taking his long walks. His is a familiar figure on the streets of Battle Creek, where he is accorded the respect and esteem due those whose activities have served to advance their community's interests, and he is universally regarded as one of Battle Creek's foremost citizens.

WILLIAM J. SMITH. It would be difficult to find, even were a search to be made throughout the length and breadth of Southern Michigan, an individual whose personality has been more strongly impressed upon the financial and political interests of this section than has that of William J. Smith, vice president of the Old National Bank, of Battle Creek. A man of firmness, force of character, indomitable energy and executive ability—potent agencies for advancement of men to important stations in life—his management of men and affairs has won for him a reputation that extends far beyond the limits of the state, while his connection with political affairs has been such as to win him a position of almost national importance in the ranks of the Republican party. Mr. Smith is a native of Michigan, born on his father's farm in Charleston township, Kalamazoo county, October 26, 1865, and is a son of John and Katherine (Joyce) Smith.

The Smith family is of German extraction, and was founded in New England during the early colonization of this country. From that section the family moved to New York, where, in Genesee county, John A. Smith was born. He came to Michigan in 1857, locating in Kalamazoo county, where he resided until 1866, and in that year made removal to LeRoy township, Calhoun county, the balance of his life being spent there and his death occurring March 29, 1891. Through industry, well-directed effort and straightforward dealing, he arose alike to material success and to a high place in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who frequently elected him to positions of responsibility and trust in public

life. Mr. Smith married Katherine Joyce, who was also a native of Genesee county, New York, and a daughter of John Joyce, a soldier of the War of 1812, who was of Scotch-Irish origin, the family having come to America at an early day in the history of the country. Mrs. Smith still survives her husband and continues to make her home on the old Calhoun county farm, a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which her husband also belonged.

William J. Smith was a child of one year when brought to Calhoun county, and here he was reared to agricultural pursuits and to habits of honesty, integrity and thrift. The public schools of West LeRoy furnished him with his preliminary educational training until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he enrolled as a student in the Battle Creek high school, and after spending two years in that institution entered Albion College, where he took a course of three years. Following this he took a course in the Detroit Business University, and, thus well equipped for a business career, at the age of twenty-three years established the Exchange Bank, at Climax, Michigan, a business which he conducted successfully for a period of two years. At this time, however, his health failed, and he disposed of his interests and spent several months in recuperating in the South, but in the fall of 1890 returned to the North and assisted in the organization of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Smith, Cole & Company, a private banking institution of Battle Creek, of which he acted as cashier until the spring of 1898. In the meantime this enterprise had grown to be an important factor in the financial life of Battle Creek, carrying on a most extensive business and enjoying an unassailable reputation for reliability. The close confinement made necessary by his arduous duties, however, had once more undermined Mr. Smith's health, and he was obliged to lay aside all active business affairs for a time. When the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was consolidated with the Old National Bank of Battle Creek, Mr. Smith was made a member of the board of directors, and in 1906 he became vice president of this institution, a position which he has held most efficiently to the present time. Although not actively engaged in outside operations, he has various large manufacturing interests both here and elsewhere, and is the owner of considerable farming property, but regardless of his various interests he concentrates his energies on the affairs of the Old National Bank.

For a few years Mr. Smith was a supporter of Democratic principles, but in 1896 he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, and since that time has risen rapidly to an influential position in its councils. He has frequently been a delegate to conventions, but has never sought personal preferment, confining his activities to the directing end of political life. His acquaintance among the leaders of the party throughout the country is extensive and confidential and during the past eight years he has been a prominent figure in national affairs. He made the first canvass in Michigan for ex-President Taft, and during 1912 was offered the management of the President's campaign in this state, but owing to the multiplicity of his business interests was forced to decline that honor. When the President made his famous trip throughout the country, it had been originally planned that there were to be but three stops in Michigan, the itinerary not including Battle Creek, but through Mr. Smith's influence the route was changed so as to include this city and smaller points in Michigan, the President speaking in Battle Creek September 21, 1911. Fraternally, Mr. Smith is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America, and his social connections include membership in the Athelstan and Country Clubs and the Sigma Chi college fraternity. With his family, he attends the Congregational church.



John W. Beaumont

On November 5, 1890, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lovell, daughter of Hon. L. W. Lovell, of Climax, Michigan, and to this union there has come one son, Wendell Lovell, born November 16, 1892, a graduate of the Battle Creek high school, class of 1910, and now a member of the University of Michigan, class of 1914, where he is completing a literary course. The home of the Smith family, at No. 161 Maple street, which was erected by Mr. Smith, is located in one of the exclusive residence districts of the city, and is a center of culture and refinement. Mrs. Smith has been active in social and charitable work, and is one of the best known members of the Women's League.

Probably there is no man in Michigan who has a wider acquaintance among bankers or men in public affairs throughout the country, or who is more highly esteemed by them, than is Mr. Smith. He has been distinguished for his faithfulness and unselfish devotion to the interests of the banking institution with which he has been connected, but this is but characteristic of the man, for fidelity to trust and conscientious discharge of every duty have been part and parcel of his nature. His life, on the whole, has been a happy and fortunate one; he has the esteem of his acquaintances and the affection of his friends; as much honor has been bestowed upon him as he has been willing to accept. Without being its slave, he has been diligent in business, which has prospered under his hand. Man can ask for no more.

JOHN W. BEAUMONT. During thirty years of active practice as a member of the Detroit bar John W. Beaumont has gained a position respected for his attainments and his many successes in his profession, and is now at the head of the well known firm of Beaumont, Smith & Harris.

John W. Beaumont was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, July 20, 1858, a son of Wallace and Margaret (Belshaw) Beaumont. Educated in the public schools of New Jersey and Michigan, in 1882 he graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing with the degree Bachelor of Science, and then prepared for the law by study under private preceptorship. He was admitted to the bar at Saginaw in 1884, and his first practice was in that city. Since 1886 Mr. Beaumont has lived in Detroit and followed a general practice in the state and the federal courts. All his time has been devoted to his profession. He served as judge advocate of the Michigan National Guard in 1904-06. As a result of his membership in the Michigan Naval Reserve at the time of the Spanish-American war, he entered the regular service and was detailed for duty on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, and spent several months on board that vessel at Havana, Santiago, Porto Rico, and elsewhere in Cuban waters. In January, 1902, he shared in the bounty of fifty thousand dollars granted by congress to the crew of the Yosemite for the sinking of the Spanish vessel Antonio Lopez off the coast of Porto Rico.

Mr. Beaumont is a member of the Detroit Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, of the American Historical Association, the Detroit Club, University Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Prismatic Club, the Grosse Pointe Riding and Hunting Club, the Green Bag Club, and also now a member of the board of control of Michigan Agricultural College, associations that indicate his varied professional and social activities and avocations. His marriage to Miss Alice Lord Burrows was celebrated June 21, 1899. Mrs. Beaumont is a daughter of George L. Burrows, of Saginaw.

JAMES HENRY MUSTARD. Although he is numbered among the more recent acquisitions to the Battle Creek legal fraternity, to which he attached himself in 1907, James Henry Mustard is numbered among the

leading representatives of his profession in the city, and as senior member of the firm of James H. and John A. Mustard represents a concern of recognized legal strength and is in control of a large and remunerative practice. In the political affairs of his adopted county he has also shown himself possessed of unusual capacity, an aptitude for organization, and the ability to use forces and men thus organized effectively, and at this time is chairman of the Republican city committee.

A native of Seaforth, Ontario, Canada, born February 25, 1880, Mr. Mustard is of Scotch descent, his father, Donald Mustard, being born in Edinburg, Scotland, and his mother, Catherine (MacDonald) Mustard, although a native of Glengarry, Ontario, was a daughter of Scotch parents. The parents of Mr. Mustard were married at Seaforth. Shortly after their marriage they settled at Midland, Michigan, where they have for many years been successfully engaged in farming. Donald Mustard is an influential Republican of his town and county. Of the four sons and two daughters, both daughters and one of the sons died in infancy; James Henry is the eldest; John A. was for seven years school commissioner of Midland county, at the end of that period resigning his office to come to Battle Creek and enter the practice of law in partnership with his brother, and Russell is a clerk in the Midland postoffice.

After attending the public schools of Midland, where he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1899, James Henry Mustard applied himself to teaching, a profession in which he made rapid advancement. On February 24, 1901, the day before his twenty-first birthday, he received the nomination for the office of school commissioner of Midland county, and in the election which followed was successful in defeating his two rival candidates. His first two-year term in that office proved so satisfactory to the people of the county that upon its expiration he was again elected, the office at that time having changed its term to four years. Mr. Mustard had always had a leaning toward the law, and during his service as school commissioner he assiduously devoted himself to his legal studies and every other week spent at Ann Arbor in the University of Michigan, with the result that he was graduated with the class of 1906 and the degree of Doctor of Laws. When his term of office expired he came to Battle Creek, June 3, 1907, and first occupied offices with D. C. Salisbury, over the Old National Bank, although they were not in partnership, and September 1, 1909, removed to No. 212 Ward Building. In 1914 was formed the firm of James H. and John A. Mustard, which occupies offices at No. 604 Post Building. Mr. Mustard is a valued and appreciative member of the Calhoun County Bar Association, and stands high in the regard of his professional brethren, is a man of sterling character and has achieved an excellent reputation as a lawyer, a man and a citizen.

Since coming to Battle Creek Mr. Mustard has interested himself actively in Republican politics, and is directing the forces of his party at this time as chairman of the Republican city committee. His religious connection is with St. Philip's Catholic Church, and he holds membership in the Knights of Columbus. His social connection is with the Athelstan Club. Mr. Mustard was married at Mount Pleasant, Michigan, June 30, 1908, to Miss Blanch Garvin, who was born and reared at Mount Pleasant, and is a daughter of M. E. Garvin of that place. She graduated from the high school in 1898, from the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Mount Pleasant, in 1897, and from the Central State Normal School in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Mustard are the parents of one child: Margaret Catherine, born August 3, 1913. The family home is located at No. 211 Fremont street.

JOSEPH STRONG STRINGHAM. For many years engaged in railway, mining and general engineering, at one time connected with the United States Engineer Corps, Mr. Stringham has had his headquarters in Detroit since 1900, and for several years has been manager of the Monarch Steel Castings Company. Outside of his individual accomplishment, his record is interesting for the fact that he is a lineal descendant of some of the oldest American families, and his most famous ancestor was John Alden.

Joseph Strong Stringham was born at Saginaw, Michigan, October 31, 1870, a son of Joseph Stringham of Detroit and Pauline Janette Backus of Troy, New York. His genealogical descent from John Alden is traced by the following certified record: Joseph Stringham, his father, was born August 8, 1841, and died January 19, 1910, and was married at Detroit September 14, 1869. His parents were Henry T. and Sarah Jane (Strong) Stringham, who were married at Detroit, October 10, 1839. Sarah Jane Strong was born September 5, 1821, at Rochester, New York, and died February 16, 1901. Her parents, John Warham and Mary Banks (Root) Strong were married September 12, 1808 (see Strong genealogy, 102-3). Mary Banks Root, just mentioned, was born September 16, 1791, the daughter of Hon. Jesse and Rebecca (Fish) Root, of Hartford, Connecticut, who were married February 8, 1789 (see Stile's Ancient Windsor 11, 747), Rebecca Fish was born in August, 1770, and died January 27, 1828. Her parents, Dr. Eliakam Fish, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Sarah Stillman, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, were married November 18, 1769 (Stile's Ancient Wethersfield 11, 671). Dr. Eliakam Fish, who was born February 2, 1740, at Stonington, Connecticut, and died May 7, 1804, at Hartford, was the son of Nathaniel Fish, of Stonington, Connecticut, and Mary Pabodie, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Nathaniel and Mary were married November 28, 1736 (Stile's Ancient Wethersfield 11, 671; Dexter's Yale Graduates). Mary Pabodie was born April 4, 1711, at Little Compton and was the daughter of William and Judith Pabodie (*N. E. Hist.* 11, 52; *Genealogical Register* 111, 57; and *N. E. Hist. Genealogical Register*). William Pabodie, who was born November 24, 1664, at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and died September 17, 1744, at Little Compton, Rhode Island, was the son of William Pabodie of Duxbury and Little Compton and Elizabeth Alden of Duxbury, Massachusetts, who were married December 28, 1644 (*N. E. Hist. Genealogical Register* 111, 57). Elizabeth Alden was born in 1622-23 at Plymouth and died May 31, 1717, at Little Compton. She was the daughter of John Alden of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Priscilla Mullins (Molines) of Plymouth (*N. E. Hist. Genealogical Register* 111, 64). John Alden the famous character of the Plymouth colony, was born in 1599 and died at Duxbury September 12, 1687.

The Stringham family, according to the above record, was early settled in Detroit. Henry Ten Broeck Stringham (1815-1895) grandfather of the Detroit engineer, settled there in 1833, and was identified with several early Michigan banks. In 1839 he married Sarah Jane Strong, daughter of John Wareham Strong, a well known Detroit pioneer. Joseph Stringham, father of the Detroit engineer, was born in that city August 8, 1841, while his wife, Pauline Janette Backus, who was a descendant of the Mann and Backus families, was born April 18, 1841, at Troy, New York. Joseph Stringham, received his education in private schools and at Hamburg, Germany, and for many years was engaged in the insurance business. During the Civil war he saw service as a quartermaster. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and

in politics, a Republican. All three generations have been members of the Detroit Boat Club.

Joseph Strong Stringham was educated in the public schools and at Dufferin College in London, Ontario, and at De Veaux College at Suspension Bridge, New York. His career began as a grocery clerk, followed by a clerkship with the old Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, later as inspector with the United States Engineer Corps, and for a time as clerk in an umbrella factory in New York City. Mr. Stringham, in 1893, was graduated from the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton. His work as an engineer has taken him into many different localities, and has been of a varied character with important responsibilities. He did work as an engineer in Colorado, California and British Columbia. During 1897 he was with the United States Engineer Corps, as engineer in charge of the rivers and harbors of Michigan, chiefly along the shores of Lake Michigan. During the Spanish-American war, Mr. Stringham served as a seaman with the United States Navy on board the "Yosemite," the vessel which carried the Naval Reserve, the record of which is a matter of pride to Michigan people. In 1899 Mr. Stringham surveyed the Isthmus of Darien for the United States Government, as one of the possible Canal Routes.

From 1900 to 1911 his work was as constructing engineer for the Solvay Process Company of Detroit, and since 1912 he has been manager of the Monarch Steel Castings Company and vice president of the Detroit Seamless Steel Tubes Company.

Mr. Stringham is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church at Detroit, is a trustee and vice president of Harper Hospital and a trustee of the Masonic Temple Association. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained high honors, having received the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite.

On June 2, 1910, at Port Huron, Michigan, he married Georgiana MacDonald. Her parents were Hilary and Hannah (Pontine) MacDonald. Mrs. Stringham was educated in the high school and is a graduate of the Farrand Training School of Harper Hospital. To their marriage has been born one daughter, Helen Strong Stringham, at Detroit, May 3, 1912, and one son, Joseph MacDonald Stringham, at Detroit, July 15, 1914.

IRA A. BECK. Whether considered from the standpoint of his professional achievements, from the viewpoint of progressive citizenship, or from the position he has attained in social and fraternal life, Ira A. Beck is a lawyer of pronounced character. Engaged in practice at Battle Creek since 1904, he has risen to a recognized position as a legist of broad and practical ability, thorough, determined, resourceful, alert and versatile, and his election to the presidency of the Athelstan Club is a substantial tribute to his standing as a man and a sterling citizen. Mr. Beck belongs to one of Michigan's old and honored families, and was born September 21, 1878, at Charlotte, the county seat of Eaton county, Michigan, his parents being John T. and Ella (Foster) Beck, natives respectively of New York and Michigan. His father was for many years identified with the agricultural interests of Eaton county, but is now living practically retired from active life, having an attractive home in the city of Charlotte. A citizen of integrity and public-spirit, he has at all times retained the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. Politically he is a staunch Republican, although he has not entered actively into the activities of the political arena.

Ira A. Beck early displayed abilities far out of the ordinary when he graduated from the Charlotte High school when a lad of fourteen years,

in June, 1893, the youngest person ever graduated from that institution. He began reading law under Judge Horace S. Maynard, and after some preparation under the preceptorship of this able member of the Eaton county bar was admitted to practice in his native state in 1899, being then just twenty-one years of age. In the meantime, in 1896, he had been appointed register of the probate court of Eaton county, and this position he continued to fill until 1901. On his admittance to the bar, Mr. Beck became associated with Judge Maynard, in his native city, but in 1901 went to Chicago, where he entered the offices of the prominent law firm of Flower, Smith & Musgrave, continuing therewith until January 1, 1904, when he removed to Battle Creek after an experience especially valuable in the line of his calling. On his arrival in Battle Creek he formed a professional partnership with Arthur B. Williams, and during the five years of its existence the firm of Williams & Beck was regarded as one of the strong legal combinations of the city. Since this alliance has been dissolved Mr. Beck has continued in practice alone, and now maintains offices in the Ward Building. Mr. Beck's law practice has not been confined to any special or narrow field, but has been of a broad and general character, and his advice is sought by a number of the leading business interests of Battle Creek. Since coming to this city he has never omitted an opportunity to do what he could toward the improvement of the municipality. Both on local and national issues he believes that the most good comes from a consistent support of the Republican party, and much of that organization's success in Battle Creek and Calhoun county may be accredited to his sterling efforts. Fraternaly he is Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Michigan, the stepping stone which leads by advancement to the office of Grand Master of the State, is past master of Battle Creek Lodge No. 12, past eminent commander of Battle Creek Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, and a member of DeWitt Clinton Consistory of Grand Rapids, and Saladin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Grand Rapids. To his substantial and brilliant traits as a lawyer and his stanch character as a man are added the possession of the sociable and attractive qualities of the cultured gentleman, a union of characteristics which has raised him to his present enviable position as a lawyer and a citizen. He is president of the Athelstan Club and a member of the Country and Community Clubs, and he and his wife are members of the Independent Congregational Church. The attractive family home, a center of culture, refinement and hospitality, is located at No. 69 Garrison avenue.

Mr. Beck was married March 21, 1906, to Miss Mildred Phillips, who was born and reared in this city, a daughter of Dr. Albanus M. Phillips and Adella C. Phillips, the former for thirty years a leading dentist of Battle Creek, and the latter, for several years, the champion lady archer of the United States. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beck: Margaret and Dorothy, Margaret having recently won the gold medal (awarded by the National Race Betterment Conference held in Battle Creek), for mental and physical proficiency, in competition with the six year girls of the schools of that city.

ALBERT A. ARNOLD. The art of the horticulturist and landscape gardener has always been given its share of admiration by the world. Through it our parks have been beautified, the resting place of our dearest and most beloved friends has been created into a garden of loveliness, and our cities in general have been adorned through the artistic arrangement of private residence grounds and those of public buildings. In this connection is presented a review of the life of Albert A. Arnold, vice president of the Pontiac Nursery Company, whose ca-

reer is interesting, both because of the high place he holds in his calling and for the fact that he has risen thereto through his own unaided efforts.

Albert A. Arnold was born May 12, 1883, at Dayton, Ohio, a son of Andrew and Katherine (Haynes) Arnold. The father in his early life had been a landscape gardener, but later turned his attention to stove moulding and thus continued throughout the active part of his career. He is now living retired and makes his home at Dayton, where the mother passed away. They were the parents of five children, of whom two are deceased, the others being: Howard and Sylvester, who are moulders and make their home at Dayton; and Albert A. Albert A. Arnold was given but few educational advantages, as the family were in modest circumstances and it was necessary that he contribute to their support. Accordingly, at the age of eight years, having shown a natural predilection for flowers and trees, he was put to work in the nursery of Hoover & Gaines, although he continued to prosecute his studies in the night schools. Three years later this firm failed, owing to a terrible blight which completely ruined them, and Mr. Arnold went to Nenia, Ohio, where he found employment with Gaines & McHeary, the receivers for the firm of Hoover & Gaines. He continued with this firm for four years, and then had one year's experience in the state of Georgia, where he put in an entire year at budding fruit trees. On his return to Ohio he located in the city of Cleveland and took charge of the Stores & Harrison Nursery Company, a capacity in which he continued for about a year and a half. By this time Mr. Arnold had become an expert in his chosen profession and his reputation was beginning to spread in the line of landscape gardening. Having early learned the value of a dollar, he had been of a saving disposition, and when he came to Pontiac, in 1906, was able to purchase a block of stock in the Pontiac Nursery Company, which up to this time had been a partnership arrangement between W. W. Essig and a Mr. Buchanan. This business had been a failure financially, but was immediately incorporated, and through the energy and enterprise of Mr. Arnold, backed by his years of practical experience, soon was put upon a paying basis. Improvements to the extent of \$17,000 have been put in since that time, and an inventory in the fall of 1912 showed \$67,000 represented in stock, etc. The Pontiac Nursery Company, as incorporated in 1910, has a capital of \$15,000, and its present officers are: W. W. Essig, president; Albert A. Arnold, vice president; and B. J. Monaghan, secretary and treasurer. The nursery grounds consist of 200 acres of finely situated lands, and the company specializes in landscape gardening, and rearing a full line of fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., the business of the firm extending over the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and from fifteen to seventy-five men being employed. Among the numerous works of art in landscape gardening done by Mr. Arnold may be mentioned the grounds of the Edison Company of Eastern Michigan, the new high school grounds and the waterworks of Pontiac, and all the landscape work along the St. Clair river. The company maintains offices in the Jones Building, Detroit.

Mr. Arnold is a Democrat, but not a politician. He is a valued member of the Elks, and holds membership in Masonic Lodge No. 21, the Chapter and Council. Devoted to his profession, he has not even allowed himself a vacation in years, but when he feels that he can snatch a few hours of recreation, arms himself with his rod and goes to whip the streams in search of members of the finny tribe. He enjoys the companionship of his fellows, and being of a genial and likeable disposition has a wide circle of warm friends.

LOUIS E. STEWART. Through his able qualities as a lawyer and his stable, popular traits as a man, Louis E. Stewart, of Battle Creek, has rapidly progressed both in the development of a professional reputation and a profitable legal business since coming to this city in 1902, and as senior member of the firm of Stewart & Jacobs is widely known in the field of general and corporation law. He is a native son of Michigan, born near Grand Rapids, Kent county, August 19, 1870, his parents being Henry W. and Adeline (Holden) Stewart.

Henry W. Stewart, who was for many years engaged in farming in Michigan, retired from active pursuits during his last years, and passed away February 13, 1913, at Braidentown, Florida. For eight years he served in the capacity of sheriff of Antrim county, Michigan, to which office he was elected in 1882, and in his public capacity established an excellent record for courage and fidelity to duty. Mrs. Stewart passed away in 1883 in Antrim county, which had been the home of the family for eight years.

After attending the public schools of Mancelona, Michigan, Mr. Stewart taught school for a time. He then learned the printer's trade at Bellaire, Michigan, but the following year resumed his studies and in 1894 was graduated from the Bellaire High school. His predilections drawing him into the broad and stirring domain of law, Mr. Stewart entered the legal department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and immediately thereafter located at Albion, Michigan. During the six years that he remained at that point he was successful in accumulating a handsome and profitable professional business, but in November, 1902, desiring a wider field for his activities, came to Battle Creek, where, May 1, 1904, he formed a partnership with Henry F. Jacobs. There is no firm in Battle Creek at this time that is a better exemplar of the restless yet substantial ability and the never failing resourcefulness of the rising lawyer of today than that of which he is an equal partner. The firm carries on a general law business, with some corporation practice, and has a representative practice among some of the city's leading business houses. Mr. Stewart has always been a staunch Republican in his political views, and since early manhood has been connected more or less actively with the affairs of his party. He was but twenty-one years of age when he was elected marshal of Bellaire, while in Albion served in the capacity of circuit court commissioner, was prosecuting attorney of Calhoun county in 1907 and 1908, and in 1911 was elected a member of the Battle Creek board of education for a term of three years. He has been connected with various interests of a public nature. Always an adherent of temperance, in 1909 Mr. Stewart managed the anti-saloon campaign in Calhoun county, which was successful, Mr. Stewart carrying the county for the "dry" element by ninety-nine votes, and which, for the first time in the history of the county, put every saloon in the county out of business for two years. Fraternaly, Mr. Stewart is connected with Battle Creek Lodge No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Bryant Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; the Modern Woodmen of America, of Albion, and the Knights of Pythias, of Battle Creek. He also holds membership in the Athelstan Club of this city, and with his family is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Stewart was married at Albion, Michigan, August 5, 1903, to Miss Clarissa Dickie, who was born at Hastings, Michigan, and was educated at Albion College, where she was graduated from its Conservatory. Her father, Dr. Samuel Dickie, M. S., LL. D., is president of that institution. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, namely: Mary, born at Albion, and Elizabeth, a native of Battle Creek. The

family have an attractive residence at No. 192 Fremont street, where their numerous friends are invited on many pleasant social occasions.

RICHARD H. BROWNE. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Browne began his career in Muskegon as a coal shoveler. Today he is president and general manager of the Browne-Morse Company, a corporation capitalized at a quarter of a million dollars, and whose manufacturing products are sent all over the world. Mr. Browne is still a young man, but has accomplished as much in a quarter of a century as would be creditable in a lifetime.

Richard H. Browne was born in Ontario, Canada, November 23, 1872, a son of William H. and Elizabeth Howden Browne, both natives of Ontario. The father died in 1894, and the mother in 1911. The grandfather, Alexander Browne, a native of Ireland, came to Canada, when a young man, and spent the rest of his career as a farmer. The maternal grandfather was Richard Howden, born in the north of Ireland, and coming to Canada in early years, also following the vocation of farming. William H. Brown during his active career was successfully engaged in insurance work. He held the rank of major in the Canadian Militia in the Thirty-Fourth Battalion. He and his family were Church of England people, and in politics he was a conservative. In the Masonic Order he belonged to the Lodge, the Chapter and the Council. There were five sons, and the four living are: Frederick, a groceryman at Toronto, Canada; Richard H. Alexander, who is foreman in a manufacturing plant at Oshawa, Ontario, and George, living in Brooklyn, Canada, and connected with the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Richard H. Browne had a public school education in his native province, and his higher learning was consigned to one week's attendance in the collegiate institute at Whitby. He was fourteen years old when he came to Michigan, and in September, 1888, found a job shoveling coal for the gas company of Muskegon. His service with the gas company continued for fifteen years, and when he retired he was assistant general manager. For a time he was also one of the stock holders in the business. On leaving the gas company Mr. Browne became identified with the Howden and Company, steam fitters and plumbers, and with that concern learned the trade and also worked as office boy, bookkeeper and finally as general manager. In October, 1907, Mr. Browne organized the Browne-Morse Company, with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of which he is president and general manager. This company manufactures office filing devices and specialties. During 1912 the company did an aggregate business of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and its connections have been so developed that the products are sent to all the chief commercial centers of the world. Mr. Browne is himself owner of the majority of stock in the company.

In June, 1911, he married Emma D. Dratz, daughter of John Dratz, who for many years was a successful merchant at Muskegon. Mrs. Browne is a member of the Congregational church. Socially Mr. Browne's connections are with the Masonic Order, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in the former he has taken the Knights Templar degree, belongs to the Consistory, and the Mystic Shrine. He has spent practically all his business career in Muskegon, and enjoys the high esteem of all the citizens, and has always interested himself in behalf of good government and civic improvement. For four years his services were given to the city as a councilman, and he was at one time candidate for mayor, being defeated by seventy votes. In politics Mr. Browne is for the man he thinks will give the best for the most of the people.



RICHARD H. BROWNE

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JAMES E. FERGUSON, M. D. For more than twenty years Dr. Ferguson has been an active member of the Michigan medical fraternity, and in public service connected with his profession. Since 1909 he has practiced at Grand Rapids, with offices in the Ashton building. Dr. James E. Ferguson was born July 31, 1868, in Elgin county, Ontario, and was the oldest in a family of four sons and one daughter. Two of the doctor's brothers are physicians, and his sister married a physician. The parents, Dougal and Sarah (Shearer) Ferguson, were very prosperous farming people of Ontario. Both were natives of Scotland, whence they immigrated to Canada, and located in Ontario, where they became owners of a splendid farm of six hundred acres. Dougal Ferguson was a man of prominence in his community, and was elected to the Canadian Parliament.

James E. Ferguson was reared in Canada, attended the grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter at the age of seventeen. For two years he pursued his medical studies at Montreal, and in 1890 entered the Detroit College of Medicine, where he was graduated M. D. in 1890. The first year and a half of his experience were in the Eastern Michigan Insane Asylum. For fifteen years he was in active practice at Belding, and in 1909 established himself at Grand Rapids, where he now enjoys a large practice of representative order. In 1907, Dr. Ferguson took a special course at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat College.

On July 17, 1895, Dr. Ferguson married Katharyn Wilson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Wilson of Port Huron, Michigan. They are the parents of two sons, Dougal E., now in high school, and James D., in the grade schools. Dr. Ferguson is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his wife has membership in the Eastern Star. The doctor also belongs to the County and State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. For ten years he served as United States Pension Examiner. He and his family reside at 141 Auburn Avenue in Grand Rapids.

JOHN C. REYNOLDS, M. D. The Michigan medical profession has been honored by the labors and achievements of some of the leading practitioners of the country, men who have won success and position through steadfast and devoted loyalty to the best interests and highest ideals of their chosen calling. The city of Battle Creek has been the scene of the activities of some of the most successful of this group of honored professional men, and foremost among them is found Dr. John C. Reynolds, who for thirty-two years has been engaged in practice here, winning constant recognition of his high abilities, especially in the special department of diseases of the head, throat and lungs.

Doctor Reynolds is a Canadian, born near Port Hope, Province of Ontario, April 15, 1857, and was five years old when he accompanied his parents, Francis and Margaret (Kells) Reynolds, to Rochester, New York. His father early engaged in agricultural pursuits in Canada and became the owner of a handsome property, but his extreme kind-heartedness led him into signing notes for friends, who afterwards proved dishonest, and in this way lost about everything that he owned. In after years he frequently impressed upon his children the danger of signing their names to notes, and when on his death-bed, his last words to them were to that effect. Upon leaving his native land and coming to the United States, he started all over again in different lines of endeavor, and through energy and persistence became fairly successful. He re-

mained in New York from 1862 until 1865 and then came to Battle Creek, which city continued to be his home during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1885. Mrs. Reynolds survived until 1908, when she passed away at the age of eighty-six years. They were the parents of five sons and six daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are surviving at this time, as follows: Margaret, who is the widow of Ezra Kipp and resides at her residence on Adams street, Battle Creek; Frank, the first born, who is a resident of Pensacola, Florida; William, who maintains his home in Texas; John C., of this review; and Joseph W., who is a successful practicing attorney at Duluth, Minnesota. One brother, Thomas, was drowned at Battle Creek when twenty-one years of age.

The early education of Dr. John C. Reynolds was secured in the public schools of Battle Creek, Michigan, to which city he was brought by his parents as a child of five years. He early displayed a marked inclination for the medical profession and when he was nineteen years of age began his medical studies under Dr. Austin S. Johnson, of Battle Creek, an able preceptor and helpful friend. Following this, Doctor Reynolds attended a course of lectures at the Pulte Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and from that institution received his diploma and degree of Doctor of Medicine, being graduated with the class of 1882. He had already chosen his field of practice, and immediately opened offices at Battle Creek, which city has continued to be his field of endeavor and the scene of his successes to the present time. He has continued to be a student, spending a great deal of his time in research and investigation, and in 1895 took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. His deep and thorough knowledge, his superior talent and his kindly, helpful sympathy have attracted about him a large general practice, but he has given special attention to the treatment and cure of diseases of the head, throat and lungs, a field in which he has won merited distinction. In the line of his calling, he is connected with the Michigan State Medical Homeopathic Society. Fraternally, he holds membership in A. T. Metcalf Lodge, No. 419, Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Commandery, Knights Templar; and is likewise a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. A stalwart Republican in his political views, he has served as alderman of the Fifth Ward for two terms, and his public service has been of a distinctively helpful nature. While the duties and responsibilities of his large practice have been very heavy, he has never been too busy to contribute of his time or services to the advancement of any helpful civic measure, and he is thus deserving of a place among the builders of the city. His career has been successful in a material way, and at this time he is the owner of a large amount of real estate, both business and residential, and has his home and office at No. 16 North Division street.

The marriage of Doctor Reynolds occurred on August 5, 1885, when he was united with Mrs. Elizabeth H. Briggs, a daughter of the late Major Hudson, who died at Paw Paw, Michigan, December 19, 1881. Dr. Reynolds has no children of his own, but is the stepfather of Mrs. Allene B. Wells, of Detroit, who is the wife of D. Graham Wells. She is the daughter of Mrs. Reynolds by her first husband, whose full name was George Allen Briggs. Upon his death, his surviving widow married Dr. Reynolds. At the date of this marriage the daughter, Allene, was but three years old. Therefore Dr. Reynolds, from that date forward, was in every sense a father to her, and, in his own language, "She was to me the same as an own daughter." Mr. and Mrs. Wells are the parents of five children, namely: Martha E., Helen, Miriam, John A. and Ruth.

HERBERT PRITCHARD ORR, deputy state insurance commissioner of Michigan, and one of the state's well-known legists and influential citizens, is a native of Michigan and a representative of one of its pioneer families. Mr. Orr's father, Frederick H. Orr, was born at Tuscola, Tuscola county, Michigan, in 1859, the son of the late M. David Orr, M. D., who was a native of the Empire state, and one of the pioneer physicians of Tuscola county, Michigan, where he settled during the early days of the history of the state. Mr. Orr's mother was, before her marriage, Katie R. O'Kelly, and was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1856, a daughter of Ebenezer O'Kelly, who was a native of Grand Island, New York, and moved from that place to Canada and later to Michigan, being a pioneer of Tuscola county. The father, Frederick H. Orr, has been prominent in the public affairs of Tuscola county and Michigan for a number of years. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county clerk of Tuscola county, and for several years filled the position of deputy collector of customs for the Port Huron District.

Herbert Pritchard Orr was reared at Tuscola and his early education was secured in the public schools of that place, he being graduated from the high school in 1901. Following this he adopted the law as his life vocation, entering the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1905 and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During that same year Mr. Orr was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered practice and opened an office at Caro, Michigan, where he continued in the enjoyment of an excellent professional business until 1909. In that year his abilities and acquirements were recognized by his appointment to the office of actuary of the State Insurance Department, an important office which he has held until November, 1910, having been reappointed in 1913 by the incoming commissioner of insurance, Hon. John T. Winship. Mr. Orr is a Republican in his political affiliation and has been stalwart in his support of that party's principles and candidates, but has won friends among men of all political denominations by his straightforward actions and earnest devotion to the best interests of the people of his state. He is well known in Masonry, being a member of Lansing Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M. He likewise is connected with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Caro Lodge of that order.

Mr. Orr was united in marriage with Miss Catherine M. Johnson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, daughter of Leonard S. Johnson, and to this union there has come one son, Garrett Pritchard, born in 1907.

CARLISLE P. HULL. By his business and also through a wide personal and family relationship, Carlisle P. Hull is prominently known in Grand Rapids and Kent county. With his offices in the Fourth National Bank Building, Mr. Hull has developed a large business as a realty broker and in addition to his local dealings is manager of the Crow Agency realty brokers, and agent for the Chicago Bonding & Surety Company. Another profitable connection is as agent of the Canadian Pacific Land Company, and looks after the interests of that company over four Michigan counties.

Carlisle P. Hull was born at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, June 19, 1866, a son of Calvin E. and Jennie L. (Eatinger) Hull. Calvin E. Hull, who was born at LeRoy, Genesee county, New York, February 7, 1837, was a son of Philo and Emmeline (Vinton) Hull, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. Grandfather Hull moved to Canada, and later became a pioneer in Michigan and died on his farm in Kent county, while his wife passed away in Grand Rapids. Calvin E. Hull was a child when his parents moved to Canada.

and in his fourteenth year he came to Kent county, Michigan, settling with his parents on a wild farm and growing up in the midst of pioneer surroundings. Besides his work as a farmer and stock raiser he learned the trade of stone-cutter and mason. A short time before the beginning of the war he went to Ohio and enlisted in Company 1 of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry. His service was for three years, and he participated in many of the well known campaigns and battles of the western army, including Resaca, Franklin and Nashville. With the close of the war he returned to Ravenna, Ohio, followed his trade until 1868, and in that year settled in Lowell, Kent county, Michigan, and in 1876 became a farmer in Lowell township. In 1886 Calvin E. Hull retired with a competency, and since lived quietly in Grand Rapids, surrounded with the comforts of existence. Calvin E. Hull was married at Ravenna, Ohio, April 22, 1861, to Jennie L. EATINGER, who was born at Ravenna December 16, 1844. Her parents were Samuel S. and Catherine (Mercer) EATINGER. Her father was the son of a German immigrant and was the second male white child born in Portage county, Ohio. Catherine EATINGER was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Calvin Hull and wife became the parents of four children: Carlisle P.; Winslow C., an Ionia county farmer; Rose A., wife of James A. Young; and S. Eugene.

When Carlisle P. Hull was two years of age his parents moved in 1868 to Lowell, Michigan, and that town furnished him his boyhood environment and its schools gave him his education until he was ten years of age. His father having moved out to a farm in Lowell township in 1876, the country then became his home until he was twenty years of age. Mr. Hull in 1886 returned with his parents to Grand Rapids, and has been a citizen of that city ever since. During his early career as a farmer Mr. Hull learned the trade of engineer, millwright and builder, and those vocations furnished the basis for his career until 1911. In the meantime, however, for three years he had been engaged in the grocery business with his father at Grand Rapids. Since 1911 Mr. Hull has devoted his undivided attention to the real estate business and his success in that line is indicated by his substantial connections and by the reputation which he bears in Grand Rapids for safe and reliable handling of all matters entrusted to his care.

Mr. Hull is a progressive Republican, and is affiliated with Valley City Lodge No. 86, A. F. & A. M. He has been twice married. His first wife was Isabel Williams, and she left one child, Calvin E., born in Grand Rapids in 1890. Mr. Hull's present wife before her marriage was Nellie M. McNally.

EDGAR B. FOSS has been a resident of Bay county for about forty years, and during this entire period has been connected with the lumber trade. Commencing in the humblest position, he mastered its many details and has continued in the business until he has attained at length a commanding position among the enterprising dealers and manufacturers of Bay City, and has shown himself able to hold it amid the strong competition which increasing capital and trade have brought to the city. His success is due alone to his energetic character and business capacity, for he began life without pecuniary assistance or the aid of family or other favoring influences.

Mr. Foss comes of a family long represented in New England, of English extraction. He was born February 28, 1853, at Willimantic, Connecticut, and is a son of John and Sarah B. (Slade) Foss, natives of Massachusetts, the father being engaged in the mercantile business while the Slades were farming people. John Foss died when Edgar B.

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was still a small boy, but the mother survived for a long period, and when she passed away in 1907 had attained the ripe old age of eighty-three years. The youngest of his parents' eleven children, Edgar B. Foss attained his education in the public schools of Woonsocket and Providence, Rhode Island, but faced the world when still a small lad, his first employment being as office boy in the office of Governor Henry Lippitt of Rhode Island. He was but fifteen years old when he came to Kawkawlin, Bay county, Michigan, and here secured employment in the office of Dexter A. Ballou, a lumber manufacturer, with whom he received his introduction to the business in which he was later to become such an important factor. After several years with D. A. Ballou he accepted a position with Van Etten, Kaiser & Company, lumbermen, as a traveling salesman, was subsequently with their successors, Van Etten, Campbell & Company, and George Campbell & Company, in a like capacity, and when the latter firm retired from business he ventured upon an enterprise of his own at Bay City. With a thorough acquaintance of the details of the business, gained at a period when so many young men are wasting their opportunities in frivolity and dissipation, he entered into the prosecution of his activities with an enthusiasm and tenacity of purpose which guided him safely over the first few years. His initial success bred confidence, and he soon broadened the scope of his opportunities, gradually reaching further and further until today he controls a comfortable share of the trade between Michigan and the Atlantic coast. He manufactures and handles white pine lumber, with saw mills in Canada, and planing mills and wholesale lumber yard in Bay City, handling about 50,000,000 feet annually, and owning large timber tracts in Canada and on the Pacific coast. In the Canadian mills he has about four hundred employes, including those in the woods; in Bay City he employs about two hundred and sixty men; and is also at the head of a coal mining company operating in Genesee and Bay counties, which employs the services of some four hundred men. His coal output aggregates about 200,000 tons annually. Mr. Foss' opinion upon matters connected with the lumber trade is influential with the members of the vocation, who regard him as thoroughly informed and have confidence in the soundness of his judgment. His opinions are often sought as a guide to their operations on occasions of doubt and uncertainty. In political matters a stalwart Republican, Mr. Foss was a presidential elector on the Roosevelt ticket in 1904 and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1908 which nominated William H. Taft for the presidency. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Shrine, and is a valued and popular member of the Bay City Club. His religious connection is with the Congregational church.

Mr. Foss was married in Bay City to Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, and to this union there have been born three children: Walter I., Edgar H. and Edith Hope. Essentially a home man, Mr. Foss is never so happy as when in the midst of his family, but he also enjoys motoring and takes frequent trips to various points in his adopted state. His sturdy character and sterling qualities make him one of the representative men of Bay City, and his signal services to his community entitle him to be numbered among its most substantial builders.

CHARLES STEWART MOTT. Mayor of Flint, president of the Weston-Mott Manufacturing Company, president and one of the incorporators of the Industrial Savings Bank, Charles S. Mott is one of the enterprising manufacturers who have made Flint conspicuous as a prosperous industrial center. A young man of remarkable personality, energy and

capacity for business, while Mr. Mott is largely employed in the management and direction of a local industry regarded as a mainstay of Flint, he is at the same time identified intimately with the larger life and activities of the community. His business career has been one of consecutive growth since youth, when, in New York city, where he grew up, he was associated with his father, and eventually became identified with the Weston-Mott Company, which since transferred its enterprise to Flint.

Charles Stewart Mott was born at Newark, New Jersey, June 2, 1875, a son of John C. and Isabella Turnbull (Stewart) Mott. His father was born in New York and his mother in New Jersey. The father was a maker of cider and vinegar in New York state, and died at the age of forty-nine years. The mother is still living and resides at Glen Ridge, New Jersey. There were just two children, and the daughter, Edith Stewart Mott, is the wife of Herbert E. Davis of Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

After an education in the public schools Mr. Charles S. Mott, in August, 1894, when about nineteen years of age, went abroad and remained one year in the study of zymotechnology and chemistry at Copenhagen, Denmark, and in Munich, Germany. Subsequently, with the class of 1897, he was graduated as a mechanical engineer from Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey. Following his technical education Mr. Mott went into business with his father in the manufacture of carbonators. The firm was known as C. S. Mott & Company. In 1900, a year after the death of Mr. Mott's father, the plant was moved to Utica, New York, and was merged and continued in the factory of the Weston-Mott Company, which had been organized in 1896 and of which Mr. Mott was already a director. The Weston-Mott Company manufactured as its chief output automobile axles, hubs, and rims. The business grew with phenomenal rapidity, and from the start was always on a most substantial footing. With the extension of business it became advisable to change locations in order to get nearer the center of the automobile world, and accordingly the firm was moved from Utica, New York, to Flint. Mr. Mott since February, 1907, has been prominent not only in the upbuilding of the Weston-Mott Company, but also in many business and semi-public activities related to the continued prosperity of this city as a commercial community. The Weston-Mott Company at Flint built seven large and commodious factory buildings, with an aggregate of four hundred thousand square feet of floor space, and all the buildings are of substantial brick construction and from one to three stories in height. The company is capitalized at a million and a half of dollars, and more than two thousand persons are on their payroll. No other enterprise in Flint is a more substantial pillar of prosperity than this company. Some years ago at Utica the original firm employed only about sixty hands. The products of the Weston-Mott Company are sold all over the world, and every process and detail of the manufacture has been refined to the highest point of efficiency so that the reputation for the goods is well deserved.

Since coming to Flint Mr. Mott became one of the organizers of the Industrial Savings Bank, primarily as an institution for the benefit of the industrial community of which he is the head. This bank, of which Mr. Mott is president, is housed in a modern two-story brick structure opposite the factories at the corner of Hamilton and Industrial streets, and has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with seventy thousand dollars surplus. Owing to the growth of the bank business it became necessary in the spring of 1913 to open a branch bank in the F. P. Smith building on Saginaw street. Mr. Mott is also a director of the Genesee

County Savings Bank. Other interests in Flint include a position as director of the Flint Sandstone & Brick Company, secretary and treasurer of that company, a director of the Standard Rule Company, director of the Copeman Stove Company and of the Sterling Motor Company of Detroit, a director of the General Motor Company, and director of the Brown-Lipe-Chapin Company of Syracuse, New York.

In the spring of 1912, as an independent business man and without any particular brand of politics, Mr. Mott was elected to the office of mayor, and has shown what a capable business man, successful in private enterprise, can do towards making a larger and better city. He has applied himself with great energy to the upbuilding of Flint, along the line of street improvements, better schools and better institutions generally, and has followed the policy of distributing the resources of the city's wealth without special advantage to any one section, it being a part of the fundamental policy of Mayor Mott that every quarter of Flint should receive equal benefit with every other section from the current revenues of the municipality. Mr. Mott has taken a prominent part in local Y. M. C. A. work and was chairman of the executive committee of the association and a leader in the recent campaign for the raising of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars to construct a new building. Mrs. Mott has manifested a similar activity in the affairs of the Young Women's Christian Association, and is prominent in club and church affairs. Among his earlier experiences, Mr. Mott in 1898 joined the Navy and served through the Spanish-American war on board the United States Ship Yankee and also for six years was connected with the Naval Militia of New York. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society of Automobile Engineers. In Masonry he has taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite, belongs to the Knight Templars and Mystic Shrine, and also has affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose and the United Spanish War Veterans. His social relations are with the Flint Country Club, the Detroit Club, and outside of business his chief pleasures are in hunting and fishing.

On June 14, 1900, at New York City, Mr. Mott married Miss Ethel C. Harding, a daughter of Herbert B. and Aimee (Culbert) Harding of New York City. To their marriage have been born three children, as follows: Aimee Mott, born in Utica, New York, April 15, 1902; Elsa Beatrice Mott, born in Utica November 14, 1904; and Charles Stewart Harding Mott, born in Utica November 4, 1906. Mr. Mott owns a beautiful home at 423 East Kearsley street.

MARTIN J. CAVANAUGH, a successful Ann Arbor lawyer whose practice has embraced a large scope, began his career in Washtenaw county more than a quarter of a century ago, and along with the solid accomplishments of a skillful lawyer has enjoyed the esteem paid to the public-spirited and useful citizen. Mr. Cavanaugh has associated with him in the practice of law, George James Burke.

He represents an old family of Michigan, and was born on a farm in Manchester township, Washtenaw County, in 1865, a son of Matthew and Mary (Daly) Cavanaugh. Both his parents were born in Ireland, and they had six children, three of whom are living: Martin J., the eldest; Thomas J., who graduated in law from the University of Michigan in 1892 and is now engaged in practice at Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, and Mrs. Ellen Reilly of Washtenaw county.

Martin J. Cavanaugh attended a country district school, later the high school at the village of Manchester until finishing in 1883, and then entered the University of Michigan and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in

1887. His law studies had been pursued at the same time with his literary course, and in 1887 he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar. The first year was spent in practice at Chelsea in Washtenaw county with Michael J. Lehman and since then in Ann Arbor. Mr. Cavanaugh is experienced in practically all classes of litigation and is noted among his associates for broad and conscientious work.

He has held the offices of County Commissioner of Public School, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Detroit and was a member of the Constitutional Convention and took a prominent part in making the present constitution for Michigan. His services as president for many years of the Board of Education of Ann Arbor have contributed much to the continued usefulness and progress of the local public school system. On November 6, 1889, Mr. Cavanaugh married Miss Mary C. Seery. Their four children are Stella, Ralph, Camilla and Ruth.

CHARLES DONALD THOMPSON, who has practiced law at Bad Axe seventeen years, and belongs to a pioneer family in that section of the state, was born in the eastern part of "The Thumb" of Michigan, on February 21, 1873. He is the only son of Charles Ezra and Elizabeth (McDonald) Thompson. He graduated from the Bad Axe public schools and entered the literary department of the University of Michigan with the class of '97. Before completing his literary course he entered the law department, from which he graduated in 1896, with the degree of LL. B. Since then he has practiced law at the city of Bad Axe, the county seat of Huron county. He is a Presbyterian, a Republican and a Knight Templar. For many years he has served as city attorney, and was a member of the Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1907-08. Mr. Thompson is a director of the State Savings Bank of Bad Axe, the Consolidated Telephone Company and other local corporations.

Charles E. Thompson, his father, was born in Port Huron in 1845 and came to Huron county in 1854. He was the only son of John Dame Thompson, who served in the Twenty-Ninth Michigan Infantry in the Civil war, and whose ancestors came to America on the Mayflower (see "Descendants of John Thomson") and Mary A. (Lockwood) Thompson. Though prominent as a Republican he was elected to nearly every county office, and in many cases by an almost non-partisan vote. He served some twenty-two years, having been County Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, and Judge of Probate. Judge Thompson was prominent in both the York and Scottish Rite Masonic bodies. His death occurred in 1907. Elizabeth Thompson, the mother, was born at London, Ontario, in 1851. She descends through her father from the Clanranald branch of the Clan MacDonald, and through her mother from the Earl of Seaforth of the Clan MacKenzie of Scotland. She has been prominent in the club and social development of her city. There are three younger sisters: Grace McDonald Thompson, A. B. (U. of M.), C. D. F. of Denver; Elizabeth Lockwood Thompson, A. B. and M. S. (U. of M.), now an assistant in the Department of Zoology in the University of Michigan; and Helen Beulah Gaige, A. B. and A. M. (U. of M.), wife of Frederick M. Gaige, A. B. (U. of M.). She is administrative assistant and Mr. Gaige is entomological assistant of the Museum of the University of Michigan. Miss Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Gaige have all been elected to membership in Sigma Xi, the National Scientific Honorary Society.

On January 10, 1912, Charles D. Thompson was united in marriage with Ida Elizabeth Proctor, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Proctor, who served in Berdan's Company of Sharpshooters during the Civil War, and Amelia (Robinson) Proctor. Both of Mrs. Thompson's parents are deceased. The Proctor family came to America from England in the

early part of the last century, settled first in New Brunswick, then in Massachusetts, then in Vermont, and later in Western Michigan. Mrs. Thompson was born in Ionia county. She graduated from her home high school and taught several years in the grade and high schools of her home county. She then entered the training school of the Saginaw General Hospital and after completing her course became the first superintendent of the Hubbard Memorial Hospital at Bad Axe, from which she was called to be Superintendent of the Saginaw General Hospital, which position she held until her marriage.

ROBERT G. MACKENZIE, A. B., M. D. In 1907 Dr. MacKenzie graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan. His father was an alumnus of the same school, and though the family home has long been in southern Illinois the city of Ann Arbor has many associations for both generations. The younger Dr. MacKenzie chose to remain at Ann Arbor after graduating, has become connected with the faculty of instruction in the medical department of the university, enjoys a good practice as a physician and surgeon, but is probably best known to the rank and file of local citizenship through his official position as mayor, to which he was elected in 1913.

The Scotch ancestors of Dr. MacKenzie settled in Nova Scotia many years ago. Dr. Robert Gordon MacKenzie was born at Chester, Randolph county, Illinois, June 3, 1882, a son of Dr. William R. and Nellie (Gordon) MacKenzie. Nova Scotia was the birthplace of his father, who received his early education there and in 1870 graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan. The following five years were spent in practice in the historic old town of Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Illinois, which was the first capital of the territory of Illinois. Since then his home and general practice has been at Chester in the same county. Dr. William R. MacKenzie has attained the age of three score and ten. His wife, of Virginia and Kentucky ancestry, was born at Chester, representing an old family of that county. The oldest of their three children is Dr. William A. MacKenzie, a successful physician and surgeon at St. Louis; Dr. Robert G. is second; and the sister, Adeline, is wife of Dr. Edward T. Urban, also a St. Louis physician.

Robert G. MacKenzie attended the Chester public schools, in 1901 was graduated from Smith's Academy of St. Louis, and subsequently was a student of McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois. At the same time his studies in medicine had been carried on under the direction of his father. In 1907 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in 1908 he was graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan. Since then Dr. MacKenzie has built up a general practice at Ann Arbor. He is a member of the surgical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. His professional relations are with Washtenaw County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In his citizenship he is guided by modern and progressive ideals, and the community regarded itself as fortunate in his election to the office of mayor in 1913. Dr. MacKenzie is Republican in politics, and fraternally is associated with the Masonic Lodge and the Ann Arbor Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Christmas Day of 1908 Dr. MacKenzie married Miss Marian Cole, of his old home town of Chester, Illinois. They have one son, Robert Gordon, Jr.

GEORGE A. STRIFFLER. He whose name initiates this paragraph is not only one of the representative business men and landholders of

Tuscola county but is a native son of the county and a scion of one of its best known and most honored pioneer families. Here he was reared and here he has found abundant scope for personal achievement along normal lines of enterprise. He is the leading implement dealer at Cass City, one of the thriving and attractive towns of this section of the state, and as a citizen and business man he is well upholding the honors of a name that has been most prominently linked with the development and upbuilding of Tuscola county.

George Albert Striffler was born on a pioneer farm in Elkland township, Tuscola county, Michigan, on the 16th of March, 1864, and the place of his nativity is one mile east and one mile north of Cass City, his present place of residence. He is a son of John and Mary (Benkelman) Striffler, the former of whom was born near Lancaster, Erie county, New York, of German lineage, and the latter of whom was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. The father was reared to manhood in the old Empire state and there he learned the trade of carpenter. In 1850 he came to Michigan and numbered himself among the pioneers of Tuscola county, where he obtained a tract of wild land, in Elkland township, and where he instituted the reclamation of a farm of forty acres, in the meanwhile finding much requisition for his services as a carpenter, at Cass City and other points in this section. He was numbered among the very early settlers of the county and he erected, for William Clark, the first frame store-building in Cass City, besides having done much other important work tending to advance the upbuilding and progress of the village and county. He was identified with lumbering operations for a number of years and threw himself fully into the strenuous work involved in the development of a new country. He has ever commanded inviolate place in popular esteem and he is today honored as one of the sterling pioneer citizens of the county in which he has long maintained his home and in which he has served in various township offices. He was born March 15, 1833, and his devoted wife, who was born May 22, 1839, was summoned to the life eternal on the 4th of May, 1913; he is now living retired in Cass City. Of the seven children, six are still living: Emaline is the wife of Archibald Mark, and they reside on the old Striffler homestead; George A., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Salome, who resides in Cass City, is the widow of William Bein; Miss Martha has supervision of the domestic economies of her father's home, in Cass City; Esther is the wife of William R. Kaiser, of this place; and David A. is now a resident of Columbus, Georgia.

George A. Striffler was reared on the homestead farm and well recalls the conditions and incidents of the pioneer days in Tuscola county. After attending the district school he continued his studies in the public schools of Cass City, and he was about thirty-two years of age when he went to the city of Detroit, to learn the trade of steam-fitting, in the Michigan Central car shops. He completed his apprenticeship and then returned to Cass City, where he has since been successfully engaged in the implement business, as the successor of his cousin, Jacob H. Striffler, who founded the enterprise many years ago, so that it is the oldest business of its kind in Tuscola county, even as it is the largest in Cass City, with equipment and facilities of the best type. The original firm was J. H. Striffler & Company, and the present firm was first Striffler & McDermott and is now composed of George A. Striffler and Charles E. Patterson. The firm deals in all kinds of farm implements and machinery as well as in buggies, carriages and wagons, the trade of the concern being widely disseminated and its reputation being of the highest. Mr. Striffler has recently completed in Cass City a handsome and thoroughly

modern house of twelve rooms, the same being the family home and one of the most attractive in the village, even as it is one of the most hospitable,—a center of much of the social activity of the community. An appreciable part of the timber utilized in the erection of this building was taken from land owned by Mr. Striffler and is of growth that has been made since the disastrous forest fires which swept this section in 1871. Mr. Striffler himself found satisfaction in assisting in the sawing of the logs into the lumber and shingles for his fine new residence.

Like other representatives of the family Mr. Striffler stands exponent of progressiveness and public spirit, and he is one of the loyal and liberal citizens of his native county. He was a Republican until the formation of the Progressive party, in 1912, when he transferred his allegiance to the new organization. He has not been ambitious for public office but has served as township treasurer. He is affiliated with the local organization of the Knights of the Maccabees, and his wife, who is a leader in the social life of the community, is a member of the Woman's Literary and Study Club, besides being a devoted communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In the year 1900 Mr. Striffler wedded Miss Cora Belle Horne, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where she was born and reared, and they have one son, Ervine Albert, who was born in Cass City, on the 27th of March, 1906.

NATHAN GOODWILL DAVIS. The late Nathan Goodwill Davis, one of the pioneers of Michigan, who died on March 20, 1889, was a New Yorker by birth, his natal day having been January 22, 1830, so that he was just past fifty-nine years of age when death claimed him. He was a son of Ezra and Theodosia (Goodwill) Davis, and he came to Jackson, Michigan, with his parents when yet a babe in arms, this city representing his home from then until the day of his passing, though in his latter years he spent a good deal of time in the south and west. At one time he spent three years away from Jackson, that time being passed in Kansas, Colorado and California, though he continued to retain his Jackson home and other interests throughout that period. He was in search of health when on these peregrinations, and always, when his condition permitted it, he would return to Jackson, his home city, and the place where he best loved to be.

When the Davis family first came to Jackson, they settled on a farm, which in later years came to be known as the Thomas Kent farm, in the southern part of the city, much of Jackson as it stands today being built upon what was in bygone years the Davis farm and home.

As a mere lad, Nathan Goodwill Davis went to work in a grocery store for Charles L. Mitchell, in a clerking capacity, and he continued with Mr. Mitchell until he was old enough and sufficiently experienced to go into business for himself, when he opened a grocery store on his own responsibility. Thereafter for a long period of years Mr. Davis was counted among the leading grocers in the city, carrying on both wholesale and retail activities. He built the block on the southeast corner of Mechanic and Cortland streets, and for many years his grocery business was carried on in that building.

Mr. Davis was a shrewd and capable business man, and he acquired, in the passing years, the ownership of much other valuable property on Cortland street, between Mechanic and Francis streets, on both the north and south sides, all of which, including the block where his business was located, is now the property of his widow and children.

In the year 1874 Mr. Davis retired from the grocery business and purchased the old Exchange Hotel, changing its name to the Davis

Hotel. The place then stood where now is located the building of the International Harvester Company. In moving into the hotel Mr. Davis was so unfortunate as to contract a severe cold that developed into an acute attack of pleurisy, and though he lived for many years thereafter, he never regained his former strength and vigor, a fact that will account for his many journeys to the south and west in later years.

On October 4, 1864, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, of Blackman, Jackson county, Michigan. She was born in Erie county, New York, on October 27, 1847, coming to Michigan with her parents when she was seven years of age. Her father was Rodolph D. Jackson, and her mother's maiden name was Anna Meade. The mother died in New York state, prior to the removal of the family to this state. Rodolph Jackson married in later years Miss Alma Ferguson, who proved herself a kind and devoted step-mother to the four motherless children of his first wife.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Nathan G. Davis, Jr., was born July 2, 1869; Paul J., born February 4, 1886; and Bessie. The daughter died in infancy, and the two sons are residents of Jackson. The eldest son, Nathan G., was married on August 30, 1904, to Miss Lena G. Hoag, and they have two sons,—Paul J., born November 21, 1907, and Jack H., born July 31, 1910.

In 1890 the widow of Mr. Davis became the wife of the late Prof. Washington M. Skinner, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts, who was a talented musician and vocalist, and for many years was a prominent instructor and conductor of music. He died on January 31, 1912, without issue from this marriage.

On February 11, 1909, the younger son of Nathan G. Davis was married to Miss Ina Wise. They have no children.

Nathan G. Davis was a remarkably successful business man, as will be conceded by all who have any familiarity with his active career, and in the years of his business activity he accumulated a large fortune.

He was fond of thoroughbred horses and on his fine farm near Jackson paid special attention to the breeding of trotting horses, becoming widely known for his success in that work. Some of the products of his stables became famous winners on American race tracks, among them being Frank Moscow, and Louis Napoleon Jr. Though he gave the most businesslike attention to that enterprise, it was really his recreation, and about the only form of sport he indulged in.

For many years Mr. Davis was recorded as one of the heaviest tax payers in Jackson.

His widow, now the widow of Prof. Skinner, as has been noted previously, has her residence at No. 136 Lansing avenue, where she has one of the pleasing and desirable homes in the northwestern part of the city.

GEORGE H. CLIPPERT. Detroit has for a long period of years been a center for the manufacture of clay products and one of the oldest brickmakers in the city is George H. Clippert, whose career has been associated with brick manufacture for more than thirty years. His father before him was one of the earlier brickmakers, a prominent banker and active in official affairs. Mr. Clippert is now president of the George H. Clippert & Bro. Brick Company.

George H. Clippert was born in Springwells, now a part of the city of Detroit, on March 24, 1860. His parents were Conrad and Christiana F. (Pfeifle) Clippert. They were both natives of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, where Conrad was born February 14, 1834. Brought to the United States in 1849, his family located at Springwells, and as a boy of fifteen,



George H. Clippart

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first in the old country, he began working out a career which eventually made him one of the foremost men of Detroit. R. H. Hall was at that time and had for a number of years been engaged in the manufacture of brick at Springwells, and it was under him that Conrad Clippert learned the business and remained a faithful employe for more than twenty years, part of the time serving as foreman and as superintendent of the plant. In 1876 his long experience was converted into independent enterprise as a brick manufacturer, and in 1884 he was joined by his two sons, George H. and Charles F., at which time the firm name became Conrad Clippert & Sons. For a number of years Conrad Clippert served as supervisor and in 1880 was elected to the office of sheriff of Wayne county, and re-elected in 1882. His election came on the Republican ticket, although at that time the county was normally Democratic, a fact which indicates his high personal popularity. In 1898 Conrad Clippert assumed the duties of vice-president of the Central Savings Bank of Detroit, and was an officer of that institution until his death in January, 1901.

George H. Clippert thus grew up in the atmosphere of business activity, and was liberally educated in the St. John's German school, the Patterson's private school for boys, and in Goldsmith's Business College. A retail grocery store in 1875 took him in as clerk, and a year later he began railroading as a fireman with the Michigan Central, and three years later was promoted to engineer. Leaving railroad service in 1883 Mr. Clippert entered his father's office, and soon had an important share of the responsibilities and management in an industry which had been developed to large and prosperous proportions. As already mentioned, in 1884 he was taken in as a member of the firm of Conrad Clippert & Sons, and for the next ten years closely devoted his time and ability to brick manufacture. In 1894 the old firm was succeeded by that of George H. Clippert & Bro., and in 1899 was incorporated as the George H. Clippert & Bro. Brick Company, of which he is president and treasurer; his brother, Charles F., is vice-president and general manager, and Harrison, a son of George H., is secretary.

In allied activities and in public affairs Mr. Clippert has always manifested a public-spirited part. He is one of the leading members of the Detroit Builders' & Traders' Exchange, of which he has served as vice-president and as president in 1913; belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce, and is a member of the board of directors of the Wayne County and Home Savings Bank. From 1907 to 1909 he was chairman of the Board of Control of the State Industrial Home for Girls. His fraternal affiliations are with Union Lodge of the Masonic Order, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Harmonic Society and the Detroit Athletic Club.

On September 28, 1886, Mr. Clippert married Miss Flora A. Lyon, who was born in Detroit, a daughter of Adolph A. Lyon, a merchant tailor. The children are: Edna, Harrison, Phyllis, Helen and George.

THOMAS HOOD. Fifty-three of the seventy-six years of the life of Thomas Hood have been connected with the city of Jackson, and except a few years of absence in foreign countries, have been spent in the midst of the stirring events of this city's activities and as a participant in its municipal, business and social growth. Although now living retired from active pursuits, he still takes a keen interest in affairs connected with the lumber trade, in which he was engaged for many years, and in the breeding of trotting horses, some of his animals having made his name known in various parts of the world.

Thomas Hood, or "Rodney Hood" as he was affectionately known

by his numerous friends, was born at Pebles-on-the-Tweed, Scotland, his ancestors being Scotch Presbyterians. His natal date was July 20, 1837, and he is a son of James and Belle (Rutherford) Hood. Mr. Hood was given limited educational advantages, leaving school in his native land when he was twelve years old, following which he began to learn the trade of a miller, his father's occupation. When he was fifteen years of age his parents decided to come to America, and accordingly, in 1852, the family arrived in County Wellington, Province of Ontario, Canada. There the youth learned the trade of butcher, with an elder brother, and continued to be thus engaged in Canada until 1860. In that year Mr. Hood migrated to the United States, and at once took up his home in Jackson, where he has continued to reside to the present date. He arrived in this city under rather unfavorable conditions, his cash capital consisting of fifty cents, but he was industrious and ambitious and soon secured employment with the firm of Ford & Lyon, who conducted a meat market. He first received wages of thirteen dollars a month, but after he had worked for three years his services had become so valuable to his employers that he was receiving one hundred dollars a month. His position was a congenial one and he was making good wages, but it had always been his desire to be at the head of a business of his own, and this ambition was realized in 1863, when, in partnership with John Watts, a friend, who also worked for Ford & Lyon, he established the firm of Hood & Watts, and commenced business in a meat market of his own, located on the present site of the Carter building. This venture was a success almost from the start and the partners did a prosperous business in handling meats and in eventually shipping cattle. In the next several years, however, Mr. Hood became interested in sawmilling and lumbering, and finally he sold his interest in the market and stock business in order to concentrate his energies upon the new line. During the next twenty years he had large interests in the pine region of Northern Michigan, but through it all maintained his home in Jackson. He still has an interest in a veneer factory at Big Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Hood's prudent and skillful management of his business affairs yielded large profits, so that at the time of his retirement he had a comfortable competency. For years he was one of the best known breeders of harness horses in Michigan, and was also known as a campaigner. His breeding establishment was located one mile and a half from Jackson, and was known as Hamlet's Home Stock Farm, a tract of 160 acres, on which Mr. Hood built up one of the finest trotting horse breeding establishments in the state. At its head was the noted sire, "W. H. Cassidy," which was by "Young Jim," in turn by "George Wilkes." Mr. Hood produced on this farm a number of trotters that afterward won laurels on the tracks of both America and Europe, and many of the trotters of the present day now campaigning in the United States, Europe and Africa, were bred on Hamlet's Home Stock Farm. On this farm was produced the famous colt "Thomas Hood," named after himself, which at the meeting of the Michigan Trotting Horse Association, held at Kalamazoo, in September, 1912, won a cup which had been offered by the association to the Michigan breeder who could produce the winner of the three-year-old class, a cup of silver, beautifully engraved, and worth more than \$200, although Mr. Hood values it far beyond that price. Mr. Hood is a popular member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat in politics, but public matters have not appealed to him and he has not sought public office.

On December 27, 1864, Mr. Hood was married to Miss Maria Pond, daughter of the late C. C. Pond, during his day one of the wealthy and prominent citizens of Jackson. Mrs. Hood died May 15, 1886, having

been the mother of two daughters now surviving, namely: Nettie Groom, who is now the wife of Wiley Reynolds, of Jackson; and Jessie M., who is the wife of Harry Bassett, of Flint, Michigan. Four children of Mr. Hood are dead, as follows: Etta Belle, George, William and James.

RICHARD H. FYFE. Of an old Scottish family, represented in America since the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and identified with Michigan practically throughout the period of statehood, Mr. Richard H. Fyfe has himself for more than seventy years been a resident of Michigan, and as a citizen and business man of Detroit has for a long term of years enjoyed the fruit of larger success, and at the same time has devoted his exceptional ability to the welfare of his city and state. A few years before the war, Mr. Fyfe began his career in Detroit as a clerk in a shoe house. His advancement was in proportion to his remarkable ambition and industry, and for nearly forty years the firm of R. H. Fyfe & Company had a standing in the shoe business second to none. All his successes have been worthily won and the prosperity which his city has conferred upon him he has in many ways returned in disinterested and efficient citizenship.

Richard Henry Fyfe was born at Oak Orchard, Orleans county, New York, January 5, 1839, a son of Claudius Liucius and Abigail (Gilbert) Fyfe. The paternal ancestry goes back to sturdy and earnest Scotch and the great-grandfather was John Fiffe, of Fiffeshire, Scotland. Grandfather John Fyfe was the first to adopt the present spelling of the name. Grandfather Fyfe was born and reared in Fiffeshire, where he received excellent educational advantages as measured by the standards of that time. In 1775, the year in which the American Revolution began, he crossed the ocean and settled near Boston. Not long afterwards he volunteered for service in a Massachusetts regiment, took part in the activities about Boston during the siege, and was a patriotic soldier, especially during the early years of the war. John Fyfe was a young man when he came to America, and on February 1, 1786, married Miss Elizabeth Strong. Her ancestor, John Strong, was the founder of Dorchester, Massachusetts, having emigrated from England in 1730. The Strong family has been one of special distinction in connection with American history, and it has been said "few families have had more educated or professional men among them." Soon after his marriage John Fyfe moved to Salisbury, Addison county, Vermont, where he was one of the pioneers and lived there until his death on January 1, 1813. His noble wife survived him nearly a quarter of a century, until November, 1835. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters, and the youngest was Claudius Liucius.

Claudius Liucius Fyfe, born in Addison county, Vermont, January 3, 1798, was reared in a pioneer time and community, and his education was limited. He possessed the fine mentality which has been characteristic of the family, and throughout his career was always considered a man of exceptional attainments in both mind and character. He was married on April 6, 1825, at Brandon, Vermont, to Miss Abigail Gilbert, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Genesee county, New York. Mr. Fyfe continued a Vermont farmer until 1830, then brought his family to Knowlesville, Orleans county, New York, afterwards residing in Chautauqua county in the same state. In 1837, the year of Michigan's admission into the Union, he brought his family, but remained only a short time. His experience in Michigan was sufficient to create a well defined longing for the west, and only a short time passed before he finally severed his ties with New York State, and became permanently identified with Michigan. He settled at Hillsdale, where he lived a long

and useful career until his death in 1881, when more than eighty years of age. He contributed much to the development and progress of his county, and was a man of prominence and influence. For a number of years he conducted a tannery, and owned large quantities of agricultural land in Hillsdale county. His wife died in Michigan in 1848. Both were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Their children comprised five daughters and one son, the only survivor being Richard H. His sister Jennie, died October 20, 1913.

Richard Henry Fyfe was an infant when brought to Michigan, and all his early years were spent in Hillsdale county at the village of Litchfield. When he was eleven years old his father met financial reverses, which placed the family in somewhat straitened circumstances, and the only son at that age had to take up the serious responsibilities of self-support. His first employment was in a drug store conducted by Mott Brothers at Hillsdale, and he had a previous experience with a drug house at Kalamazoo. Thus the beginning of Mr. Fyfe's residence in Detroit was in the year 1857. Mr. T. K. Adams was at that time proprietor of a boot and shoe store, and hired young Fyfe as a clerk. Though his hours were long, there was much time when he was not engaged in waiting on trade and performing other duties, and he utilized this leisure by close reading and study, and in this way educated himself, and among his associates has never been considered in any wise deficient in educational equipment. After six years with Mr. Adams, the young clerk took a similar place with the firm of Rucker & Morgan, in the same line of merchandise. He was an industrious worker and frugal in his living and habits, and by his economical diligence, by 1865, was able to purchase the stock and business of C. C. Tyler & Company, who had succeeded his original employer, Mr. Adams. The establishment was at 101 Woodward avenue, and at this location a factory building was located in 1875 to afford adequate facilities for the large trade which Mr. Fyfe had built up through his fair and honorable dealing and careful service. His record from 1865, was one of solid and consecutive growth, and for many years he has stood at the head of the custom and retail shoe trade in the Michigan metropolis. In 1881 he purchased the boot and shoe establishment of A. R. Morgan at 106 Woodward avenue, and for some time conducted that as a branch of his other store. In 1885 he established the present store at 185 Woodward avenue. Since 1875 the business has been conducted under the title of R. H. Fyfe & Company, and while Mr. Fyfe has had able assistance, the growth and solid success of the enterprise has been due almost entirely to his own efforts and able management. In its equipment and facilities, the Fyfe establishment has no superior in Detroit, and thousands of customers in Detroit have for years regularly patronized this store, their continuous custom being the highest possible compliment that could be paid to the fidelity and service rendered by Mr. Fyfe as a merchant.

Successful as a business man Mr. Fyfe has never been content with the more selfish enjoyment of his success, and has always been a liberal and public-spirited citizen, and has done all in his power to further the civic and industrial progress of his home city. He was one of those primarily concerned in the organization of the Citizens Savings Bank in 1890, and served as its vice president until 1898, at which time he was elected president, and continued until the bank was consolidated with the Dime Savings Bank, of which he is now a director. For several years Mr. Fyfe served as a member of the board of trustees of the Michigan Medical College and assisted in consolidating the institution with the Detroit Medical College under the title of the Michigan College of Medicine. He has since served as trustee of the latter institution, which is

now one of the splendid educational centers of Michigan. Among other interests Mr. Fyfe is the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in Detroit, and by improving his property has done much to advance the material upbuilding of the city.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Fyfe has never been in any sense a politician, though his equipment for civic duties have been broad, and he has possessed both the knowledge of civic and economics and the capacity for judicious action which constitutes the ideal citizen of a democracy. Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe attend St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal, of which Mrs. Fyfe is a member. For a number of years Mr. Fyfe was a member and also president of the Detroit City Lighting Commission, and was president of the commission when the present lighting plant was constructed. At one time he served as president of the Detroit Municipal League, which rendered most valuable service in the cause of good municipal government. Mr. Fyfe has membership in the local organization of the New England Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution, having been president of the former, and was president of the latter in 1908. He belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce, and has membership in the Detroit Club, the Lake St. Clair Shooting and Fishing Club, commonly known as the Old Club, and his name is associated with other civic and social organizations in the city.

On October 27, 1868, he married Miss Abby Lucretia Albee Rice, who was born at Marlborough, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, where her father, Abraham W. Rice, was a prominent and influential citizen. Mrs. Fyfe for many years has been a leader in church, charitable, benevolent and social activities in Detroit, and her beautiful home is recognized as a center for the cultured and refined activities of Detroit society. She has been vice-regent of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was at one time regent of the Detroit chapter of that order. For some time she was vice-president of the Thompson Old Ladies Home, one of the noble institutions of Detroit, and for more than a quarter of a century an honorary member of the governing board of the Protestant Orphans Home, of which for several years she was secretary. A number of her ancestors were soldiers in the Continental lines during the War of the Revolution, and this fact and her own actual interest in such matters has caused her to be a thorough student of early American annals. She was at one time president of the Michigan organization of Mount Vernon Society, a society which is credited with having preserved the old homestead of General Washington. She was for a time president of the Michigan branch of the society, and has also been president of the Detroit Society of Colonial Dames. Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe have no children.

WILLIAM R. BROWN. Though the late William R. Brown reached the unusual age of ninety-two years, it is a fact worthy of mention that up to a very few months prior to his passing, he was to be found daily at his desk, directing the affairs of his insurance business at his office in Jackson. In May, 1911, the state of his health grew to be so unsatisfactory that he settled up his affairs, sold his business, and retired. He passed away at his home on October 13, 1911, and there were and yet are, many who mourn his loss from their midst.

William R. Brown was born in Stratford, New Hampshire, on December 14, 1819, and had his education in Lancaster Academy. In the year 1856 he first embarked in the insurance business, devoting himself to fire and marine lines, and locating in Boston, Massachusetts. He advanced rapidly in insurance circles, and later on he was appointed president of the National Insurance Company of Jersey City, New Jer-

sey. He continued at the head of that company until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was appointed to the post of agent to care for the wounded soldiers sent from the front to their homes. He had his headquarters at Washington, D. C., and it is of record that because of his humane and kindly disposition he was regarded by the authorities as a most valuable man in that capacity. He continued to so serve until the close of the war, when he came to Jackson, Michigan, and this city was the scene of his activities from then until death claimed him.

Mr. Brown witnessed the growth of this now thriving city from a small village, and it is not too much to say that he performed the full share of one man towards the growth and upbuilding of the city, and that a generous measure of credit is due him today as one who lived with the best interests of the city ever at his heart.

Practically all his later life Mr. Brown was a consistent and earnest Democrat, and when he was nominated for the office of sheriff in 1872, he was elected by a pleasing majority, though 1872 was a banner year for the Republican party in Jackson, and throughout the whole country. In 1872 he was re-nominated and again he had a victory that was a personal tribute to his popularity as a man and citizen. In later years his party on many occasions urged him to stand for elections to various offices but Mr. Brown never would permit his name to stand again. He never regarded his political victories as in any way reflecting especial credit upon himself, and always felt that any other Democrat would have the same chance at the polls,—a supposition that actual happenings failed to substantiate on many occasions.

In 1879 Mr. Brown engaged in the fire insurance business in Jackson, and he continued in that field with all success for more than thirty-two years, or until the infirmities attendant upon his age compelled him to withdraw from business, as already stated.

Few men in Jackson were more popular than was Mr. Brown. He was a whole-souled and genial man, generous and kind, and he was one to whom an appeal for aid never went unnoticed.

Mr. Brown was married in Boston, Massachusetts, on April 20, 1845, to Mary M. Hadley, who survived him for a brief time, passing away on Christmas day, 1912, when she was eighty-seven years of age. They had lived together in wedded happiness for more than sixty years, and celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary in 1905. Their only living child is Mrs. W. D. Ford, of this city. Mrs. Georgina Brown Ford was born in the old Marlborough Hotel in Boston, on March 30, 1846, and she was nineteen years of age when she accompanied her parents to Jackson. This city has represented her home from then to the present time. Her marriage to Whitman D. Ford occurred in 1863, and concerning that worthy gentleman, who died on October 12, 1907, brief mention is here made as follows: Whitman D. Ford was born at Colerain, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1838, but in early life moved to Saratoga county, New York, where he spent several years. In 1863 he married Miss Georgina Brown, then seventeen years of age, and one year later they came to Jackson, which city continued to be their home.

Mr. Ford was an expert bookkeeper in his youth, and not long after he came to Jackson he associated himself with the music house of R. D. Bullock, where he continued as auditor and general accountant for more than twenty years. He spent thirteen years in South Dakota, looking after some mining properties in which he had an interest, and finally returning to Jackson, where he took up his residence again, and continuing here up to the time of his death.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford,—William R., who died in 1868; Samuel W., a resident of Chicago; Frank C., who suc-

ceeded to his grandfather's business in this city, and Mrs. W. W. Todd, also a resident of Jackson.

Mr. Ford was sixty-nine years of age when he passed away, and a residence of more than forty years within the city had been sufficient to establish him firmly in the confidence and esteem of the best people of the community. His widow has a host of genuine friends in and about Jackson, and other members of the family here resident have prominent places in the business and social life of the city.

JOHN H. JOHNSON. President of the Peninsular State Bank of Detroit, John H. Johnson has been identified with that one institution for twenty-five years, covering almost the entire period of its existence, and his progress has taken him from teller to executive head. He is one of Detroit's best known bankers and business men.

Born in Detroit March 18, 1860, a son of Jacob and Ann (Dolan) Johnson, early residents of Detroit, his youth was spent in his native city, and both public and private schools supplied his early education. In 1879 he found his first place in the business world as an employee of a wholesale dry goods house, and was with that firm for ten years. In 1889 the Peninsular State Bank, which had been only recently organized, made Mr. Johnson its teller, and since then his promotion has been steadily upward. In 1891 he was made assistant cashier, became cashier in 1896, and since 1907 has had the executive management of the bank as its president.

Mr. Johnson is also a director of the Security Trust Company of Detroit, and a director in the River Rouge Savings and Dearborn State Banks. In the Detroit Board of Commerce he has served both as a director and as treasurer, and has a large acquaintance among the members of the American Bankers Association, in which organization he has served as president of the Savings Bank Section, and also on the executive committee. His social relations are with the Detroit Club, the Detroit Golf Club, the Detroit Fishing and Hunting Club, and the Knights of Columbus, his church being the Catholic. On May 26, 1886, Mr. Johnson married Miss Frances M. McGrath of Detroit, who died in October, 1912. One daughter was born of that union, Grace E.

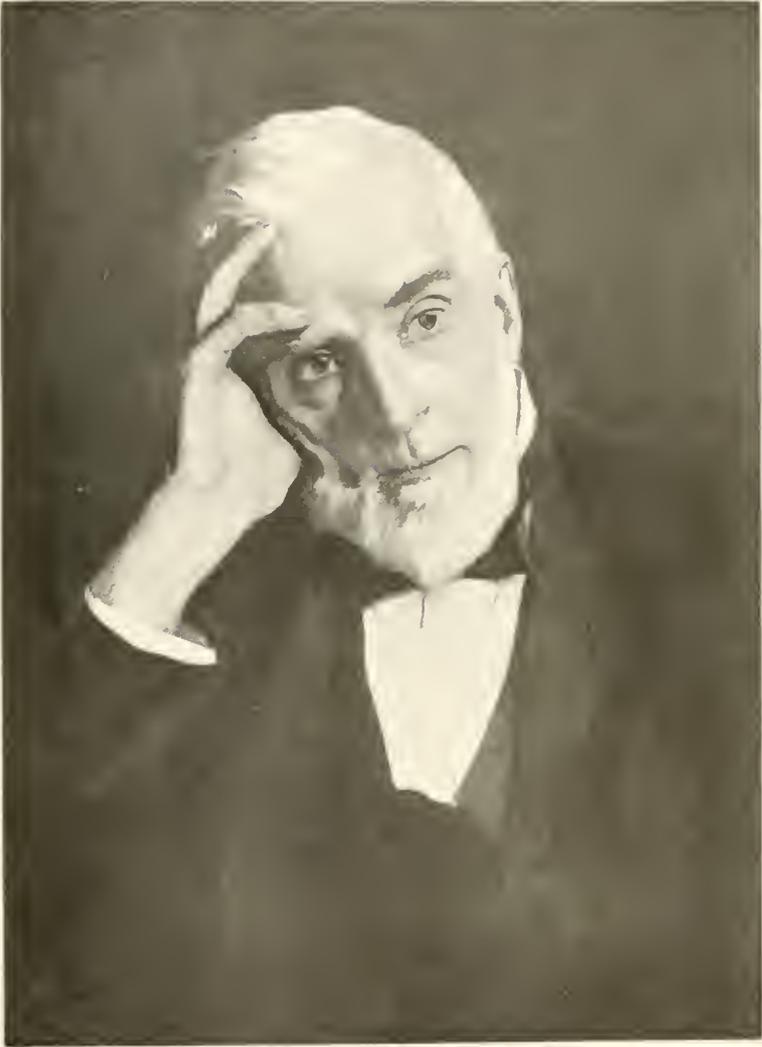
JAMES CAREY. The life record of the late James Carey is that of a man who worked his way upward through the medium of his own exertions, and whose rise was aided by no fortuitious chance or circumstance. His life was one of industry and perseverance, and for many years he was one of the most trusted employes of the Michigan Central Railroad, and was equally prominent as an influential representative of that powerful organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In Jackson, where Mr. Carey made his home for nearly thirty-seven years, he is remembered as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, who took an interest in the growth and development of his city, and who at all times proved himself an excellent neighbor and a loyal friend.

Mr. Carey was born July 27, 1847, and the greater part of his boyhood was spent in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His educational advantages were not numerous nor extensive, for when still a lad he laid aside his books to enter upon his career as a railroad man, his first occupation being that of newsboy, on trains plying between Milwaukee and Chicago. Later, when he had grown to sturdy young manhood, he secured a position as locomotive fireman, from which capacity he rose to engineer on a switch engine in the Chicago yards, and in 1871 came to Jackson, Michigan, having secured a position as engineer on the Michigan Central Railroad. For thirty years Mr. Carey handled the throttle for this road,

first on freight engines and later on a passenger locomotive, his run being principally between Michigan City, Indiana, and Jackson, Michigan. In September, 1903, after a long, faithful and honorable service, he was retired by his company with a pension of fifty dollars per month. From that time forward he continued to live a quiet, uneventful life until his death, which occurred June 30, 1908. Mr. Carey was a prominent Mason, having risen to the Knight Templar degree, and also belonged to the Order of Eastern Star. He early became prominent in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and his abilities were soon recognized by his election to offices of trust and responsibility. For a long period he was chairman of the general adjustment board of all the New York Central lines, was chairman of the grievance committee of the local division of the Brotherhood for many years, and on numerous occasions was sent as a delegate to the national conventions of that body. A staunch Democrat in his political views, he was always a hard worker in behalf of his party, and served two terms as alderman from the Sixth Ward.

On January 1, 1877, he was married to Mrs. Annie Jones, then of Jackson, Michigan, but formerly of Homer, Michigan. She was born Annie Mills, near Hillsdale, Michigan, January 31, 1847, the daughter of Orrin and Sarah (Westfall) Mills. Her father, a farmer, was born in New York state, but spent the greater part of his life in Homer and near Hillsdale and Albion, Michigan. He died at the home of Mrs. Carey, in Jackson, December 9, 1878, and the mother also passed away at the home of her daughter, October 29, 1909. By her first husband, William Jones, Mrs. Carey had one daughter, Mary R., now the wife of Malcolm L. Minkler, of Jackson, and the mother of one son, James Edgar Minkler, aged twenty-two years. There were no children born to Mr. and Mrs. Carey. Mrs. Carey, who survives her husband, is well known in Jackson, residing at No. 1015 East Main street, is a member of the Order of Eastern Star and of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

LOUIS B. KING. Of names that have been closely associated with the business enterprise of Detroit during the past seventy years few are better known and have a higher standing in business and trade circles than that of King. The L. B. King & Company is the largest glass and china house in the city of Detroit, and the father of the president of the company laid the foundation of the business many years ago in this city. Louis B. King was born in Detroit on December 4, 1851, a son of the late Robert W. King. The King family has been in America for more than a century and a half, and originated in the north of Ireland. From that country in 1756 came over the first American ancestor, Robert King, who settled in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Later he took part on the American side in the war of the Revolution, first with the rank of lieutenant and later as captain. Robert King had a forte as a skillful dealer and negotiator with the Indian tribes, and exercised much influence over them. For his services in forming treaties with the various Indian tribes he was granted a large tract of land by the government in Erie county, Pennsylvania. He finally settled on that land, and was one of the pioneers in the extreme northwestern section of the state. His body now rests in the cemetery at Waterford, in Erie county. A son of this American patriot was John King, who was born in Pennsylvania. He married Charlotte Lytle, and among their children was Robert W. King, father of Louis B. Robert W. King was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in October, 1821, was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, and began his business career at Pittsburgh. In 1842 he moved west and established his



ROBERT W. KING

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home at Detroit, where in 1849 he entered business on his own account, establishing the house which has since become the large china and glass-ware firm of L. B. King & Company. As a business man the late Robert King was for many years regarded as one of the most successful leaders in the local trade. His life was equally useful as a citizen, and he devoted much of his time to public affairs, lending his support to every undertaking designed to promote the welfare and larger prosperity of the growing city. For many years he was foreman in the old Fifth Ward Volunteer Engine Company, was president of the Young Men's Society, was president of the Detroit Board of Education, president of the Detroit Board of Estimates, and one of the original trustees of the Harper Hospital, being a member of the latter board at the time of his death. His church was the Congregational.

The late Robert W. King married Elizabeth Buhl. She was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the county in which her husband was born, although they first became acquainted in Detroit. Her residence in Detroit dated from 1836, she having come to the western city to attend school, where she made her home with her brother, the late Frederick Buhl. Mr. King died in December, 1897, and his wife in December, 1911, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Louis B. King received his education in the Detroit public schools, and the University of Michigan, being a graduate from the latter with the class of 1874, Bachelor of Science. His business career began as soon as he had left the halls of the State University, and he entered his father's crockery store, where in 1878 he was taken into partnership. In 1894 the business was incorporated as the L. B. King & Company. For a number of years he was secretary of this corporation, and since June, 1907, has been its president.

In Detroit civic and social circles Mr. King is especially well known through his membership in various organizations. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, is a Delta Kappa Epsilon of the University of Michigan, has membership in the Detroit Athletic Club (new), in the Fellowcraft and Detroit Golf Clubs.

On March 14, 1883, at Greenwich, New York, Mr. King married Miss Jennie Reed Carpenter, daughter of Benoni G. Carpenter. For a period of thirty years her father was general agent of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. King have been born the following children: Dorothea King, Ralph Benjamin King, now vice president of the L. B. King & Company; Robert Kent King, also connected with the L. B. King & Company; Janet Elizabeth King; and Francis Carpenter King.

GIDEON VIVIER. The late Gideon Vivier was one of Detroit's well-known and highly honored citizens who for over forty years was identified with the various commercial and industrial interests of the city, but who, in spite of the numerous business activities that claimed his attention, found time to be a leading churchman, and a strong advocate of temperance, and to contribute greatly to the welfare of his community in his work in moral and religious causes. Born of French Roman Catholic parents, Mr. Vivier early in life turned to the Protestant faith and while still a lad in his 'teens was converted and baptized in the Detroit river, at the foot of Hastings street, by the Rev. R. B. DesRoches, then home missionary to the French people of this section, and joined the French Baptist church. He was afterward a member of the First Baptist church, but later in life became a member of Grand River Baptist church, where, as deacon and trustee, he spent over a quarter of a century in earnest and zealous church work. Always an ardent temperance man,

he became one of the early members of the prohibition party and to the cause of that organization gave freely of his time and means. For a number of years his name always appeared on that party's ticket for one office or another, local and state, not that he sought preferment or believed that he would be elected, but from a sense of duty to his principles and as an example an influence to others. His was a strong character and during his long and useful life he was able to render signal service to his community and its people.

Gideon Vivier was a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada, having been born at St. Phillipe, near the city of Quebec, January 3, 1836. When he was still a boy his parents removed from Canada to Perry's Mills, on Lake Champlain, Clinton county, New York. His father and grandfather before him had been brick-mason contractors, and so he naturally drifted to that occupation, as have his sons and grandsons. In 1852 he went to Windsor, Canada, and there learned the brick-mason trade and worked at that occupation there for several years. Later he returned to Perry's Mills, New York, and there was married, March 3, 1862, to Miss Clara Hicks, who was born in Lower Quebec, Canada, in August, 1830. With their first two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Vivier came to Detroit in 1869 and soon afterwards Mr. Vivier became a mason contractor. For nearly forty years he was one of Detroit's leading contractors, during which period he erected many of the leading buildings of the city. He retired from active business operations in 1907, and died at his home in Detroit, February 28, 1912. Mrs. Vivier survived him until March 5th. of the same year, when she followed him, their deaths occurring within a week's time. Gideon Vivier and his wife became the parents of three sons and two daughters, as follows: Walter S., George A., and John, who are all engaged in contracting in Detroit; Ida, who is the wife of Harvey B. Auger, of this city; and Ruth, who is the wife of George B. Wadham, Jr., of Detroit.

Walter Samuel Vivier, son of Gideon and Clara (Hicks) Vivier, and one of the leading contractors of Detroit, was born at Perry's Mills, on Lake Champlain, Clinton county, New York, September 6, 1863, and was a lad of six years when he accompanied his parents to Detroit. Here he secured his early education in the public schools, which he attended until he reached the age of thirteen years, and then went to work, although he still continued his education as a student in the night school. His first work was as a printer's "devil" in the offices of the Michigan Christian Herald, where he devoted about two years to learning the printing trade, but gave up his position there to become a parcel boy for Newcomb, Endicott & Company, a position he held for six months, at a time when the store of that concern was located in the old opera house building. Following this, Mr. Vivier became a clerk in the ticket accounting department of the Michigan Central Railway, where he remained four or five years, and then accepted a position at St. Paul, Minnesota, with the Northern Pacific Railway, spending a few months in that city. On his return to Detroit, in 1883, Mr. Vivier began work for his father as a brick-mason, and two years later, so faithful and industrious had he been, he was admitted to partnership, under the firm style of Gideon Vivier & Son, mason contractors. In 1889, however, Mr. Vivier entered the office of the firm of Donaldson & Maier, architects of Detroit, as their superintendent of construction, continuing there five years, during which time he advanced himself in the line of experience as a master builder and also learned a good deal about the subject of architecture. Mr. Vivier entered upon mason contracting on his own account in 1894, and during the twenty years that have followed he has continued to be so engaged, his work being along the lines of residences,

stores, churches, hotels and factories. It would not be possible in a limited sketch of this character to enumerate fully the structures erected by Mr. Vivier, but among them may be mentioned the following: Wellington, Manhattan, Valencia, Hazard, Sargossa, Cromwell, Charles, Prentis, LaSalle, LaMotte, Belleview, Franklin and Linfield apartment buildings; Hotel Tuller, Hees-Macfarlane Company, Detroit Lubricator Company, Hayes Manufacturing Company, Detroit Foundry Company, Central Storage Company, National Cutlery Company, E. M. F. Automobile Company and Timken-Detroit Axle Company factories. During the entire thirty years that Mr. Vivier has been engaged in mason contracting he has advocated the "open shop" and has never had a strike. He is a man of keen discernment, who readily solves intricate business problems and recognizes and utilizes opportunities in a manner that has won him the utmost confidence of his associates. He is a member of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, of which he is ex-treasurer and ex-director, and a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce. He was formerly trustee and treasurer of the Grand River Baptist church, and is now a member of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, in the work of which he has taken an active and helpful interest.

Mr. Vivier married Miss Jennie Clarke, who was born at Aylmer, Ontario, Canada, and they have two sons: Norman Clarke and Harold Walter.

JOHN G. RASEY. By his election in 1912 to the office of sheriff of Newaygo county, John G. Rasey was confirmed in the high esteem which has long been accorded him as a farmer and business man of this part of Michigan. Mr. Rasey has lived here nearly all his life, and the same qualities of efficiency and fairness which characterize him as a business man, has been introduced into his administration in his present important position.

John G. Rasey was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, October 27, 1866, a son of John G. and Eveline (Bunce) Rasey. The paternal grandparents were Joseph and Phoebe (Green) Rasey, natives of New York, who afterward moved out to Illinois, where Grandfather Rasey died at the extreme age of ninety-nine years, while his wife attained the venerable age of ninety years. He was a substantial farmer during his active life. Grandfather Bunce was born in New York, was a farmer in that state, and married Lovina (Oatman) who survived him and lived to the age of ninety. John G. Rasey, Sr., who was born in New York, June 9, 1823, is still living, past ninety, and makes his home alternately in the city of Chicago, and at White Cloud, with his son. The mother was born August 9, 1838, and died July 12, 1894, having been killed in an accident caused by a runaway horse. After their marriage in New York, the parents moved out to Illinois in 1864, settling on a rented farm, and the father managed the place, and at the same time taught school. In 1872 he moved to Michigan, buying a farm near Fremont, and continued his work as a teacher and farmer for many years. He was active in the Baptist church, and superintendent of Sunday School work, was a Democrat in politics, for many years held the office of justice of the peace, and was township commissioner of schools for a long time. He and his wife had twelve children, nine of whom are living, and John G. Rasey, Jr., is the sixth in order of birth.

Sheriff Rasey grew up in the states of Illinois and Michigan, getting most of his education while a boy on the home farm near Fremont. The first seventeen years of his life was spent on a farm, and he then, as a result of natural aptitude and inclination went into the stock business, and soon developed a large custom in the buying and shipping of live

stock. That was his steady vocation for fifteen years. Mr. Rasey owns property in Fremont, and his career has been one of successful achievement. Since his election to the office of sheriff in 1912 on the Republican ticket, he has given all his time to his official duties. For a number of years he has been a worker for the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife is a member of the Methodist church at White Cloud. In 1895 Mr. Rasey married Miss Alice Tibbitts, a daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda Tibbitts. Her father was born in Canada, and her mother in Pennsylvania, but lived in Michigan as substantial farming people for half a century.

JOHN J. SMOLENSKI. It is a rare occurrence for a young attorney entering upon the practice of his profession to achieve instantaneous and striking success. The path that leads to a large and representative practice is in the great majority of cases a long, weary and tortuous one. But each rule has its exceptions. The young attorney whose career is briefly sketched in this review, John J. Smolenski, although one of the younger members of the bar of Grand Rapids, has, nevertheless, in the few brief years that he has practiced his calling, attained an eminence that places him well in the van as a prominent and successful legist.

Mr. Smolenski was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 18, 1888, and is a son of Stanley and Rose (Cukerski) Smolenski, natives respectively of Russian Poland and German Poland, both born in 1859. They were married in German Poland in 1887, and in the following year emigrated to the United States, settling in Grand Rapids, where Stanley Smolenski has since been engaged in cabinet-making. Mrs. Smolenski died in 1895, having been the mother of three children: John J.; Casmeria, who is the wife of W. J. Jarka, of Manistee, Michigan; and Michael S., who is successfully engaged in the grocery business in Grand Rapids. The father is a faithful member of St. Adalbert's Polish Catholic church, in the faith of which the children were reared.

Like his brother and sister, John J. Smolenski was granted good educational advantages by a father who realized the benefits to be derived from thorough schooling. After completing the prescribed course in the grammar schools of Grand Rapids, he entered the high school here, and when he graduated, in 1906, expressed a predilection for the law as the field in which to work out his life's success. Accordingly, he was sent to the University of Michigan, from the law department of which institution he was graduated in 1910, and at once was admitted to the bar and began his practice in the city prosecutor's office. Since that time he has acted in the capacity of assistant prosecuting attorney, a capacity in which he has been connected with a number of important cases of jurisprudence. Mr. Smolenski has one of the largest Polish practices in the western part of Michigan. Even before he had completed his law course in the university he began accepting cases from Polish clients, giving advice and counsel, and settling their minor difficulties in a manner that won him the universal confidence and esteem of the people of this race. The Polish practice of the cities of Ludington, Manistee, Grand Rapids and numerous other cities of Western Michigan is given to him, but, while the greater part of his time is given to this, he also has an excellent professional business with people of other races. He has won the wholesome respect of his fellow-members at the bar in a number of hard-fought cases, not alone by reason of his broad knowledge and inherent ability, but because of his strict adherence to the unwritten ethics of his calling.

Mr. Smolenski is a Republican, but his only public office has been that which he now holds. He takes a keen and active interest in all that affects the welfare of his native city and has been able to contribute

helpfully to its prosperity. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Columbus, and he also holds membership in the Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club of this city, while his religious affiliation is with the Catholic church. Mr. Smolenski is unmarried.

LOUIS LARSEN. The hardest kind of manual labor introduced the career of Mr. Larsen in Newaygo county, and having demonstrated his ability to earn an honest living he subsequently became a source in business affairs and also in community life, and in addition to the acquisition of much property is the honored incumbent of the office of postmaster at Newaygo and has held other positions of trust from his fellow citizens.

Louis Larsen is a native of Denmark, born at Aalbok, July 7, 1864. His father was Lars Christensen, and after the fashion of that country the son took his father's first name with the addition of the suffix indicating that he is a son of Lars. The mother's name was Lena Christensen. Both parents were born and spent all their lives in Denmark where the father was a farmer, and it is an interesting fact that for many years he held the postoffice at Aalbok. They were members of the Lutheran church, and the father was a man of considerable means. They had four children, Louis being the youngest. Anna is married and lives in Denmark; Christian is also in Denmark; and Hans remains in his native land.

Louis Larsen had such educational opportunities as are presented to the average Danish youth, finishing his studies at the age of fourteen and then beginning work under his father in the postoffice. After four years in that service, he attempted to join the army, but his services were not accepted and hoping to find better opportunities in the new world, he came to America at the age of nineteen and settled at Newaygo. He found employment in the lumber yards, and also for a time cut logs in the woods. A number of years were spent in various operations of lumbering, and gradually he worked himself to places of larger responsibilities. He became assistant superintendent of a cement plant, and for some time had charge of the Converse Manufacturing Company. Some seven or eight years were spent in the cement business, and he then engaged in the produce, coal, flour, feed trade, which he developed to prosperous proportions. While Mr. Larsen came to Newaygo with only three dollars in cash capital, he has been steadily forging to the front, and now has varied interests in local properties and affairs. He has served as city clerk and township clerk, as justice of the peace and since 1909 has held the office of postmaster. He has been one of the leaders in Republican politics in Newaygo county.

In 1884 Mr. Larsen married Lena Larsen, who was born in Denmark. They were married at Newaygo and have become the parents of three children: Charles, who is an electrician, living at Grand Rapids; Arthur, who is bookkeeper and has charge of a collecting agency at San Francisco, California; Laura, clerk in the postoffice under her father. The father attended the Lutheran church and Mr. Larsen is affiliated with Newaygo Lodge, No. 131, A. F. & A. M., and with the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN W. FIFIELD. A popular and able representative of the newspaper fraternity in Kent county, Mr. Fifield is editor and publisher of the Sparta *Sentinel-Leader*, which proves an effective exponent of local interests and is one of the model weekly papers of the state of Michigan. Mr. Fifield is known as one of the most loyal and public-spirited citizens of the village of Sparta, and there he has exerted most benignant influence in the furtherance of enterprises and measures that have con-

served the best interests of the community. He is a practical newspaper man of varied experience and through his own efforts, in connection with the "art preservative of all arts," he has achieved definite and worthy success.

Mr. Fifield is a native of the fine old Wolverine State and is a scion of one of its honored pioneer families, the while these conditions have intensified his loyalty to and appreciation of this favored commonwealth. He was born in Macomb county, Michigan, on the 13th of June, 1867, and is a son of John and Abigail (Knapp) Fifield, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire, where they were born and reared and where their marriage was solemnized, the respective families, of English origin, having been founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history. Soon after his marriage John Fifield came to Michigan and established his home at Memphis, Macomb county, near which village he became the owner of a tract of land which he developed into one of the valuable farms of that section of the state. He continued to reside in Macomb county until his death, which occurred in 1873, the year of his nativity having been 1827, as was it also that of his wife. Mrs. Fifield long survived her honored husband and was eighty-one years of age at the time of her death, in 1908. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife were zealous members of the Congregational church. Of their eight children four are living. Alma E. is the wife of Bela W. Jenks, who is a representative citizen of Harbor Springs, Michigan, where he is engaged in the banking and the mercantile business; Franc C. is the widow of D. L. Van Marter, and resides in the city of Detroit; and Addie is the wife of Frederick H. Krause, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, her husband being superintendent of an electrical company in that and two other states.

John W. Fifield was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Memphis, in his native county, and of the high school at Harbor Beach, Huron county. As a youth he served as clerk in a general store and later he served a thorough apprenticeship at the printer's trade. He was employed for some time in the office of *Tribune-Times* in the city of Port Huron and later was similarly associated with the *Free Press* and *News* in the city of Detroit, besides working for a time also on the *Detroit Tribune*. In the metropolis of his native state he finally engaged in the job-printing business and later he was there employed as an editor in the office of the Western Newspaper Union, his incidental duties including work as proofreader. For four years he was editor and publisher of a paper at Deerfield, Lenawee county, and thereafter he was a resident of Detroit until the death of his wife.

In 1909 Mr. Fifield established his residence in Sparta, one of the most attractive and thriving towns of Kent county, and here he purchased the plant and business of the Sparta *Sentinel-Leader*, of which he has since been editor and publisher and which he has brought up to a high standard, the paper now having a circulation of more than 2,000 and the equipment of both the newspaper and job departments of the plant being of marked superiority. Mr. Fifield has built up a satisfactory advertising and job-printing business, and in the latter field he does an appreciable amount of fine work for Grand Rapids business men.

Mr. Fifield is known as a stalwart and effective exponent of the principles and policies of the Republican party and he has served in various township and village offices. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and with the Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 48, of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

In 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fifield to Miss Minnie E. Hammill, who was born November 1, 1869, a daughter of William H.

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James A. Boynes

Hammill, at that time a successful contractor and builder in the city of Port Huron, Michigan. Mrs. Fifield was summoned to the life eternal on the 4th of October, 1908, and she is survived by three children,—Roy D., who was born September 23, 1890, and who now resides at Sacramento, California, where he is in the employ of the Pacific Fruit & Express Company; Howard S., who was born August 16, 1899, remains at the paternal home and is attending the public schools of Sparta, as is also the youngest son, George A., who was born June 28, 1903.

On the 29th of November, 1909, Mr. Fifield wedded Miss Helen F. Bloomer, daughter of Edgar R. and Lily D. (Armstrong) Bloomer, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter at Farmington, Michigan. Mr. Bloomer was a printer by trade and vocation and passed the closing years of his life at Sparta, Michigan, his widow still surviving him.

JAMES ALEXANDER MOYNES. In recent years probably no firm of carpenter contractors has contributed in more important measure to the architectural improvement of Detroit than the firm of James A. Moynes & Company. In the following abridged record of the company's activities since its organization in 1908 are contained a number of the business, public and residence structures which are regarded as the best examples of Detroit's modern building growth. Taking cases at random to illustrate their work may be mentioned the following: A warehouse for the People's Outfitting Company at State and First streets; the Franklin Press building on Third and Larned streets; Pierson & Hough wholesale saddlery building near Third and Larned streets; the Rainer-Taylor Printing Company building, on Larned street; factories for Ross & Young on the corner of McDougal and Jefferson avenues; Holly Bros. factory on Rowena and Beaubien streets; factory for the General Aluminum Casting Company at the corner of Boulevard and St. Aubin street; factories for the Detroit Pressed Steel Products Company on Mt. Elliott avenue; apartment houses on Davenport street, near Woodward avenue; one on Forest avenue, near Second avenue; one on Putnam avenue, near Third avenue; one on Willis avenue and John R. street; the residences of Mr. Ashdown, on Boston boulevard; of Charles T. Breman on Edson Place, near Second avenue; of Rev. Father Dzik on Lovett avenue, near Warren avenue; of Lloyd Axford, of Dr. Brady and many others; also the warehouse for the Golden Storage Company on Willis avenue, near Beaubien street. The firm remodeled the Ebenzer Methodist Episcopal church, built the church for the Reformed Episcopal Society on the boulevard, near Hamilton avenue, and at the present writing are building a church and a schoolhouse for the Affinity of Our Lord Parish on McClellan and Lamb streets; they built the Samaritan Hospital on the Boulevard and Milwaukee avenue, and a number of the stores in Highland Park.

At the head of this important firm, James Alexander Moynes has thus accomplished a great deal, though starting in life with a minimum of capital, resources and influence. He was born on the home farm of his family, near Lindsey, in County Victoria, Ontario, May 27, 1871, a son of William and Mary (Humphrey) Moynes. His father, who was born in England in 1833, came to Canada with his parents in 1841, his father, William Moynes, settling on a farm in the vicinity of Lindsey, Ontario, where he followed the work of agriculture until he retired and died in Detroit in 1888. The mother of the Detroit contractor was born in Fenlon Falls, Ontario, and died in Detroit in 1908. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James A. Moynes when eleven years old, in 1882, was brought to

Michigan, and continued his education, first in Marine City, and later in St. Clair, spending about three years in those two towns. In 1885, when fourteen, he came to Detroit and began learning the upholstering trade, but a short experience with that convinced him that it was not his proper calling, and he soon began work for the contracting firm of McGrath & Walleck. They took him on their pay roll as a teamster, and later made him an apprentice at the carpenter's trade. After two years with that firm he continued his apprenticeship under Teakle & Golden, another firm of contractors, with whom he remained for fourteen years, during which time his apprenticeship was completed and his services thereafter for about two years were in the capacity of foreman. Mr. Moynes then went into partnership with his brother, and did a general carpenter contracting business for seven years. Having sold his interest, in 1908 he and Elmer E. Wooll formed a partnership under the present name of James A. Moynes & Company. Unlike many firms of contractors, the James A. Moynes & Company do not rely entirely on outside sources for their building supplies, but maintain a large factory for manufacturing all classes of material except sash and doors. Practically all their timbers are sawed, fitted and finished in their own mills, and they thus possess unexcelled facilities for prompt and thorough work. In six years they have built hundreds of structures, including residences, factories, stores, churches and schoolhouses and all other classes of buildings.

Mr. Moynes is one of the influential members of the Contractors' Association of Detroit, of the Michigan State Contractors' Association, and also of the Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with the American Eagle Lodge, I. O. O. F., with Zion Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., with the National Union Fraternal Order, and carries insurance in the Mutual Benefit of Newark, New Jersey. Mrs. Moynes before her marriage was Bertha Gayer, of Morriston, Ontario, daughter of John and Mary Gayer. They are the parents of four children: Gayer William, Lillian, Stanley James and Margaret Bertha.

GEORGE LUTON. One of the most successful lawyers of Newaygo county is George Luton, who has held a place of usefulness in his community for more than forty years, and is a man of most substantial attainments and accomplishments in professional and civic affairs. His standing in the community is well indicated by the fact that he was for twenty-six years continuously the incumbent of the office of prosecuting attorney.

George Luton was born in the province of Ontario, December 18, 1844, a son of William and Elizabeth (Crane) Luton. Grandfather William Luton saw service in the English army, during the American War of 1812, was a native of England, and afterwards settled in Ontario. The maternal grandfather, Frank Crane, born in Vermont, moved across the line into Ontario, and later went to the state of Illinois where he died. William Luton, the father, was born in 1820 and died February 13, 1895, and the mother, who was born March 8, 1822, and was married in 1842, is still living, though past ninety years of age. Both parents have spent all their lives in Ontario, where the father was a successful farmer. They were members of the Christian church, and the father was in politics a Conservative. Of their seven children, five are still living and the Newaygo county attorney was the oldest, the others being William F., who is governor of the jail at St. Thomas, Ontario; Liza A., the widow of Peter Ostander, of St. Thomas; Edith, who married Dr. M. C. Sinclair, a physician of Grand Rapids; Frank L., who married a Mr. Church, and lives in Los Angeles, California.

George Luton grew up and received a preliminary education in the schools of St. Thomas, attended the Upper Canada College at Toronto, and was graduated in law in 1871. He had to earn the means for his higher education and when he began practice at Newaygo in 1873, it was as a poor young man without influential friends, and he has won his success entirely on demonstrated merit. In 1876 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Newaygo county, and by repeated re-election held the office for twenty-six years, a record in that one office which has probably been seldom surpassed in Michigan. He has long been one of the leaders in local Republican politics. Mr. Luton is a Royal Arch Mason, was Master for eight years of Newaygo Lodge, No. 131, A. F. & A. M., and was high priest for four years of Newaygo Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M. Since 1879 Mr. Luton has served as a member of the board of education, and was president of the village for four years. He is a director in the First State Bank of Newaygo and has prospered financially as well as in his profession.

CHARLES G. PRATT, M. D. Engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the attractive village of Sparta, Dr. Pratt is numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of Kent county and his substantial and constantly increasing practice affords the best voucher for his professional ability and personal popularity.

Dr. Pratt has the distinction of claiming the great city of Chicago as the place of his nativity, and was born on the 7th of June, 1873. He is a son of A. B. and Adelaide (Lowe) Pratt, both of whom were born and reared in the city of Rochester, New York, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they removed to Chicago in 1872, Mr. Pratt becoming a successful merchant in the great western metropolis, where his death occurred in 1911, the year of his birth having been 1852. His widow, who was born in 1855, now resides in Chicago. She is a daughter of Edward Lowe, who was of English descent and a native of the state of New York, where he passed his entire life. He was a successful salt manufacturer and had other capitalistic interests. As a member of a New York regiment he was a gallant soldier of the Union during the entire period of the Civil war. Zelotes Pratt, grandfather of the Doctor, was a resident of the old Empire state during the entire period of his life and the family lineage is traced back to staunch English origin, he having been a successful school teacher in his earlier years and having long been numbered among the able and prosperous representatives of the agricultural industry in the state of New York. A. B. Pratt was a stalwart Republican in his political allegiance, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his widow. Of the three children the eldest is R. A., who is engaged in the meat and ice business at Woodstock, Illinois; Dr. Charles G., of this review, was the next in order of birth; and James T. is engaged in the retail grocery business at Freeport, Illinois.

The excellent public schools of Chicago afforded Dr. Pratt his earlier educational advantages, which were supplemented by his study in the academic or literary department of the University of Illinois. In the medical department of this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1896 and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he gained valuable clinical experience through serving eighteen months as interne in the Cook County hospital, in the city of Chicago, and he thereafter was engaged in practice at Chicago until 1901, when he established his residence in the village of Sparta, Michigan, where he has since followed the work of his profession with all of zeal and ability

and where he controls a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Kent County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is unfaltering in his devotion to his humane profession and his chief diversion is gained through the medium of occasional hunting and fishing trips. He is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1897 Dr. Pratt wedded Miss Martha Vincent, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they are leaders in the best social activities of their home community. They have no children.

RUDOLPH VAN DYKE. A representative business man of Lowell, Kent county, Mr. Van Dyke is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with Michigan history for more than half a century, and he finds a definite satisfaction in reverting to this favored commonwealth as the place of his nativity. Mr. Van Dyke is president of the City State Bank of Lowell, one of the staunch financial institutions of Kent county, and he is one of the progressive and influential citizens of the county that has ever represented his home and in which his success has been achieved through well directed effort along normal and productive lines of enterprise.

Mr. Van Dyke was born on a farm in Browne township, Kent county, Michigan, on the 2d of January, 1866, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Ronan) Van Dyke, the former of whom was born in Holland, in the year 1820, and the latter of whom was a native of Ireland, where she was born in 1829 and whence she came with her parents to America when she was a child. Peter Van Dyke immigrated from Holland in 1858 and established his home in Michigan, having become one of the pioneer farmers and honored citizens of Kent county and having here continued his residence until his death, in 1866. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife were communicants of the Catholic church. Two of his brothers gave loyal service as Union soldiers in the Civil war, and he himself was ever imbued with deep appreciation of the advantages of the land of his adoption. His wife long survived him and was nearly eighty years of age at the time of her demise, in 1908, their only child, Rudolph, of this review, having been an infant at the time of the father's death.

Rudolph Van Dyke attended the common schools of his native county until he had attained to the age of fourteen years, when he began to depend largely upon his own resources, a fact that indicates fully that he has been the artificer of his own fortunes and has proved one of the productive workers of the world. As a boy he was employed in the lumber woods and saw mills, and at the age of eighteen years he became a clerk in a general store. Later he worked in a clothing store, and for a time he did effective service as traveling salesman for machinery.

Mr. Van Dyke has maintained his home at Lowell since 1886 and has had much to do with the civic and business activities of this thriving little city, where he has served in minor municipal offices and also as president of the village board of trustees, his administration as chief executive having been notably of benefit to the town. He is president of the City State Bank of Lowell, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 and which maintains a surplus fund of \$10,000, the average deposits of the institution having an aggregate of \$275,000. The bank was organized in 1907 and has proved a most valuable addition to the financial and general business facilities of the town in which it is established. In 1894 Mr. Van Dyke engaged in the grocery business in Lowell, and from a modest inception the enterprise was built up to one of substantial order, the business having been originally conducted under the title of R. Van

Dyke & Company, with Mr. Van Dyke as one of the interested principals. He is now the executive head of this business, which is the largest of its kind in Lowell, and he finds ample demands upon his time and attention in supervising his grocery establishment and the bank of which he is president, the while he has impregnable place in the confidence and esteem of the community.

In politics Mr. Van Dyke is found aligned as a loyal supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church. He is affiliated with the lodge of Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks in the city of Grand Rapids and is one of the well known citizens of Kent county.

In the year 1888 Mr. Van Dyke wedded Miss Nellie Garrick, of Ionia, this state, and the two children of the union are Rudolph D. and Beatrice A. The son was graduated in the engineering department of the University of Michigan and now holds a responsible position in the city of Grand Rapids. The daughter has recently completed a course in a kindergarten training school at Grand Rapids and is also a talented musician. The loved wife and mother passed to the life eternal in 1894, and in 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Van Dyke to Miss Minnie Howe, of Lowell, no children having been born of this union. Mrs. Van Dyke is active in church work and in the representative social life of her home city, where her circle of friends is limited only by that of her acquaintances.

HENRY D. WOODWARD. Some men seem destined by nature to succeed; no matter what obstacles appear in their path, they are able to overcome them if for no other reason than that of a persistent determination. Michigan's best citizenship is made up of men who were handicapped in their earlier years, and whose latent ability have been brought forth through the necessity to labor hard and faithfully, and have thus reached a measure of success which under different conditions might never have attended their efforts. An example of such a successful business man is Henry D. Woodward, banker, and land owner and former lumberman of Newaygo. Among other achievements to his credit, Mr. Woodward wore the blue uniform and fought in the ranks of the Union army during the Civil war.

Henry D. Woodward was born in Allegany county, New York, April 2, 1845, a son of Samuel M. and Lucina (Caswell) Woodward. Massachusetts was the native state of both parents, where the father was born in 1813, and the mother in 1816. After their marriage they came west and in 1852 settled in Michigan, where the father was for many years a prosperous farmer. Both parents died in the same year, 1883. They were members of the Methodist church and the father was a Republican in politics. Of their six children, the only ones now living is Henry D. Woodward.

He was seven years of age when the family settled in Michigan, grew up on a farm, attended country schools, and at an early age decided that the only way for him to win success was to depend upon his own energies and to fight the battle of life squarely, and without seeking advantages of any kind, except such as came by industry and by vigilance.

He early became identified with the lumbering industry, when it was at its high tide of prosperity, and eventually became an independent operator and did business on a large scale. That was the foundation of his fortune, and he continued as a lumberman until in 1884 he was honored with election to the office of probate judge of Newaygo county. Twelve years of capable service in this office was followed by his influential part in assisting in the organization of the First State Bank of

Newaygo, of which he is one of the directors. This bank is an institution which has long stood the test of time, and service, and has a capital of twenty-thousand dollars and a surplus of twelve thousand.

In 1866 Mr. Woodward married Miss Adeline E. Slater, a daughter of Amos Slater, who was one of the early settlers and farmers of Newaygo county. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have one child, Jennie A., who married Daniel Minogue. They in turn are the parents of three children, grandchildren of Mr. Woodward, as follows: Raymond D., who is proprietor of a men's furnishing store in Newaygo; Ruth, who married Harold Day and lives in Brigham City, Utah; and Rolland E., who is attending college in his senior year at Lansing.

Mr. Woodward is a member of the Methodist church, has been a Republican all his voting life, and has served as senior warden in the Masonic Lodge. In August, 1863, when a young man of eighteen, he entered the Union army in Company A of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry. His service continued for more than two years until his final discharge November 11, 1865, several months after the close of the war. At Knoxville, Tennessee, he was captured, but was paroled after forty-eight hours. Mr. Woodward is one of the large land owners in this part of Michigan, and during the past year sold three valuable farms.

DAVID G. MANGE. Of the representative business men of the thriving little city of Lowell, Kent county, none is more progressive or enjoys a fuller measure of personal popularity than does Mr. Mange, who holds the responsible position of cashier of the Lowell State Bank and whose advancement in the world represents the concrete results of his own efforts.

Mr. Mange was born at Stryker, Williams county, Ohio, on the 19th of December, 1875, and is a son of John G. and Rosa (Krause) Mange, both natives of the fair little republic of Switzerland, where the former was born in 1849 and the latter in 1844. They were children at the time of the immigration of the respective families to the United States and their parents settled in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Mange was solemnized in the city of St. Louis, and their lives were marked by signal consecration to high ideals. Mr. Mange gained a liberal education, in Missouri and at Upper Alton, Illinois, and for many years he labored zealously as an evangelist, in which capacity his labors extended into the most diverse parts of the Union. He passed the closing days of his long and useful life at Lowell, where he died in the year 1906, and his widow now resides at Lowell. Of the four children David G., of this review is the elder of the two surviving, and Edith M. is now a clerical assistant in the office of Dr. McDannell, of Lowell, her desire of following the vocation of teaching having been nullified by a disorder of her eyes.

To the public schools of Ohio and Michigan is David G. Mange indebted for his early educational discipline, and he has been dependent upon his own resources from early youth. In 1890 he became a resident of Lowell, and here he attended the high school for three years. In 1893 he assumed a minor position in the Lowell State Bank, and in this institution his ability and faithful service have won him advancement, together with implicit official confidence and public esteem. He is now cashier of the bank, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, with undivided profits of \$17,000 and with deposits of fully \$350,000. Mr. Mange is also a member of the directorate of this substantial and popular institution, and in connection with his official duties he has built up an excellent business as an insurance underwriter. He is a notary public, and as such does a large amount of work in conveyance-

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E. E. Hooll

ing and the handling of abstracts of title. He is now serving his second term as a member of the village council of Lowell, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is essentially liberal and progressive and has been an active and valued promoter of the work of the Lowell Board of Trade. He gives support to religious and benevolent activities and Mrs. Mange is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Lowell, as well as a popular factor in the representative social activities of the village.

The year 1900 recorded the marriage of Mr. Mange to Miss Lavancha E. Cogswell, of Lowell, and the two children of this union are Richard D. and Lester R.

ELMER ELLSWORTH WOOLL. Success in no department of human activities is possible without preparation and native or acquired ability, and the business record of E. E. Wooll, a well-known Detroit contractor, exemplifies this assertion. While a youth in Saginaw county, he gained a knowledge of an important branch of lumber manufacture, later took up the trade of carpenter, and finally with long and thorough experience behind him joined the firm of J. A. Moynes & Company, known today as one of the leading carpenter contractors and manufacturers of building material in Detroit.

Elmer Ellsworth Wooll is a native of Michigan, born on his father's farm in Fairfield township of Shiawassee county, October 24, 1861, a son of Moses and Louisa J. (Bates) Wooll. Moses Wooll was born in England in 1823, and the grandfather, Kingston Wooll, brought his family to the United States in 1833, settling in Medina county of the Western Reserve of Ohio. About 1850 the grandfather made another move, this time to Michigan, and bought government land in Clinton county. Moses Wooll grew to manhood in Ohio, learned the trade of wagonmaker, and for many years was in business at Oakley, in Saginaw county, where his death occurred in 1887. His widow died in Oakley in 1891 at the age of sixty-five.

Elmer E. Wooll was about six years old when the family moved in 1867 to Oakley in Saginaw county, and that was the locality in which his boyhood was passed, where he gained his education, and where he made his first ventures in practical life. With a common school education, he early found himself in the practical routine of self-support, and up to 1890 was engaged in a stove factory. That year saw his removal to Detroit, and for about four years he was employed as a journeyman carpenter. He next became shop foreman for the contracting firm of Moynes Bros., and about 1908 he and James A. Moynes founded the present firm of James A. Moynes & Company, carpenter contractors and manufacturers of their own building materials. The two partners are recognized as among the ablest men in their profession in Detroit, and how successful the firm has been is told somewhat in detail in the sketch of the senior member on other pages of this publication.

Mr. Wooll has membership in Olive Branch Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., and in Old Glory Encampment No. 171 of the same order; also belongs to the Maccabees and the National Union fraternal organization. In the line of his business he belongs to the Master Carpenters' Association. Mr. Wooll was married May 21, 1901, to Miss Louise J. Lossing, who was born in Sanilac county, Michigan, a daughter of Lanson Lossing, who was a native of Ontario, Canada.

JOHN HARWOOD. During a career of more than thirty years at the Michigan bar, Mr. Harwood has exemplified all the success and the gen-

erous public service of a representative lawyer. He has been honored on many occasions with positions of responsibility and trust, and is the type of man whose life began without special advantages, except such as he secured by his own efforts, and he rose from a place of comparative poverty to a high rank in his community and state.

John Harwood was born in England, March 24, 1843, a son of Robert and Hannah (Rugg) Harwood. His grandfather was named Robert Harwood, and also his great-grandfather. Grandfather Harwood lived in England all his days, and was a blacksmith by trade. Robert Harwood, the father, was born in 1809, and died in 1862, while his wife was born in 1807 and died in 1865. Married in England, they moved to America in 1852, settling in New York State, where the father followed his trade of blacksmith until his death. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church, and after taking out citizenship papers in this country, he devoted his support to the Whig and Republican party. Of the seven children three are now living. Mary is the wife of Dr. Welsh and lives at Castleton, New York; Annie is the widow of Mort Heulette, and lives with her sister in New York.

Mr. John Harwood was nine years old when the family came to America, supplemented such advantages as he had received in England by further attendance at the New York public schools, and finished his education in the Normal school at Albany. At the conclusion of his studies he went before the state board and was given after an examination a life certificate as a teacher. Twenty years of his career were devoted to educational work, and Mr. Harwood has hundreds of former pupils living in various parts of the country, and many of them are prominent in affairs, all of whom recall his capable services with gratitude. In 1869 on coming to Michigan, he settled at Concord in Jackson county, was a teacher there, and while continuing his work in the school room was also studying law. In 1880 came his admission to the bar, and since then he has been in practice at White Cloud, though much of his time has been taken up with official duties.

In 1866 he married Harriett A. Fuller, of Cobleskill, New York. The one child of that marriage was Nettie who married Arthur W. Robertson, of Detroit, a boot and shoe maker in that city. Mr. Harwood married for his second wife, Mary A. Storman, of Saginaw, Michigan, who came to White Cloud when a child with her parents. She died in White Cloud, June 15, 1913. She was the mother of two children, Robert, who is in school, and John. Mr. Harwood affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has long been prominent in the Republican party. He served eight years as circuit court commissioner, was school commissioner for two years, a member of the county board of school examiners for twenty-seven years, and supervisor of Wilcox township fifteen consecutive years, one of the highest honors ever paid to a township official in the county. For eleven years he held the position of postmaster at White Cloud, and since retiring from the office in 1912, has once more resumed the active practice of law. Mr. Harwood owns a good farm and considerable farm property, and handles real estate in addition to his practice in the courts.

ROY J. TURNER, M. D. Although Dr. Roy J. Turner is numbered among the more recent acquisitions to the medical profession of Macomb county, where he is engaged in the general practice of medicine at New Baltimore, he has already won a large and growing patronage, for he is thoroughly conversant with the most modern methods known to the members of his profession, and the results which have followed his labors have gained for him the trust and confidence of the public at large. Doc-

tor Turner's success is all the more creditable, in that it has been entirely self-gained; he has won his own way, unaided by any influence or adventitious circumstance.

Roy J. Turner was born at Eureka, Clinton county, Michigan, January 28, 1880, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah J. (Cliff) Turner. His father, a native of New York state, early learned the trade of cabinet-maker and was so engaged in his native community for some years. As a young man he came to St. Johns, Clinton county, Michigan, and while there enlisted in a Michigan Regiment of Volunteer Infantry for service during the Civil War, but the close of that struggle came before his command was called to the front. He became well known as a cabinet-maker and for years carried on that business at St. Johns and other points in Clinton county, but finally entered the contracting business as a carpenter and is so engaged at this time in Detroit. Although seventy-two years of age he continues to be active in his business, in which he has gained a satisfactory measure of success. Mr. Turner was married at St. Johns to Miss Sarah J. Cliff, who was born in England and came to America alone in childhood. She first settled at Detroit, where she was educated, and became a school teacher, being engaged in educational work at the time she met Mr. Turner at St. Johns. She is now a resident of Detroit and is sixty-seven years of age. To Daniel and Sarah J. Turner there were born four children, of whom Doctor Turner is the youngest.

Roy J. Turner grew up at Eureka, where he received his preliminary educational training in the graded and high schools. Later he was a student in the high school at St. Johns, from which he was graduated in 1901, and after some preparation entered the Michigan College of Surgery at Detroit, being graduated from both the medical departments in 1906. He at once entered upon the practice of his calling at Anchorville, St. Clair county, and remained there for six and one-half years, at the end of which time, seeking a wider field, he came to New Baltimore, in 1913. He maintains well equipped offices and has every modern appliance for the successful practice of medicine and surgery. His practice is daily increasing as his ability is becoming recognized, and he already numbers among his patients some of the most representative people of this locality. An earnest student, a careful practitioner, a steady-handed surgeon and a man possessed of deep sympathy, Doctor Turner may well be said to be one who has chosen wisely in his vocation. He is a member of the St. Clair Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His religious connection is with the Congregational church, in which he serves as a member of the board of trustees.

Doctor Turner was married at Bancroft, Michigan, September 12, 1905, to Miss Blanche A. Harrick, a graduate of the Nurse's Institute and Woods' Hospital, at Angola, Indiana, who has been able to assist her husband greatly in his work. Mrs. Turner is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Harrick, well-known pioneers of Bancroft. Two children have come to Doctor and Mrs. Turner: Roy, Junior, born at Anchorville, October 27, 1907, and who died at Anchorville, February 20, 1909; Lucy Evelyn, who was born at Anchorville, Michigan, in 1909. Both the Doctor and his estimable wife are prominent in New Baltimore, where they have already gained a host of warm friends.

CARL A. WAGNER. Prominent among the leading citizens and lawyers of Port Huron, Carl A. Wagner has long been a conspicuous figure in military circles, having, while inspector of small-arms practice and inspector general for the state, very materially contributed to making

Michigan a leader among the other states of the Union in regard to rifle practice, an important branch of military instruction, in which he is an expert. A native of Huron County, Michigan, he was born November 18, 1858, in Bingham township, being the second white child born in that locality, the birth of the first white child of that township having occurred the previous day, on November 17, 1858.

His father, Andrew Wagner, was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 14, 1823, and as a young man served for three years in the German army. Immigrating to America, he lived for a short time in New York City, and subsequently followed his trade as a stone cutter in Cleveland, Ohio, for a short time. In 1855, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land of the government in Huron County, and began clearing the land and established a home there. About 1860 he removed with his family to Detroit, where, after the breaking out of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry (Iron Brigade), and was with his command in several engagements of importance, including the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg. In the battle of Gettysburg, on July 1, 1863, while carrying the colors, he was shot through the breast and left for dead on the battlefield. Recovering, however, he returned to his farm in Huron County, Michigan, and there resided until his death, in April, 1867. He married first in Germany and by that union had one child, Margaret Gertrude, who is now the wife of Frank Goetz, of Cleveland, Ohio. Andrew Wagner married, for his second wife, in 1851, in New York City, Mrs. Lucy Dorothy (Muff) Seitz, who was born in Würtemberg, Germany, December 10, 1821, and died in Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1905. She was twice married, by her first union having one daughter, Mrs. Louise M. Neff, of Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Wagner became the parents of four children, as follows: Mrs. Dora Danenburg, a widow, living in New York; Carl A., the special subject of this brief personal record; Minnie, born in 1862, married Wesley Smith, and died at Port Huron, Michigan, April 9, 1901; and Albert A., of Port Huron, who was born June 16, 1864, and died at Port Huron, June 7, 1914.

After the death of his father, Carl A. Wagner remained with his mother and the family on the home farm in Huron County, and lived there until the fall of 1871, when all of the farming property was destroyed by the forest fires. The widowed mother then removed with her children to Erie, Pennsylvania, and there lived with her daughter by her first marriage. Continuing his studies in the public schools of Erie, Carl A. Wagner was graduated from the Central high school and subsequently traveled a short time as salesman for a firm dealing in household specialties. In the spring of 1880, harkening to the "call of the soil," Mr. Wagner's mother, brother and sister came back to the old farm in Huron county, Michigan, and had just made a good start in improving the place, when, in 1881, fire again destroyed everything on the place, with the exception of the house.

Mr. Wagner had charge of a branch store of the Lovell Manufacturing Company in Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1880 to September, 1885, at which time he returned to his native state and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887. During the ensuing two years he was engaged in the practice of law at Bad Axe, the county-seat of Huron County. In 1889 Mr. Wagner located at Port Huron, and has since been a valued and highly esteemed resident of this city, and member of the bar of St. Clair County. He has taken an active part in local affairs, in 1894 having been elected police justice for a term of four years, and re-

elected to the same office in 1898. He has built up a successful law practice and enjoys an enviable reputation as a lawyer.

In 1898 Mr. Wagner was second lieutenant of the Port Huron military company, and when war was declared against Spain he went into camp with his company at Island Lake, on April 26, 1898. Soon after the Michigan Division of the Sons of Veterans organized two companies from its membership, and offered them to the State of Michigan for service. Mr. Wagner was selected as captain of the first company, which was assigned to the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry, becoming Company L of that regiment, commanded by Colonel Boynton of Port Huron. The regiment went to Cuba during the Spanish-American war, and on July 1, 1898, at Aguadores, two of the soldiers in Captain Wagner's company were killed and three wounded. In December, 1898, at the close of the war, Captain Wagner was mustered out of the service with his company.

In November, 1900, when Colonel Boynton was appointed brigadier general of the Michigan National Guard, Captain Wagner was commissioned major and made assistant inspector general on the general's staff. In June, 1903, General William T. McGurrin appointed Captain Wagner major and inspector of small-arms on his staff. Two years later, in June, 1905, Governor Warner of Michigan, appointed him inspector general of Michigan, with the rank of Brigadier General, a position he held continuously until the office was abolished by law in 1911, when he was retired from active service. He was a very efficient officer and while inspector of small-arms practice built the first modernly equipped rifle range ever constructed in the State. When General Wagner was first appointed inspector of small-arms practice, very little interest in rifle practice was taken by any one in Michigan, but through his persistent energy and effort the subject was brought before the military department of the state and an active interest was created, and he had the pleasure of seeing this branch of military instruction grow, under his fostering care, to splendid proportions, Michigan becoming one of the foremost states in the Union in regard to rifle practice.

Gen. Wagner is a life member of the National Rifle Association of America, and was for eight years a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, a board that meets in the office of the assistant secretary of war, in January of each year, and formulates rules for the National matches. He was deputy inspector of customs from July, 1889, until July, 1893, and for a number of years was chairman of the Republican city committee. Fraternally he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Knights of Pythias; to the Modern Woodmen of America; and to both branches of the Knights of the Maccabees. Since a boy of fifteen years he has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Wagner was married in Worcester, Massachusetts, June 13, 1883, to Minnie E. Rice, and they with their four children have a pleasant home at No. 1009 Lincoln Avenue. The children are: Chester S., Louise M., Edith D. and Roy Smith Wagner.

WALTER EDWARD OTTO. Among Michigan's state officials whose work constitutes an important public service and who have measured up to all the responsibilities and opportunities of their office is Walter Edward Otto, actuary of the State Insurance Department at Lansing.

Mr. Otto is a native of Michigan, was born in the city of Detroit, February 24, 1888, and though less than thirty years of age has already made a name and is regarded as one of the experts in his line of work in the country. He is descended from two old and well known German

families of Detroit, the Ottos and the Ewalds. His father was the late Rudolph Otto, who was born in Germany in 1803, son of Edward Otto, who emigrated with his family to America in 1807, and located in Detroit the same year. Edward Otto was a German shoe cobbler, and had one of the old-time shoe shops of Detroit for many years. Rudolph Otto, who was four years of age when he came to Detroit, grew up in that city, learned the trade of machinist, and as an engineer held several positions of responsibility with large manufacturing concerns. His death occurred in 1893 at the age of thirty years. His wife's maiden name was Miss Anna Ewald, who was born in Detroit, daughter of Jacob Ewald. Jacob Ewald was likewise a native of Germany, settled in Detroit many years ago, and there became one of the leading mason contractors, having built many of the oldtime structures of the older city, including contract work on the old Russel House and also the old City Hall.

Walter E. Otto grew up in Detroit, attended the grammar and high schools of that city, and his education was finished with a full course in the Detroit University, which graduated him in 1905. His talent for accounts and other inclinations had already decided him upon work in the field of insurance, and with that ambition he entered the offices of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, and spent a year in the Actuarial Department. In November, 1907, his service with the state began by appointment to a minor position in the Actuarial Department of the State Insurance Office at Lansing. After a short time Mr. Otto was promoted chief clerk of the department, then was made assistant actuary, and since June, 1910, has held the responsible position of actuary. His pronounced ability and his thorough and efficient service in the State Insurance Department have constituted him an authority in his special line of work. Mr. Otto is affiliated with Lansing Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.

LIEUT. EDWIN RUTHVEN HAVENS, of Lansing, deputy state land commissioner, has been identified as an official of the land office for a longer tenure than any man of the present day. Born in the town of Stafford, Genesee county, New York, May 25, 1842, he is a son of William C. and Lisett (Snow) Havens, natives of the Empire state, the father being born in St. Lawrence county, in 1805, and the mother east of Albany, in 1811. The parents were married in New York, and in 1851 brought their family to Michigan, settling in Niles township, Berrien county, where a farm was purchased by the father. Later the parents removed to Cass county, Michigan, where the father died in 1884 while the mother survived some years and passed away at Lansing, in 1899. The grandfather of Lieutenant Havens was Abner Havens, a native of New York.

Edwin Ruthven Havens was reared on the home farm in Berrien township, and there his education was secured in the district schools. On June 30, 1862, he left home for the first time, going to the neighboring town of Buchanan, where he had secured a position as clerk in a general store. On September 12 of the same year, he commenced his military career, when he was accepted as a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment, Michigan Cavalry (General Custer's old brigade), and was mustered into the service as sergeant. He was later promoted to first sergeant and in June, 1865, was commissioned second lieutenant, being mustered out with that rank at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and securing his final discharge at Detroit, December 28, 1865. The history of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry is the history of Lieutenant Havens, for he was with it constantly throughout the war, although after the campaign which embraced Gettysburg he was out of the line to some extent, being on daily duty

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with the Quartermaster's Department for about fifteen months. After the war, realizing the need of further education, Lieutenant Havens took a course in a commercial college at Ann Arbor, in 1866, and then accepted a position as clerk at the village of Watervliet, in Berrien county. In 1872 he was nominated, without his knowledge, by the Republican party, for township clerk of Watervliet township, and the next day was also nominated for that position by the Democrats. His election was naturally unanimous, and in that office he continued to serve until 1877. Three years later Lieutenant Havens was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of register of deeds of Berrien county, serving four years, and after his official term expired went to Janesville, Wisconsin, and for three years clerked in a hardware store. In 1888 he was appointed to a position in the Michigan state land office, and continued there until a change in the administration occurred in 1891, when he was released, and at that time became a traveling salesman. In January, 1893, however, he was again appointed to the Michigan state land office, and has continued to be associated with the department to the present time, a period covering twenty-two continuous years. Lieutenant Havens was appointed deputy commissioner in December, 1898, and served in that capacity until January, 1901, when on a change in administration, he became chief clerk, an appointment which he held until August, 1913, when he was again promoted deputy commissioner. His long service has been characterized by the strictest devotion to duty, and few men have rendered their state more faithful or efficient labors.

In December, 1871, Lieutenant Havens was married to Eliza Ann Stewart, who was born at Coloma, Berrien county, Michigan, daughter of Archibald and Eliza Ann Stewart, and to this union there have been born seven children: Lucia, who is now Mrs. W. C. Mealoy; Lida A.; Coral R., a teacher of domestic science in the Detroit city schools; Charles Edwin, a resident of Detroit; Maribelle; Edna, and Roscoe R.

Lieutenant Havens is a member of Charles C. Foster Post, No. 42, Grand Army of the Republic. He still continues to maintain his allegiance to the Republican party, and is widely and prominently known in political circles in the state. His home is at No. 924 West Jonia street.

LLOYD LESTER BELLVILLE. Although he is numbered among the more recent acquisitions to the architectural profession in Detroit, Lloyd Lester Bellville may be accounted one of the most promising men of his calling in the city. He was born at Wyandotte, Wayne county, Michigan, November 5, 1891, and comes from a line of builders, he being in the third generation of the family to be identified with building and architecture in Michigan. Mr. Bellville's grandfather, William R. Bellville, was a master builder in Ohio and Michigan, and erected numerous buildings in Wyandotte, among them a number of public schools of that place. His son, William Bellville, who was associated with him for some years, is now a master builder of Wyandotte. William R. Bellville was born in New York state, from whence he removed to Wood county, Ohio. During the Civil War he enlisted in an Ohio regiment of volunteer infantry, for service in the Union Army, and continued to wear the uniform of his country six years. He was married in Ohio to Rebecca Williams, who was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1875 he removed to Manistee, Michigan, although ten years later he returned to Ohio. In 1889 he again came to Michigan, this time locating permanently at Wyandotte, where both he and his estimable wife passed away.

Nelson S. Bellville, the father of Lloyd Lester Bellville, was born at Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, October 18, 1861. He received his

education in the public schools of Ohio and Michigan, and proved himself an attentive and retentive scholar, and when he laid aside his books set about industriously to learn the carpenter's trade. At this he worked for some years, gradually drifting into the contracting and building business, and continued to follow that vocation until coming to Detroit, in 1909, when he retired from active building and has since confined himself to draughting. The mother, Oda N. Denno, was born on her father's farm in Wayne county, Michigan, November 21, 1875, the daughter of Peter Denno, a farmer of Wayne county, and sister of Oliver B. Denno, who was a noted Detroit architect, and is now engaged in the practice of that profession in Chicago, Illinois.

Lloyd Lester Bellville was reared at Wyandotte, and was educated in the public schools. On both sides of the family he had inherited a predilection for building and architecture, and even as a schoolboy decided to become an architect and began preparing for the profession. As a lad he spent the greater part of his spare time around his grandfather's and uncle's offices, and even as a youth in his early teens could prepare a very creditable plan. In 1910 he entered the offices of his uncle, Oliver B. Denno, and studied under him for one year, when his uncle took him into partnership. In 1912, when Mr. Denno decided to remove to Chicago, Mr. Bellville purchased the business, and has since continued by himself with unusual success for one of his years. He does general architectural work, and probably no other one architect has put up or furnished plans for as many buildings as has he in the same length of time.

At Toledo, Ohio, May 7, 1912, Mr. Bellville was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Lemeraud, the daughter of A. Lemeraud, of that city, and to this union there has come one daughter: Arittie Catherine. Mr. Bellville maintains well appointed offices at No. 542 Mount Elliott avenue.

SAMUEL DEWITT PEPPER. Prominent among the state officials of Michigan is found Samuel DeWitt Pepper, of Lansing, assistant attorney general of Michigan, judge advocate of the Michigan National Guard, a lawyer of established reputation, and a citizen of genuine worth and stability. Mr. Pepper was born near the city of London, Ontario, Canada, of American parents, his father, Alexander Pepper, being a native of Rockford, Illinois, and his mother, Catherine (McArthur) Pepper, of County Middlesex, Ontario. His paternal forbears were Virginians, while his maternal ancestors were of a Highland Scotch clan of Argyleshire.

Samuel D. Pepper received his early education at Forest, Ontario, and was an honor graduate of the London Normal school, and an undergraduate of Toronto University, after which he taught school for a few years. In 1903 he entered the law offices of Moore & Wilson and Cady & Crandall, of Port Huron, and later studied with Phillips & Jenks, also of that city. In 1905 Mr. Pepper took a special course in law at the University of Michigan, and in April, 1906, passed the Michigan State Bar examination at Lansing and was admitted to practice. For a time after his admission to the bar, Mr. Pepper continued with Phillips & Jenks, of Port Huron, making rapid progress in his profession in the meantime, but in 1908 formed a partnership with Hugh H. Hart, of St. Clair, at that time opening offices at Port Huron and entering general practice in December of that year. Mr. Pepper's advancement was so rapid and his ability so fully recognized, that February 12, 1912, the then attorney general of the state, now Judge Kuhn of the Supreme bench, appointed him assistant attorney general, in which office he has since made an enviable

record and has represented the state in some of its most important litigation, specializing in the school, municipal health, highway, military, insurance, banking, and probate laws of the state. At the present time he is advisor to the highway department of insurance, department of banking, and military department, and at various other times has acted in a like capacity for other departments.

Mr. Pepper became connected with the Michigan National Guard in April, 1905, and in September, 1908, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company C, Third Regiment, Port Huron. He was subsequently promoted and commissioned judge advocate general of Michigan by Governor Osborn, in September, 1912, with rank of major, a position he has continued to hold. During the recent strike in the Calumet copper country, Mr. Pepper represented the state and defended it in the investigation of the strike during 1913-14, succeeding in exonerating the militia of the charges brought against it.

On September 10, 1907, Major Pepper was married to Miss Katherine MacDonald, of Charlevoix, Michigan, daughter of Godfrey MacDonald, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth Marion, born October 4, 1910. While a resident of Port Huron, Mr. Pepper was prominent and active in public and military affairs, and has so continued at Lansing. He is a member of the Baptist Church, as is Mrs. Pepper, and fraternally is connected with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World.

HOWARD R. FORD. In the young and progressive element of Bay City's business circles, Howard R. Ford has a place as member of the clothing and haberdashery firm of Ford & Simon. He comes of an old Michigan family, and though not yet thirty years of age has established himself securely in business.

Howard R. Ford was born in Bay City September 9, 1885, a son of Charles S. and Ella (Crane) Ford. The Ford family originated in Ireland, and the founder of the name in the United States settled in New York, where Charles S. Ford was born. The latter emigrated to Michigan as a young man, and established himself in business as a clothier in Bay City. During his long and successful career in that community he won the confidence of his associates and the esteem of those who knew him on account of his industry and honorable dealing. His death occurred February 2, 1901, and his wife, a native of Michigan, is also deceased. Their three children were: Miss Edna, a resident of Bay City; Howard R.; and Ella, wife of George Kolb, Jr., of Bay City.

Howard R. Ford attended the graded schools of Bay City, also the high school, and subsequently spent one year in the Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, and one year at Alma College, Alma, Michigan. At the completion of his studies he went to Chicago and traveled on the road for seven years, for two large Chicago houses. When he decided to enter business on his own account, Mr. Ford on September 1, 1908, formed a partnership with Theodore C. Simon, and under the firm style of Ford & Simon opened a haberdashery and clothing establishment at 702 East Midland street. This venture proved a success from the start, and the business has been constantly improved and broadened and is now one of the leading stores of its kind in Bay City.

Mr. Ford is a Republican, but his only interest in politics is that taken by every good citizen whose concern is for the best welfare of his city. He is a member of the Recreation and Bay City Clubs, a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

ALBERT W. TAUSEND. Born in Saginaw City, August 9, 1873, Mayor Tausend is a son of Jacob and Mary (Trier) Tausend, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of Saxony, Germany. Jacob Tausend has for many years been a resident of Saginaw, and was one of the early contractors and builders of the city. A man of sterling character, he reared and educated his family to be a credit to their parents, and has held a high place in the citizenship of Saginaw for many years. He is now serving the city of Saginaw as director of the poor, which office he has now held for four years. There were five children, the present mayor of Saginaw, being the oldest, and the others as follows; Jacob Tausend, Jr., a resident of the state of Oregon; Caroline, wife of Martin Guderitz, of Saginaw; Anna J., wife of James T. Lehan of Saginaw; and William H. of Saginaw.

Albert William Tausend had a public school education graduating from the Arthur Hill high school. His first regular employment came at the age of eighteen, when he became tally boy and shipping clerk for the C. I. Sweet Lumber Company of Saginaw. This was followed by six months employment as an advertising solicitor, with the *Weekly World*, after which the Saginaw Manufacturing Company employed him as shipping clerk. He spent two and a half years with that company. Mr. Tausend then formed a connection with the Magnetic Spring Water Company of Saginaw, who were lessees for commercial purposes of the waters of the celebrated St. Louis Magnetic Mineral Springs, located at St. Louis, Michigan. That was in 1894, and in a few years he acquired a one-half interest in the business with Chas. A. Khuen as a co-partner, and since January, 1911, has been sole owner of this plant for the manufacture of high class carbonated and flavored beverages, and for the bottling and distribution of the St. Louis magnetic mineral water. The product is distributed throughout Michigan and adjacent states. An active Democrat, Mr. Tausend served as a member of the city council of Saginaw for ten years, and in 1912, was honored with election to the office of mayor. His entire career has been spent in Saginaw, where his life and character are as an open book to the citizens. Fraternaly he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of the Maccabees also being a member of the Teutonia Society and other clubs of Saginaw.

On April 12, 1897, he married Miss Georgina Melissa Landon. She was born in Brockville, Ontario, a daughter of George W. and Anna E. (Kilburn) Landon. The two children born to their marriage are; Albert Landon Tausend, fifteen years old, and Ann Burr, aged four years.

MRS. FLINT P. SMITH. By her contributions to the building interests of Flint, Mrs. Flint P. Smith has won the right to a prominent place among those to whom the city is indebted for its growth and material advancement. Born September 26, 1855, at Alexandria, Genesee county, New York, she is a daughter of Sebe and Loretta C. (Baldwin) Brainard.

The Brainard family is one of the old and honored ones of New England, the founder emigrating from England and settling in Connecticut in colonial times. Harris Brainard, the grandfather of Mrs. Smith, served as a colonel in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and his descendants have distinguished themselves in military and civil life, in the professions and in business. Sebe Brainard was born in Alexandria, New York, in the same house which had been the birthplace of his father before him. He received excellent educational advantages and became known as the best grammarian of his locality, took an active part in local affairs, and devoted his activities to agriculture. He died May 30, 1894, in the home of his birth, aged seventy-two years. Mr.

Brainard married Loretta C. Baldwin, who also came of an old Connecticut family of English descent, and whose father was Timothy G. Baldwin of Revolutionary fame. She still survives in the old Genesee county home, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, although still in good health. Two daughters were born to them: Carolina Augusta, who married Jerome Riddle and died October 7, 1893, at Alexandria, New York; and Franc Amanda, of this review.

Mrs. Smith, who was four years older than her sister, was educated in Alexandria Seminary, and private schools of Rochester, New York, being given the best of advantages. She was married in her native city, August 25, 1875, to Flint Penfield Smith, who was born at Penfield, Ohio, his native town having been named after his maternal grandmother. He was born September 26, 1853, a son of Hiram and Maria G. (Penfield) Smith, natives of Ohio and members of leading families of the Buckeye state. His early education was secured in the public schools of Penfield, and later he attended the schools of Flint, Michigan, to which city he came as a youth of fifteen years. On the completion of his literary training he began his business life as a clerk with the firm of Vanepps & Bailey, grocers, with whom he was connected several years as he was also with Smith & Bridgman. In 1874, at the age of twenty-one years, he embarked in business on his own account, securing a capital of \$1,000 from his father, and after five years spent in the commission business entered the lumber business with his father, under the firm style of Hardwood, Smith & Company. Three years later his father died and Mr. Smith continued the business alone under the style of Flint P. Smith Lumber Company until 1899. In that year he removed with his family to Orvisburg, Mississippi, and engaged extensively in the lumber business in Pearl River county under the firm name of Champion Lumber Company, a venture in which he met with marked success. He continued therein six years, and in 1905 returned to Flint, where he lived a somewhat retired life, although his capital was devoted to real estate investments. His interests were large and varied, and among others included a directorship in the Union Trust and Savings Bank of Flint, Michigan, of which he was vice president. He was also a director and stockholder in the Meridian Savings Bank of Meridian, Mississippi, and the Poplarville Bank at Poplarville, that state, was a man in whom his associates and the general public placed the greatest confidence, and did much to further the interests of the communities in which he lived. He died at Flint, April 20, 1909, when the city lost one of its most forceful men. He was a Republican in politics and was active in civic affairs, although he never sought personal preferment in public matters. Fraternally, he was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Elks. He attended the Congregational church and was a liberal contributor to its movements.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of two children: Ward B., now a resident and business man of Houghton, Michigan; and Gwenola, who is now the wife of Sidney Tucker Jones, of New York City. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Smith has continued in the management and direction of his large estate, and has shown herself a capable business woman. In 1910 and 1911 she erected at a cost of over \$200,000, what is now Flint's largest office building, the Flint P. Smith Building, named after her husband and erected in his honor. It is located in the heart of the business district of the city on South Saginaw and Union streets, adjacent to the Grand Trunk Railway and the Pere Marquette Railroad depots, the Interurban Lines, and the leading hotels and banks. This is the site of the old postoffice, which occupied the property for some twenty-five years. It is a nine-story office building, containing 164 offices,

with the most modern methods of fireproof construction, and its tenants are furnished with every convenience in the way of hot and cold water, gas, electric light and compressed air in every room, while elevator service is available at all hours of the day and night. Mrs. Smith maintains offices in Room 912-13 in this building, which is also the home of the Industrial Savings Bank. Among other structures Mrs. Smith erected the Smith building, and has been the developer of the most beautiful part of the city, Knob Hill. She is widely known in social circles of the city, in which she is an acknowledged leader, and has been actively known also in religious and charitable work.

ALLEN D. SPANGLER. The oldest produce and fruit commission merchant of Saginaw, Mr. Spangler represents pioneer stock in central Michigan; his father ventured to the frontier, and helped establish civilization a little more firmly, and then sacrificed his life for his country during the war; and the son has known every phase of Michigan development since the log-cabin school era. He has long been one of the most successful and substantial Saginaw business men.

In Clinton county, Michigan, Allen D. Spangler was born September 26, 1857, a son of Jacob and Philena (Drayer) Spangler, natives of New York State. The father came to Michigan and settled in the township of Bath in Clinton county, where he secured some wild land, chopped down the trees in order to clear a space for his home, and underwent all the hardships incident to existence in that section of Michigan. The nearest mills were at DeWitt, and Okamus, and it was a regular incident of family life to make a trip with ox teams to these mills, and Allen D. Spangler himself when a boy accompanied the wagon. It required one entire day to get to the mills and another to return. Jacob Spangler became a factor in local politics in Clinton county, held various township offices, and when the war came on enlisted and was assigned to the engineering corps in the Union army. He contracted fever, and his death occurred in a hospital in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1862. His widow was again married and is now living once more a widow, her second husband having been John Watling. Her home is now with her daughter, Emily, at Lansing, Michigan. To Jacob Spangler and wife were born four children, Adelbert A. Spangler, whose home is in Woodhull, and who is a prominent farmer in Ingham county; Perry George Spangler, a traveling salesman, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio; Emily, wife of Edward L. Smith, of Lansing.

Allen D. Spangler, the oldest of the family, has the honor of having brought into Saginaw the first carload of California oranges and the first carload of bananas, and is the largest dealer in country produce and wholesale commission fruit in the city. For the convenient transaction of his business seventy-five hundred feet of floor space are required, and he owns one of the most eligible corners in the business district, at Genesee and North Water Street. Mr. Spangler's early education was received in a log school in Clinton county. At the age of sixteen, his business career began, as clerk in the store of George W. Christian at Lansing, and during his stay at Lansing, he also attended the Parsons Business College. That gave him a familiarity with the business forms and proved very helpful in his subsequent career. His tuition at business college was paid for out of his earnings as a clerk. After three years in his first work, he got a better place with Amos Turner, who subsequently moved his store to Perry, Michigan. Mr. Spangler remained with Turner four years and then returned to Saginaw, and with his savings engaged in business with Darius Diamond, the firm being known as the Diamond Grocery Company. This was a retail concern, and was

quite prosperous. After one year, Mr. Spangler sold out to his partner, and went as manager for the Bentley Oil Company, with which concern he worked for two years. The J. T. Bell & Company, wholesale produce merchants then gave him a responsible place and kept his services for two years. On leaving the Bell Company, Mr. Spangler engaged in business for himself, and though his start was exceedingly modest, he has developed along different lines and built up the largest and now the oldest wholesale produce business in Saginaw. Until he got into this business at Saginaw, the largest importation of bananas had been one hundred bunches, which was considered a very large shipment, and only a few cases of oranges were ever brought in at one time. However, Mr. Spangler inaugurated the business on a much larger scale, and with greater faith in the local market, and brought in the first carload of California oranges, and shipped bananas by the carload. For many years Mr. Spangler also owned and operated a fine farm in the Saginaw valley running his place in connection with his markets. In 1812 he sold the farm and his entire time is now occupied with his large and still expanding produce market.

In politics he is a Democrat, is a Knight Templar Mason belongs to the Saginaw Country Club, and takes great pleasure in the game of golf. Mr. Spangler married Miss Sarah Diamond, daughter of Darius Diamond, at one time the partner of Mr. Spangler. They have no children, but Mr. Spangler is a man of such generosity, such love for youth, that he has taken two children into his home, given them the best of educational advantages, and has now one adopted daughter, Marion Isabelle Spangler.

CLYDE WILLIS HECOX. Accomplished, large-minded, and progressive, Clyde Willis Hecox, editor and manager of the Saint Ignace *Enterprise*, has the distinction of being the publisher of the only Democratic paper issued in the Upper Peninsula, and is known as one of the most popular men in his profession. A son of Charles L. Hecox, he was born, June 9, 1861, at Vergennes, Kent county, Michigan, of pioneer ancestry.

Charles L. Hecox was a native of the Empire State, coming from a family of considerable prominence, some of his ancestors having been contractors for the construction of the Erie canal, their contracts having been among the first issued for that great work. Leaving New York State at a comparatively early age, he came to Michigan as a pioneer, settling in Ionia county, where he built and operated the first sawmill. Establishing a successful business, he extended his interests, and was one of the first lumbermen to invade the rich pine forests of Montcalm county. He married Miss Linda Ford, and of the five children born of their union four are now living, Clyde Willis being the youngest child of the household.

Educated in Greenville, Michigan, Clyde Willis Hecox was graduated from its schools in 1876, and immediately began learning the trade of a printer. Serving an apprenticeship in the office of the Greenville *Independent*, he subsequently made his way to Chicago, where, under the regime of Wilbur F. Story, he was for a while employed on the Chicago *Times*. He afterwards worked on the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the New Orleans *Picayune*, gaining both knowledge and experience while thus employed. Returning to Michigan, Mr. Hecox, in company with Charles R. Stuart, founded the Chippewa County *Democrat* at Sault Sainte Marie, and later was very active in the formation of Luce county, and founded the Newberry *News*. He was subsequently editor of the Soo *Record*, the Soo *News*, the Soo *Times*, and the Soo *Democrat*, having charge of the latter named paper first.

At present Mr. Hecox is editor and manager of the Saint Ignace *Enterprise*, which has a circulation of one thousand copies, and being the only Democratic organ in the Upper Peninsula, is widely read. Mr. Hecox has a perfectly equipped plant, furnished with a Babcock press, and a Mergenthaler linotype. In publishing and editing his paper Mr. Hecox employs four men all of the time, and during the season doubles his office force, keeping eight men busy.

Politically Mr. Hecox is a straightforward Democrat, and interested in public affairs, in 1883-4 serving as village clerk in the Soo, and in 1904-5-6 serving in Soo as city recorder. Socially he is a member of the Upper Peninsula Press Association, and fraternally he belongs to St. Ignace Lodge, No. 369, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was secretary for three years; and is a member, and past chancellor commander of Red Cross Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hecox married, June 17, 1884, Miss Ella A. Ashmun, daughter of Edward and Amanda (Chapman) Ashmun. For many years Mr. Ashmun was Indian interpreter for the Government for the northern counties of Michigan, a position for which he was well qualified, having been well educated, and speaking several languages fluently. He was afterwards in the lighthouse service, and for two terms was postmaster at Soo. Mr. and Mrs. Hecox have four children, namely: Don M. Hecox, who married Miss Ethel Howells; Florence M., wife of George E. Sturt; Paul W. Hecox, and Ella Ruth Hecox. Mrs. Hecox is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, to which she belongs, being vice-president of the Missionary Society of Saint Ignace, and a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. She also is a member, and past chief, of the Pythian Sisters.

LEBERECHT WASMUND. The Batchelder-Wasmund Company, cut-stone contractors and builders, at Detroit, of which Leberecht Wasmund is president, is, from the point of its record of long-continued existence, its financial responsibilities, its reliability and competence in performance, one of the foremost concerns of its kind in the state of Michigan. The president of the company has a particularly interesting career of accomplishment, leading from a worker in the ranks of his trade to a place of influence and leadership in the state's largest city.

A native of Germany, Leberecht Wasmund was born in the Province of Brandenburg, July 14, 1863. Charles and Minnie (Miller) Wasmund, his parents, were also natives of Germany, the father born in 1821 and the mother in 1824. In 1868 Frederick, a son, and Gusta, a daughter of Charles Wasmund and wife, left Germany and came to America, locating in Detroit the same year. In 1870 the rest of the family followed and all were reunited in Detroit. For a period of five years after arriving in that city Charles Wasmund was employed in different occupations, and finally bought a small farm north of the city and continued as a farmer until his death in 1886. His widow died in Detroit in 1894.

Leberecht Wasmund received his early education in the Lutheran parochial schools of Detroit, and took his first communion when thirteen years of age. An apt and studious pupil, before he left school he was frequently in charge of the other pupils as an assistant teacher during the absence of the regular teacher. It was his father's ambition to educate his son for the profession of teaching, but his financial circumstances never permitted of this course. Instead the boy left school at the age of fourteen and began an apprenticeship at the marble cutting trade with Mr. Glogner, the old marble man of that day. His four years'



A. Wasmund

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apprenticeship was followed by work as a journeyman cutter for Mr. Glogner until 1885. That year marked his first employment for the old sand-stone firm of Batchelder & Long, whose stone yard was at the foot of Brush street and was the oldest yard in the city. While with that firm the serious illness of his father and the fracturing of a limb by his mother necessitated abandonment of work at his trade so that he might return to the farm to look after his parents. While his home was on the farm until the death of his father, after four months, Mr. Wasmund resumed work in the city. About that time Batchelder & Long had under way the erection of what is commonly known as the "Red Stone church" on the corner of Woodward avenue and Edmund place. They put him to work on that contract. The foreman in charge of the work died, and Mr. Wasmund finished the job as foreman. That is considered the finest church edifice in the city, and it is naturally a source of pride to Mr. Wasmund that his connection with its construction was of such a responsible nature and at so early a period of his career. Under the superintending of the architect, Mr. Wasmund also built Trinity, or the James E. Scripp's Memorial church, at the corner of Trumbull avenue and Myrtle street.

The old firm of Batchelder & Reed about that time became that of Batchelder, Reed & Company, the company being Mr. Wasmund. The original Batchelder dying, his interests were taken by his cousin, John L. Batchelder, and still later John L. was succeeded by his son, Charles L., and the firm became Batchelder & Wasmund. When incorporated the name was slightly amended as Batchelder-Wasmund Company, with Mr. Wasmund as president; C. L. Batchelder, vice-president; Gustav Slyvester, treasurer; and W. M. Panzlau, secretary. The stone yard and offices are located at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Fifteenth street.

The firm of Batchelder & Wasmund erected, among other buildings of importance, the fine residences of John B. Ford, Willis E. Buhl, Dr. E. J. Torrey, J. Brooks, Bernard Stroh and many others of the very finest in Detroit and in Grosse Pointe. The public buildings erected by them include the following: The Detroit Y. W. C. A., the Central high school, the Cass Technical high school, St. Andrews Memorial church, Dodge Bros. factories, the Herman Kiefer Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Wasmund was married in 1885 to the daughter of the late Stephen Maul. She was born in Detroit, and her parents came from Germany to Detroit in 1852. The children of Mr. Wasmund and wife are as follows: Edward; William S., who graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1910, played the position of quarterback on the Michigan football team four seasons, was regarded as one of the most brilliant football generals in the middle west, and at the time of his death, in 1912, at the age of twenty-four, was acting as coach for the football squad of the University of Texas; Alfred; Elsa, who married Capt. David Davie, of Detroit; Frederick W.; and Henry, who died at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Wasmund are members of the German Lutheran church. He belongs to the Detroit Builders' and Traders' Exchange, the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Lutheran Bund.

BENJAMIN G. APPLEBY. Head of the B. G. Appleby Company, real estate, loans, building contractors and insurance, Mr. Appleby has been successfully identified with the business community of Saginaw as a newspaper man, as a real estate expert, building contractor, and as a public spirited citizen all his active career. He is one of the most progressive and enterprising real estate men in the state of Michigan, is probably the largest operator in general real estate in the state, is a liberal advertiser, and not only does a large volume of business but in

such a way that its results are for the permanent improvement and benefit of the city and vicinity. As a medium in the exchange of realty he leads all the real estate men of Saginaw, and his reputation in all lines of the business is based on reliable dealing and very high class methods.

Benjamin G. Appleby was born at Milltown, Ontario, January 11, 1874, the third in a family of six children. His parents, Thomas D. and Mary J. (Smith) Appleby, were both natives of Ontario, and on both sides the families have long been prominent. Grandfather, N. S. Appleby, was well known in political circles in the Dominion, was a member of Parliament for many years, and was also a large timber and mill operator, having come to Canada from England, where his family were of high political and social position. A cousin of the Saginaw business man, Sir Hector Mansfield Howell is a prominent lawyer and is King's Counselor at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and other near relatives were active in affairs, one being a member of the Canadian Judiciary, and several others connected with the Dominion Government. David Smith, one of the grandparents, was owner of the Mohawk Mills, and an extensive lumber operator in Ontario. Thomas D. Appleby, father of the Saginaw real estate man, was for a number of years an operator together with his father and brother on a large scale in Canada, and in 1889 came to Michigan, and settled in Saginaw, where he continued his lumber business, as Superintendent of the A. W. Wright Lumber Company until three years before his death. He retired in 1907 and died in 1911, at the age of sixty-seven. His wife, who was reared and educated in Ontario, is now living in Saginaw at the age of sixty-seven.

Benjamin G. Appleby attended school in Ontario, and finished his education after moving to Saginaw, but left school before graduation. His first experience was in newspaper work with the *Saginaw Globe*, where he started in as a cub and quickly proved himself valuable as an advertising solicitor, reporter, and all-around newspaper man. Later he was connected with the *Detroit Evening News* for seven years doing special work, and on leaving Detroit, became identified with the *Evening Leader* and *Courier-Herald* at Saginaw. While with the *Courier-Herald* Mr. Appleby devised and pushed to a practical business success, what is known as the "Rural Mail Directory," and this publication found a ready sale, and has been a prosperity maker ever since. Mr. Appleby resigned his position on the regular newspaper staff to give his attention to the publication and in 1902 sold out his interests in the directory. Since that date his line has been real estate, building contractor, and insurance, and has grown from small beginning to rank hardly second to any similar enterprise in the state. His specialties are the building of homes, the sale of real estate, business opportunities of improved farm land, and a general business in loans and insurance. During the fall of 1912, the company sold more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of Saginaw county farms, and Mr. Appleby is probably doing as much through his personal contact with investors and through his extensive advertising to make known the possibilities and resources of the Saginaw Valley as any other local citizen. His business has been built up on the basis of square and fair dealings, and he is always ready to stand behind every transaction made through his company. The company employ the services of an expert practical farmer, to give advise free of charge to all customers, and thus insure that every investor and farmer starts right, provided he is not thoroughly informed as to the best methods of handling crops in this section of Michigan. The B. G. Appleby Company are members of the Saginaw Real Estate Board, members of the National Real Estate Exchange, and their Saginaw offices are in the Forester's Temple Building, and branch offices are maintained in Detroit, Grand Rapids, and

personal agents represent the firm in different sections of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Mr. Appleby is a director of the German-American State Bank of Saginaw, of the Saginaw Board of Trade, and of the Saginaw Y. M. C. A. In 1911 Governor Osborn selected him as real estate expert to procure a suitable site for the Michigan State National Guard, and in May, 1911, he obtained twelve thousand acres of land for that purpose, and without a cent of expense to the state government. All local business men have implicit confidence in the judgment of Mr. Appleby and his record is, not only one that indicates the best but has also been accompanied by much disinterested service to all his patrons and to the public generally.

Mr. Appleby is affiliated with the Masonic Order having taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite and is a Shriner; with the Knights of Pythias; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a member of the East Saginaw Club; Canoe Club and other social organizations. In politics he is a Republican, and his church is the Episcopal.

On June 28, 1889, at Saginaw, Mr. Appleby married Miss Grace A. Purdy, a daughter of George and Augusta (Allen) Purdy. Her father is now deceased, and many years ago came to Saginaw from New York State and was well known as a jeweler. Mrs. Appleby is a talented musician and has been organist in the various churches in Saginaw. To their marriage have been born three children: Elizabeth G., born at Saginaw in 1901, and now in the eighth grade of the public schools; Ruth E. DeM., born in Saginaw in 1903, and attending the sixth grade; Esther G., born in 1905, and in the third grade of the local school.

FRANCIS J. LEE, M. D. In appreciating the relative value to mankind of the various professions and occupations to which individuals devote their attentions and energies, it is the consensus of general opinion that none is of more importance than the vocation of the practitioner of medicine. From the cradle to the grave human destiny rests largely in the hands of the physician, not alone on account of the effect he may have at the present time, but because of the discoveries being constantly made in the field of his science. By reason of his broad knowledge, his skill and his devoted efforts in the line of his chosen calling, Dr. Francis J. Lee holds a distinctive place in the ranks of the medical profession in Grand Rapids, where he has been in the enjoyment of an excellent practice for the past sixteen years. He is a native of Durham, Ontario, Canada, and was born January 22, 1868, a son of Robert and Mary (Reinbird) Lee.

Ralph Lee, the paternal grandfather of Doctor Lee, was born in Ireland, from which country he emigrated to America and became one of the very earliest settlers of his section of Ontario. There he settled on a farm, which he cleared from the timber, and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life. The maternal grandfather, also a native of Ireland, passed away in the old country. Robert Lee, father of Doctor Lee, was born in 1827, on his father's homestead, received a somewhat limited education in the primitive schools of his day, and early in life learned the trade of carpenter. Gradually, as the years passed, he drifted into contracting and building, and in this line won much success. His latter years were devoted to farming, and he died on his place in Ontario in 1907, aged eighty years. In 1851 Mr. Lee was married to Mary Reinbird, who was born in Ireland and came to Canada in young womanhood, where she died in February, 1914, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. They became the parents of eight children, of whom Francis J. was the seventh in order of birth, seven

children still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were members of the Episcopal church. He was a Conservative in politics, but was a quiet, unassuming man, and never sought public preferment.

The early education of Doctor Lee was secured in the public schools of his native place, and he early expressed a predilection for a professional career. Accordingly, he was entered as a student in McGill University, Montreal, Canada, from the medical department of which institution he was graduated in 1896, and in that same year came to Michigan and took up his practice at Ada. After two years in that place Doctor Lee came to Grand Rapids. He is known as one of the finest anatomists in the state, having taught anatomy for five years in the old Grand Rapids Medical College, of which he was also secretary. His business has steadily increased so that at this time he is physician to many of the best families in the city. A keen diagnostician's sound judgment in methods of treatment, and marked skill, combined with an inherent sympathy and kindly nature, have won him rank among the ablest physicians of this city. He has never ceased to be a student of his beloved profession, and avails himself of all the aids that will further him in his work of relieving the distress of mankind. He has had post-graduate work in Chicago and Montreal. He is also an interested member of the Kent County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and served for four or five years as secretary of the county organization. He is vice-chief of the staff of the U. B. Hospital, but the greater part of his time is devoted to his private practice. In politics he is a Republican, but the activities of public life have held out little attractions to him. His fraternal connection is with the Masous, in which order he has attained the Scottish Rite and Shriner degrees.

LEO J. RIMMELE. Since 1911 sheriff of Saginaw county, Mr. Rimmele has been known to the citizens of this county since his boyhood, has been recognized as an industrious, independent man of action, and few officials in the county have entered office with so thorough confidence on the part of their supporters.

Leo J. Rimmele is a native of the city of Waukegan, Illinois, where he was born November 14, 1854, a son of Ignatz and Chriscinia (Laur) Rimmele. Both parents came from the Province of Baden, Germany, to America in 1848, settling first in Illinois and later moving to Milwaukee. There his father became foreman in a warehouse, and lived there until the outbreak of the war. In the early months of the war he served as a recruiting officer, and then went to the front as captain of Company F in the Forty-Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, continuing until the close. He took part in many of the southern campaigns and battles, and among others was a participant in the brilliant engagement at Nashville, towards the close of the war. After his discharge he settled in Saginaw, and was engaged in the liquor business there until his retirement. He finally returned to Milwaukee, where his death occurred August 29, 1885, when he was fifty-four years of age. His wife died in Saginaw in 1883, also at the age of fifty-four.

The second of the four children in his parents' family, Leo J. Rimmele was educated in the schools of Saginaw, and after he left school he started to earn his living with no capital, and has depended upon his own efforts to advance him throughout his career. His first business experience was in the retail meat business, and he learned that trade thoroughly, later engaging in the grocery trade, and finally sold out his interests in both lines in 1911. Soon afterwards, his popularity as a citizen and his well known efficiency as a man of action, led to his nomination and election to the office of sheriff of Saginaw county, and since then his ad-

ministration has made him known and brought him the favorable commendation of all classes of the county's population. Besides his present office as sheriff, Mr. Rimmele served two terms as supervisor, and as alderman for two terms.

He is one of the leaders in the local Democratic party, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the A. U. V. In 1884 at Saginaw, Mr. Rimmele married Miss Phillipine Bauer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bauer, early settlers in Saginaw.

FLOYD E. ANDREWS. It is probable that the law has been the main highway by which more men of merit have advanced to prominence and position in the United States than any other road, and it is not unusual therefore to find among the leading citizens of a community a legal practitioner. During the past seventeen years Floyd E. Andrews has been engaged in a large and representative law practice at New Baltimore, in addition to which he has been well known in the business field and in public matters. He was born at Bergen, Genesee county, New York, August 8, 1866, and is a son of George J. and Marian J. (Hart) Andrews.

George J. Andrews was a native of the Empire state, from whence he migrated with his family to Michigan during the early seventies, and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Battle Creek, in Calhoun county, where during his active years he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is now living retired and makes his home at New Baltimore, being seventy-five years of age. Mrs. Andrews, who also survives at New Baltimore, is seventy-two years old, and has been the mother of four children, as follows: Dr. George R., a successful practicing physician of Detroit; Floyd E.; Frank W., a resident of New Baltimore; and Julius J., who died at LeRoy, Michigan, in 1894, at the age of twenty years.

Floyd E. Andrews was a small lad when he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and his early education was secured in the district schools of Calhoun county, where he was reared on his father's farm. Subsequently he became a student in the Battle Creek High school, from which he was graduated in 1886, and at that time began his law studies in the office of Mechan, Hulbert & Mechan, attorneys of Battle Creek. Later he went to Harrison, Michigan, where he was admitted to the bar November 9, 1889, and shortly thereafter went to Lansing and established himself in practice. For some time he was employed in the office of the Secretary of State, but in the spring of 1897 left Lansing and came to New Baltimore. Here his devotion to his calling, his systematic and methodical habits, his discretion in judgment, his diligence in research and his conscientiousness in the discharge of every duty, have made him recognized as one of the able and leading members of the bar and have attracted to him a large and constantly growing practice. He is a member of the Macomb County Bar Association and has taken an active interest in its work. For some years, in connection with his practice, Mr. Andrews has been engaged successfully in the insurance and real estate business, his associates in which have found him a man true to every engagement. A Democrat in his political views, he has taken a keen and helpful interest in civic matters, and his five terms as president of the village of New Baltimore were marked by progress and improvement in the community's government.

On July 6, 1890, Mr. Andrews was married at Tupton, Michigan, to Miss Winnifred W. Westfall, daughter of Charles G. and Charlotte Jane (Chase) Westfall, a well-known pioneer family of this state. Mr. Westfall met his death at the hands of Indians in the early seventies in North-

ern Michigan, while the mother died in 1900, in advanced years. Mr. Andrews devotes the greater part of his time to his practice and his business, but enjoys the companionship of his friends, and is popular with his fellow-members in the local lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees.

JOHN L. JACKSON. Something over thirty years ago a small machine shop was established in Saginaw, and that small industry was the original of what is now one of Saginaw's greatest industrial plants, the Jackson & Church Iron Works. John L. Jackson, who originally started the business in 1880 has developed his individual enterprises in proportion to the growth of this industry, of which he is now the president, and his name is connected in official capacity with several other large concerns. He is president of the Herzog Art Furniture Company, and of five brick manufacturing plants—the Saginaw Brick Company, the Grande Brick Company at Grand Rapids, the South Michigan Brick Company at Kalamazoo, the Jackson-Lansing Brick Company at Rives Junction, and the North Indiana Brick Company at Michigan City.

John L. Jackson, whose importance in the industrial enterprise of Saginaw is thus briefly indicated, was born in this city, August 10, 1854, and belongs to one of the pioneer families. His parents were Thomas L. and Veronica (Blatz) Jackson. His father, a native of England, for many years followed the sea as a sailor up to 1852. In that year he came to Michigan and settled at Saginaw, and became one of the foremost citizens in influence and activity. He was a farmer, a merchant, served as county treasurer for four years, was superintendent of the county poor for thirty years, and at his death on October 8, 1898, at the age of seventy-four Saginaw city and county mourned his loss as that of a man whose value to the community had been often tested. His wife was born in Germany, came to America, as a girl with her father, was educated and married in Saginaw, where her death occurred in 1881 at the age of forty-seven. There were only two children and the other son died in boyhood.

John L. Jackson was reared and educated in Saginaw, attending the public schools, and after leaving school his first experience was along the line which his father had followed, and for one year he sailed the salt seas as a common sailor. Coming to the great lakes he spent two summers as a fireman and engineer, and also studied in a private school during the winter months. Perfecting himself in the trade of machinist to which his abilities and tastes inclined him, he took up his trade as a journeyman during the seventies, and followed this up to 1880 in different localities in the state. Returning to Saginaw in 1880 he went to work in a foundry and machine shop, and soon established a small business of his own. In 1894 Mr. Jackson formed a partnership with Mr. Church, his present partner, and under their combined efforts the establishment grew and flourished until it is now one of large proportions, employing from one hundred to two hundred men, and manufacturing machinery and supplies for a trade of much more than local character. In 1902 the business was organized and incorporated under the laws of Michigan, the three constituent members being Mr. E. D. Church, Mr. A. G. Roeser and Mr. Jackson. In 1900 the firm of Jackson, Church & Company took over the McGregor & Jackson Boiler Shop, Mr. Church buying out the McGregor interest. This business is now consolidated with the Jackson & Church Company. Mr. Jackson also has interests in the Saginaw Table and Cabinet Company, and the Saginaw Specialty Company.

In politics he is a Democrat, and was alderman two years and trustee of the Auditorium for five years. At St. Louis, Michigan, on January

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A. J. Barber

1, 1881, John L. Jackson married Miss Sadie Smith, who died January 26, 1913. Her parents were Martin S. and Mary C. Smith, of a well known family. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson became the parents of three children: Mrs. Edyth M. Ressegue of Saginaw, and the mother of one daughter, Mary; Thomas M. Jackson, of Saginaw; and Mrs. Inez V. Connery of Saginaw.

HENRY J. BARBER. An active and successful member of Detroit's circle of contractors, Mr. Barber has been closely identified with the building interests of Detroit for a period of sixteen years, during which time as a contractor and builder of his own properties success has been continuous and in increasing proportion, until at the present time he is not only one of the leading plaster contractors, but is the owner of much valuable improved real estate. His career is an interesting one, demonstrating what industry, perseverance, close application and pluck will accomplish. Born in a log house on a farm, receiving only a meager schooling so far as text-books go, and beginning his active career under adverse circumstances, he has built up a large and growing business as a contractor, accumulated a fair share of this world's goods and established a reputation as a contractor, citizen and man which receives the admiration of his friends and all who know him.

Henry J. Barber was born in what is known as Cedar Swamp, Oxford township, Oakland county, Michigan, January 13, 1879, son of Richard S. and Eliza (Golf) Barber. Richard S. Barber, the father, was born in Ohio, was brought to Michigan by his parents, who founded a home in Oakland county, where he was reared and continued to live until 1884. In that year the father took his family out to South Dakota, then known as Dakota Territory, and took up two government land claims near Aberdeen. His venture as a farmer in the far northwest was a disastrous experience, and repeated failure of crops finally drove him back east, though in the meantime he had proved up one of his claims, and abandoned the other. Returning to Michigan in 1892, Richard S. Barber engaged in the carpenter's trade, moved to Detroit and became a carpenter contractor, and so continued for a number of years, but is now following a somewhat more leisurely life and is in the employ of his son, Henry J. His wife died while the family lived in South Dakota.

At the age of thirteen Henry J. Barber came to Detroit in 1892, making his home with an aunt. His first practical work began in 1893 in the laying of lath, but he soon afterwards went to work as a carpenter. In 1898 Mr. Barber began plaster contracting, and from the beginning has made a success of that line. For three years he was a member of the firm of Bason & Barber, since then has carried on business under his own name, and has done plastering work as a contractor on hundreds of residences, flats, apartment houses, stores, etc. An important feature of his business and source of his prosperity has been the building on his own capital of different types of residence structures, and he has erected upwards of a hundred residences, flats, apartment houses and stores for sale or rent. At the present time he owns and rents a number of valuable properties. The special distinction which Mr. Barber has gained in the building trade in Detroit is in stucco work. He is probably the leading contractor in that line. His beautiful residence on Pennsylvania avenue is a specimen of his work in stucco, and is the most attractive home on that avenue or in that section of the city.

Mr. Barber is a member of the Detroit Builders' & Traders' Exchange and belongs to Banner Council of the National Union. It should also be mentioned that Mr. Barber has probably started more men on suc-

cessful careers of their own than any other contractor in Detroit. At least thirteen former employes have left him after a thorough training in the business to take up contracting independently, and several of these men learned the trade from beginning under his direction.

Mr. Barber married Bertha Hennecke, who was born at Lake Linden, Michigan, daughter of Francis Hennecke. To their marriage four children have been born, as follows: Bertha Mary, Eleanor Elizabeth, Henry Francis and Harvey Frederick, but the last named died at the age of four years.

PROF. ARTHUR RATHER. In one of the most difficult of the learned professions, Prof. Arthur Rather has advanced himself to an enviable position through the force of his own talent and industry. Still a young man, his broad learning, his enthusiasm, his devotion to his chosen field of labor and his undoubted ability to impart to others his own vast store of knowledge, have gained him high prestige, and it is the consensus of opinion among his fellow-workers in the line of education that he is one of the most thoroughly informed instructors in Macomb county. Professor Rather was born in Huron county, Michigan, February 3, 1886, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Bueschlen) Rather. His father, a native of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, came to Michigan as a young man and engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been engaged with some success to the present time. He is the owner of a handsome property in Huron county, and is now fifty-two years of age. Mrs. Rather was born in County Huron, Canada, and accompanied her parents to Huron county, Michigan, in young womanhood. She still survives and is forty-eight years old. Henry and Mary Rather have four children, all of whom have shown a predilection for educational work: Arthur, of this review; Viola, a popular school teacher of Macomb county; Selma, who is a teacher in the schools of Elkton, Michigan; and Howard, now attending the Michigan Agricultural College, preparing for an educational career.

Arthur Rather received his early education in the rural schools of Huron county, spending the summer months in assisting his father in the work of the homestead farm. He next entered the Mount Pleasant Normal school, from which he was graduated in 1908, and this was supplemented by a literary course in the University of Michigan. Thus thoroughly prepared, he entered upon his work as an educator at McBride, Michigan, where he acted in the capacity of principal of schools for two years, and then came to New Baltimore, where he has since been in charge of Hathaway Institute. Since assuming his present duties Professor Rather has brought the entire course of study in the institute up to the standard of the course of the University of Michigan. He is popular alike with students and teachers, and few men have become better known in educational circles in so short a period of time. At present he is a valued member of the educational board of the village of New Baltimore. Although he has found no time to engage actively in public affairs, he has shown a commendable willingness to aid movements calculated to make for progress, and his influence is always found on the side that is aiding in his community's welfare.

While a resident of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, in August, 1908, Professor Rather was united in marriage with Miss Grace Wright, the estimable daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wright, who are well and favorably known residents of Isabella county. Mr. and Mrs. Rather have had no children.

JOSEPH A. TROMBLEY. In 1882 when he was sixteen years old, Joseph A. Trombley came to Saginaw, and in the city of that time started out

alone, almost friendless, and with only a few dollars in ready money, to make his fortune. His was the start of thousands of boys, but though he started equal his attainments have been much above the ordinary, and he has long since outdistanced many of those who started even with him at the beginning. Mr. Trombley is well known as an architect, a designer, a practical artist in all kinds of wood construction, and maintains a large plant in Saginaw, devoted to the manufacture of boats and other classes of fine woodwork.

Joseph A. Trombley was born at Quebec, Canada, February 13, 1866. The sixth in a family of ten children whose parents were Magloire and Adela Trombley, his father and mother being of the same name, but not related. Both parents were born and reared in Canada, and the father conducted a large blacksmith and woodworking plant in Quebec, where he died in 1910 at the age of eighty-nine years. The mother passed away in 1875, when forty-six years of age.

Joseph A. Trombley was reared in Quebec, attended the parochial schools there, and had some experience in the shops of his father, which strengthened his inclination and tastes for what has proved his permanent vocation in life. Coming to Saginaw in 1882, two years later Mr. Trombley set himself seriously to mastering the carpenter's trade, and following it as a regular workman for fifteen years.

In 1901 Mr. Trombley established in business for himself, and in 1906 organized and instituted the Trombley Boat Works, of which he is sole owner. This establishment not only builds boats of different kinds, but manufactures large quantities of fancy woodwork for churches, fine residences and office equipment. For a number of years Mr. Trombley's reputation as an architect has been growing throughout Michigan, and he has designed and supervised the construction of many schools and other buildings in the state.

His politics is Independent, and his church is the Catholic. At Saginaw in 1888, Mr. Trombley married Miss Julia Plent, a daughter of Stephen Plent, a well known pioneer of Saginaw, now deceased. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Trombley in their Saginaw home, and they are mentioned, as follows: Agnes, born in 1894, and died in 1909; Florence, who is attending high school; Edward, born in 1899, and also in high school; Blanch, born in 1900, and now the youngest scholar on the west side attending high school, being thirteen years of age; Arthur, born in 1902, and in the grade schools.

WILLIAM W. MOUNTAIN. As president and general manager of the Flint Varnish Works, Mr. Mountain is one of the leading business executives in Flint commercial affairs. His success illustrates the value of keeping to one line of business. As soon as he left college he entered a varnish establishment, and has practically known no other line of business, except as an investor in later years. He knows the varnish business as a manufacturer and as a salesman, as an humble employe and as an owner and official, and his success in that line has brought him prominence among the business men of the state, and at Flint he has long been regarded as a citizen who performs many valuable services in behalf of his community.

William W. Mountain was born at Howell, in Livingston county, Michigan, November 2, 1862. His parents, both of whom were natives of New York State, and came to Michigan and settled in Livingston county among the pioneers, were Robert S. and Cecelia (Pruden) Mountain. His father was a contractor and builder in Livingston county, and died at Logansport, Indiana, in 1898, at the age of fifty-five. During the Civil war he went to the front with Michigan troops, and saw active

service. The mother, who was educated and married in New York State, died in Indiana in 1903. They were the parents of three children.

William W. Mountain, the first in the family, grew up in Livingston county, attended the schools at Howell, and later entered the University of Indiana, where he was graduated in the literary course. On leaving college he entered the employ of the Murphy Varnish Company, at Cleveland, Ohio. He remained seven years as a salesman with that concern, and then became manager of the varnish business of the Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, which position he held until he moved to Flint and found similar employment with the Flint Varnish Works. From the position of salesman he has been promoted from one responsibility to another, until he now fills the place of president and general manager of a million-dollar corporation. The Flint Varnish Company is one of the largest industries in Flint. Its paid-up capital is one million dollars, and the annual value of its product is above that amount. One hundred and sixty persons are employed in the factory, with sixteen in the office staff, and eighteen on the sales force. The factory covers one entire block at Hamilton and St. John streets, and is a four-story brick building, supplied with excellent railroad facilities for the distribution of its product.

In the political field Mr. Mountain has never ventured, and maintains an independent attitude on political questions. Fraterally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order through thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite, the Knights Templar, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is exalted ruler.

At Howell, Michigan, April 19, 1892, Mr. Mountain married Miss Julia Huck, daughter of Leonard Huck. Her father is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mountain have two children, Mrs. Maude Edgecomb, who was born at Howell, and now lives at Flint, being the mother of one child, William B. Edgecomb; and Grace M. Mountain, born at Connersville, Indiana, a graduate of Akeley Hall, Grand Haven, and now attending Thomas' Training School in Detroit. Mr. Mountain is well known and popular in both social and business circles, and is very fond of outdoor recreation of all kinds.

AUGUST GOES. Now president of the C. L. Roeser Company, at Saginaw, one of the largest retail concerns handling hardware and farm implements in the state, Mr. Goes has had a business career of very notable progress, having started as a farm worker, was employed in a creamery in both his native state of Wisconsin, and in Michigan, finally became a clerk in a hardware establishment, and after some years as a commercial traveler, engaged in the sale of implements, he became identified with the large concern of Saginaw, of which he is now the executive head.

August Goes was born at Jefferson, Wisconsin, March 17, 1863. His parents were John M. and Mary Anna (Peffer) Goes, both natives of Germany, where they were born in 1826. The father came to America in 1852, taking up farm land in Jefferson county, where his life was quietly spent as an agriculturist until his death in 1911. The mother died in Jefferson county in 1895. There were six sons and one daughter in the family, the daughter, Lydia, dying at the age of twenty in 1893. The sons are: John, Leonard, Michael, all three of whom are living in Wisconsin; August; and George and Henry, both residents of Montana.

August Goes was reared in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, attended the local public schools there, and until he was twenty-two years of age, lived on a farm. His next experience was in a creamery, and two years were spent in that work in Michigan. After a year's experience as a grocer clerk, he began selling farm implements for a Sag-

inaw firm, and three years later became a traveling salesman for the Aultman, Miller & Company, covering the state of Michigan for three years with the well known line of implements and machinery, manufactured by that concern. On leaving the Aultman company, Mr. Goes began his connection with the C. L. Roeser firm, selling farm implements for eight years. In 1904 he bought out the interest of Mr. C. L. Roeser, and since that time has been president of the company. The business was incorporated at that time, and the other officers are: John G. Roecker, vice president; Fred G. Roecker, secretary. This firm does the largest business in this part of the state in the distribution of farm implements and hardware to the retail trade.

Mr. Goes is a Republican in politics, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his church is the Episcopal. At Detroit, on August 18, 1897, he married Miss Ellen Amelia Versel, a daughter of John and Mary Versel, the former now deceased. To their marriage has been born one son, John Lyman Goes, born at Saginaw, July 6, 1906, and now attending school.

ALBERT N. TREADGOLD, M. D. The medical profession has in Tuscola an able and popular representative in the person of Dr. Treadgold, who is engaged in successful practice at Cass City and whose professional labors extend also into the adjoining counties of Sanilac and Huron and this demand for his services giving adequate voucher for his technical ability and his personal popularity. The Doctor has not confined his energies solely to his profession, but his mature judgment and progressive policies have led him into divers business enterprises, in each of which he has been successful, the while he has made incidental contribution to the civic and material advancement of the community. He is aggressive and far-sighted as a man of affairs and as a citizen he is most liberal and public-spirited. He has won success and independence through his own efforts and well merits the proud American title of self-made man.

Dr. Albert Nathan Treadgold was born at Collingswood, Gray county, Ontario, Canada, on the 26th of September, 1870, and is a son of Edmund and Mary (Taylor) Treadgold, who came to Michigan in the autumn of 1879 and settled on a farm in Austin township, Sanilac county. The father not only developed one of the valuable farms of this section of the state, but also was specially successful in the handling of real estate, in which his operations were extensive for a number of years. In 1902 he removed from his farm to Cass City, and he lived virtually retired during the last fifteen years of his life. He died on the 18th of November, 1913, at the venerable age of eighty-one years, two months and sixty-two days, and was one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of this part of the state. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities, but would never consent to become a candidate for public office. He was a member of the Baptist church, as is also his widow, who still resides in Cass City. Concerning their children the following brief data are given: Mary Ann is the wife of Anthony Richards, of Huron county; George H. resides in the city of Port Huron, this state; Sarah H. is the wife of Luther Karr, of Cass City; Manton Wright Treadgold is a successful fruit-grower at The Dalles, Oregon; Dr. William Edmund Treadgold was graduated in the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1892, and is engaged in the active practice of his profession at Akron, Tuscola county; Dr. Albert Nathan Treadgold, of this review, was the next in order of birth; Fannie Susan is the wife of John Henry Waldon, of Detroit, Michigan; and Clara Maude is the wife of Donald McArthur, of Lawrence, Kansas.

Dr. Albert N. Treadgold was about nine years of age at the time of the family removal to Sanilac county, Michigan, and there he was reared

to adult age on the homestead farm, in Anstin township. After completing the curriculum of the district schools he entered the high school at Marysville, St. Clair county, in which he was graduated. Thereafter he completed a course in the Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids, and for four years he was found as a successful and popular teacher in the schools of Sanilac county. In 1894 he entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, in the city of Detroit, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. The Doctor began the practice of his profession at Kilmanagh, Huron county, where he remained four years. He then, in 1901, removed to Cass City, Tuscola county, where he has since continued in active general practice, as one of the zealous and representative physicians and surgeons of this section and with a clientage of important order. He is a close student of his profession and thus keeps in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science. He has not denied himself the most arduous application in his profession and is fully alive to its dignity and responsibility, but his powers seem to have no assigned limitations and he has proved himself resourceful and successful as a business man. His ambition and courage have given him admirable reinforcement and he has not been afraid to put them to the severest tests. Since 1912 he has conducted a successful drug business in his home town; he has been a prominent and influential dealer in real estate; he is the owner of and gives his personal supervision to a well equipped lumber yard in Cass City, the same controlling a large and substantial business; and he was one of the leading figures in the organization of the Home Telephone Company of Cass City, in which he is a stockholder at the present time. In the year 1913 Dr. Treadgold gave employment to thirty men and his pay roll represented a total expenditure of \$40,000. His various enterprises, entailing such an expenditure, had patent influence in furthering the civic prosperity of Cass City, where his business activities have been centered. At Bandon, Oregon, the Doctor is the owner of 326 acres of valuable timber land, the tract being close to the water front and within four miles of the village of Bandon. At Pierre, South Dakota, he is the owner of a fine village property. In his home town he holds much valuable real estate, including his attractive residence property. The Doctor has been an indefatigable worker, as even the brief outlines of this sketch indicate, and from the time he initiated his independent career up to the present he has had virtually but one vacation, this itself being a semibusiness trip to Oregon.

In politics Dr. Treadgold gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he holds membership in the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, besides being identified with various fraternal and social organizations. His wife is a leader in social, charitable and benevolent affairs in Cass City and is a most gracious chatelaine of their hospitable home.

On the 20th of July, 1897, Dr. Treadgold was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Bell Thomas, whose birth name was Morrison, she being adopted by the Thomases. She was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, of Scottish lineage. The one child of this union is Vernita Lucile Carolyn, who was born at Kilmanagh, Huron county, on the 1st of June, 1899; she is now a student in the Cass City high school, as a member of the class of 1917.

CASPER HAEHNLE II, now deceased, was in his day a well-known figure in business circles of Jackson. As the founder of the Haeuble Brewing Company of Jackson, a concern that is still in existence and is among the prosperous industrial enterprises of the city, Mr. Haeuble



Casper Hachula

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made a name for himself in Jackson that is lasting, and that reflects great credit upon his energy and business ability.

Casper Haehnle was born at Gingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, on January 19, 1853, and he died in Jackson, Michigan, on February 10, 1893, when he was little more than forty years of age. His father, Casper Haehnle I, came to the United States alone in 1854, leaving his wife and children in Germany, it being his intention to send for them later. In 1867, at the age of fourteen, Casper II came over and joined his father in this country. The latter had upon first arriving here spent some time at Detroit, being employed merely as a wage earner. Later on he embarked in the brewing business here in Jackson, but he soon removed to Marshall, Michigan, where he followed the brewing business until his death in 1869. Meanwhile, prior to his death, he was married again and his children had come from Germany. In 1870 the family returned to Jackson. Here Casper Haehnle II, with some associates, became the founder of the Haehnle Brewing Company, and he successfully conducted the enterprise then founded until his death in 1893. Since that event it has been just as successfully handled by his son, Casper Haehnle III, though it should be said that the latter was but a youth of sixteen years when his father died, and but eighteen when he took charge of the brewery. The son has also added to the brewing industry an ice manufacturing plant, and the two plants are today ranked among the most prosperous industries of Jackson.

Casper Haehnle II was married in Jackson, Michigan, on December 19, 1875, to Miss Mary Baltz, who, together with five children, survive him. The widow resides at No. 416 South Jackson street, this city, in the south half of a splendid double frame house, which she caused to be built in 1901. Mr. Haehnle was a man of marked energy and enthusiasm, and the possessor of much enterprise and public spirit. He was a kind-hearted man, affable in manner, and known widely as the friend of the workingman, often being known to provide work for men in his plant when there was really no need for their services, so that, regardless of the times, his plant always ran at capacity. He had just completed the present spacious brick brewery on Cooper street, which he had built to take the place of a former frame building which had burned, when he was summoned by death. The new property, completed at an expenditure of a good many thousands, was modern in every detail, and Mr. Haehnle anticipated much additional business prestige from its operation. His son, then sixteen years old, two years later took charge of the business, and has since conducted it in a manner that reflects much credit upon his father as well as upon himself. In the operation of the plant and its kindred affairs he has been ably assisted by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Berger, the latter being a sister of Mrs. Mary Haehnle, his mother. Mrs. Berger herself is especially deserving of credit for the success of the business, for immediately upon the death of Mr. Haehnle she took complete charge of the office and the management of the business, and attended to its every detail during the first two years before the son became old enough to become manager, and even since the son, Casper III, took charge of the outside management, Mrs. Berger has maintained complete charge of the books and of the office work.

Casper Haehnle II was a valuable business man in his community. He was a liberal-minded and public-spirited citizen, a kind husband and father and a faithful friend. He was a member of the Arbeiter Verein and of the Harmonic Society, both German in their nature. His passing was widely deplored in and about Jackson, and a host of people mourned his loss.

The Haehnle family is one to which considerable interest attaches,

and further facts relative to their migration to American shores and their activities here are offered in connection with the brief facts set forth above in regard to the business enterprises of them.

Casper Haehnle I came to America in 1854, setting first at Detroit, later going to Jackson, then to Marshall, where he died in 1869. Still later, after the death of the father, Casper Haehnle II and the family returned to Jackson, as has been intimated in an earlier paragraph.

The widow of Casper Haehnle II was born in Detroit on December 15, 1855, and her maiden name was Mary Baltz. She was a daughter of Frederick Baltz, a native of Germany, who died when his daughter was four years old, and of Amelia (Mauch) Baltz, also of German birth. She died on May 3, 1910. They were married in Detroit, and there spent their wedded lives. After the death of Mr. Baltz, his widow became the second wife of Casper Haehnle I, the father of him whose name heads this review. It will thus be seen that the widow of Casper Haehnle II is a daughter of the second wife of her husband's father, a somewhat unusual complication. The marriage of the elder couple took place some years before that of their children.

The five children of Casper and Mary (Baltz) Haehnle are as follows: Casper Haehnle III, now managing the brewery business, as has been previously mentioned; Amelia, the wife of William Kast, a well-known druggist of Jackson, and a member of the firm of Kast & Hoffman; Benedict, of Los Angeles, California; Lillian, the wife of George E. Parks, of Chicago; and Bertha, who married Roy E. Stanley, of Richmond, Indiana.

WALTER J. HUNSAKER. For upwards of thirty years, Walter J. Hunsaker has been identified with Michigan journalism. Since 1902 he has been the publisher, editor and one of the owners of the Saginaw *Daily Courier-Herald*, and by buying the half interest of Governor Osborn in 1913, has become sole proprietor of this well known and influential newspaper. Mr. Hunsaker got his first experience in newspaper work, over forty years ago, while he was still a boy, and is regarded as one of the ablest and best known in his profession in the state at the present time.

Walter J. Hunsaker was born at Keokuk, Iowa, September 19, 1857. His parents were George T. and Emeline (Coddington) Hunsaker. His early life was spent at Carthage, Illinois, where he was educated in private schools and Carthage College. In 1872, in that town, he got his first acquaintance with practical newspaper work, and from 1879 to 1885 was publisher of the Creston *Republican* and *Daily Gazette* in Iowa. In 1885, Mr. Hunsaker was an editorial writer with the *Minneapolis Journal*, and then became night editor on the *Detroit Tribune*, being promoted to managing editor of that journal in 1888. He was managing editor of the *Detroit Evening Journal* from 1892 to 1902, and in the latter year bought a half interest in the Saginaw *Daily Courier-Herald*. Mr. Hunsaker understands newspaper publishing in all its details, is a practical man at the business and through his enterprise has made the *Courier-Herald* one of the most profitable and influential journals in the state. Mr. Hunsaker is president of the Michigan Republican Newspaper Association, a member of the Republican State Central Committee and president of the Michigan Fish Commission. On October 21, 1885, he married Alma Lyle Clarke, of Creston, Iowa.

HON. ROLLIN HARLOW PERSON. Judge Person has been for forty years a Michigan lawyer, and for the last fifteen years identified with the bar of Lansing. Besides his success as a lawyer, he was for about nine years a judge of circuit court.

A native son of Michigan, Judge Person was born in Livingston county, October 15, 1850, a son of Cornelius Harlow and Lucinda (Staford) Person. Cornelius H. Person was born in New York state in 1822, and came to Michigan as a youth of fifteen years, the same year that Michigan was admitted to the Union as a state. He settled near Howell, where he engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his career. He also followed school teaching and was known as one of the best informed and best read men of his day and locality. Judge Person was reared on the old family homestead, and his father supervised his early education. That training was so thorough that by the time he had reached his nineteenth year he was able to pass the examination and secure a teacher's certificate. He was engaged as an educator for two years, and upon reaching his majority began to attend public school, paying his way with money he had earned while teaching. He was given a first-grade teacher's certificate in 1871 and in the same year was appointed deputy register of deeds of Livingston county. In 1872 he began the study of law with Dennis Shields, and in 1872-73 was a student at the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The latter year saw his admission to the bar and his marriage, and after the latter event he took his bride to Nebraska, locating at Republican City, then practically a border town and the scene at that time of a county-seat war and of numerous Indian troubles. Judge Person's cash capital when he arrived at Republican City was less than five dollars. Fortunately the county clerk, who was also the register of deeds, felt the need of a vacation, and hearing of Mr. Person he offered him all the fees of the office if he would take charge for a time. He subsequently lived in a dug-out upon a tract of government land and entered into the practice of his profession at Republican City. Eventually, however, the grasshopper plague, which materially injured the prosperity of that section, drove Judge Person back to Michigan, and at Howell he engaged in the practice of law in 1875.

Judge Person served as recorder of Howell in 1876 and 1877 and as circuit court commissioner in 1877 and 1878, and then again resumed practice. In 1891 he was again called to public office, when he was appointed judge of the newly organized Thirtieth Judicial Circuit, and served in that capacity from February 1st to April 1st, when he was elected to fill a vacancy in that circuit for three years. In 1893 he was nominated by all the parties in the field for judge of the same circuit, and was elected without opposition for the full term, expiring in 1899. As the end of his term approached, Judge Person decided to refuse reelection and since that time has practiced in Lansing with success and distinction. In the summer of 1913, just forty years after he had entered the office of Dennis Shields as a student of law, Judge Person formed a partnership with Edward C. Shields, son of Dennis Shields, and chairman of the Democratic state committee of Michigan.

In July, 1873, Judge Person was married to Miss Ida May Madden, daughter of Judge Madden, of Monmouth, Illinois. Four children have been born to this union: Harlow S., professor of Commerce and Industry at Dartmouth College; Harry J., a successful business man of Lansing; May, residing at home with her parents; and Armand, a student at Dartmouth College.

ALBERT H. RYCKMAN. The material development of Saginaw and vicinity owes much to the ability of Albert H. Ryckman as a prominent contractor and builder. For a number of years he has been identified with the structural interests of this part of Michigan, and has to his credit a remarkably long list of achievements in houses and large public build-

ings. Mr. Ryckman has become noted for his good management in the handling of all contracts committed to his care, and furnishes both a substantial and practical responsibility to his every undertaking.

Born in Sanilac county, Michigan, October 29, 1863, with a common school education, with the experience as identified with his father's farm, he went through a thorough apprenticeship there as a carpenter, and after some years of journeyman work at Calumet and other places has for the past six years been an independent contractor and builder, and in that time has the following record of practical achievements in the field of construction:—the Auditorium Building, the Sommers Brothers factory, the Strable Manufacturing Company's plant, the Wilcox Engineering plant, the addition to the Plate Glass factory, the addition to the Saginaw Table Company's plant, the Saginaw Sheet Metal Works, the Schmelzer apartments, the Schmelzer furniture building, a nine story structure, the Germania school building, the Y. W. C. A. building, the Wilcox-McKim factory, the Cash Register factory now in course of construction, and a large number of the finer residences, including the beautiful home of Mr. A. Lemke and many others.

Mr. Ryckman was the third in a family of eight children, born to William and Harriet (Badgers) Ryckman. His father, a native of Canada, came to Michigan in the early fifties, and was a farmer in Sanilac county up to five years before his death, when he removed to Huron county, and died there in February, 1910, at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother was also born in Canada, and was educated and married in that state.

Mr. Ryckman is Independent in politics, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Foresters, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and his associations in Saginaw are with the leading business men of that city. He is very popular and is well known in many parts of Michigan.

In 1895 at Bad Axe, Michigan, Mr. Ryckman married Miss Phoebe Spooner, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Spooner. To their marriage have been born six children, named as follows: Earl, who died in infancy; Emerson, who was born in 1895 at Bad Axe, and is now attending night school; Hazel, born at Bad Axe in 1897; Ethel, born at Bad Axe in 1900; Vera, born in 1905 in Saginaw; Lillian, born in 1907 in Saginaw. All the children are attending school.

ASA T. SANDERSON. Probably one of the best known and most popular business men of St. Charles, Michigan, Asa T. Sanderson is a native of the East, having been born May 2, 1850, at Fenner, Madison county, New York, a son of William Shakespeare and Rhoda M. (Humiston) Sanderson. His father, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to the United States at the age of seventeen years and settled first in New York, where he attended Casanovia Seminary and was graduated in law. He was admitted to the bar of the Empire State, and followed his profession there until 1856, in which year he made his way westward to Michigan. Taking up his residence at St. Charles, he continued his practice here, and also engaged in the lumber business on a large scale, being equally successful in both lines of endeavor. His career was cut short at its most promising point, however, for he passed away in 1866, when but thirty-six years of age. During his residence at St. Charles he occupied numerous positions of trust and importance in the township of that name, and gained and retained the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens. A pioneer in the lumber industry, he did much to foster its growth and development, and the position he held in the confidence of his business associates was impregnable. Mrs. Sanderson was born in New York, and first met her future husband while attending Casanovia Seminary. She

was of Scotch parentage and was a lady of culture, refinement and many social graces. and at the time of her death, in October, 1911, when seventy-nine years of age, was one of the highly beloved ladies of St. Charles. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson: Asa T., Harry H., Frank E., Miss Annie, Clarence E. and Fred W.

Asa T. Sanderson received his education principally in schoolhouses of the log variety, and when still a lad began to assist his father in his operations in the lumber industry. He was but thirteen years of age and the oldest of his parents' children when the father died, and he became the chief support of the family, working for others in the lumber business until he could accumulate some small capital and then embarking in business on his own account. In the meantime he also carried on agricultural operations, and was thus engaged until reaching his thirty-fourth year, when he engaged in the hardware business at St. Charles. He was the proprietor of this business for thirteen years, following which he disposed of his interests and for four years lived a retired life. It was not Mr. Sanderson's nature, however, to continue to remain idle, and in February, 1906, he established his present enterprise, which has developed into the most successful in its line at St. Charles. Each of his ventures has proven successful, and his standing in commercial circles is accordingly high. He has an excellent stock of the most up-to-date goods, well chosen for the needs of his large and constantly growing trade. Mr. Sanderson's business activities have been carried on in such a manner as to gain the good will and confidence of the people, and like his father he has been called upon to fill responsible offices. A member of the Republican party, he has been elected to every position of importance within the gift of the township, and served with distinction as a member of the Forty-first and Forty-second Legislatures, where he supported many important measures relative to the welfare of Saginaw county. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Masonic Blue Lodge, being the present master of his home lodge. He is likewise widely known in banking circles as vice-president of the State Bank of St. Charles.

On June 9, 1888, Mr. Sanderson was married at St. Charles, Michigan, to Miss Kitty Stewart, daughter of Alfred Stewart, a well-known pioneer of this section, now deceased. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, namely: Stewart C., born at St. Charles in 1889, a graduate of St. Charles High school, and now his father's partner in the dry goods business; Glenn Dale, born October 26, 1891, a graduate of St. Charles High school, and now attending Albion College; and Lester M., born in March, 1894, a member of the class of 1914, St. Charles High school and now a student in the dental department of the University of Michigan. The Sanderson home is one of the handsome and modern family residences of St. Charles.

GEORGE WILLIAM STOLZ, among the merchants of Saginaw, has the distinction of having within a brief period of years built up the largest jewelry house in that city, and his establishment is now regarded as one of the leading stores of the shopping district. It is the place above all others where the trade in high-class gold and silver goods and jewelry is supplied, and not only the equipment but the management of the business are a credit to Saginaw.

G. William Stolz is a native of Saginaw, born in this city April 5, 1862, a son of John and Meta (Neumann) Stolz. His father was born in Gunsenhhausen, Bavaria, and the mother in Mulsum, Hanover, Germany. The elder Stolz came to Saginaw in 1852, at a time when the city was only a straggling village, containing only a few business houses. In 1858 John Stolz was married, and his wife died March 26, 1902, when

sixty-nine years of age. John Stolz was born in 1833, acquired the trade of butcher in Germany, and after coming to Saginaw started in business with limited means and on a small scale, but by giving the best of service and by persistent application to his work, became highly successful, accumulating much valuable real estate, so that in 1894 he was able to retire, and afterward lived in the enjoyment of past labors. His death occurred on the 30th of April, 1914. He was a Republican and belonged to St. John's Lutheran Church. There were only two children, and the son Henry died in infancy.

G. William Stolz grew up in Saginaw, was educated in the public schools, worked under his father and obtained a thorough knowledge of the butchering trade, and at one time directed his studies toward the Lutheran ministry, attending the German Lutheran Seminary at Columbus, Ohio. However, his career was finally diverted into commercial pursuits, where his inclinations were strongest, and in 1889 he started in business for himself at 412 Genesee avenue. His first stock of jewelry was a modest one, but he was soon getting a big trade and extending his business, and for a long term of years has stood in the front rank of local jewelers. In 1906 Mr. Stolz moved from his first location and opened a business in the modern three-story business block at the corner of Genesee and Baum streets, a structure especially remodeled by him. There he has a large and well-lighted store room, supplied with all the equipment and facilities for his special business, and his stock and his large importations are the best in the Saginaw valley. A number of clerks and skilled assistants are required in the operation of the store.

Mr. Stolz has undaunted faith in the future of Saginaw as a business community, and he built and owns the large manufacturing plant occupied by the C. W. Henning & Sons Company, a number of stores and office buildings. His fine home is at 906 Holland avenue, and on Timber Island, on the shores of Saginaw Bay, he has a modest summer home, where he and his family spend the open months of the year.

Mr. Stolz is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal League, the Royal Arcanum, is one of the choir singers in the Germania Society, and has an active part in social and business affairs. In 1912 he toured Europe and the Orient, and visited the home of his parents, also other interesting points in Germany and Austria. In 1913, in company with his two daughters, he again made a European tour, and that time visited Germany, Austria, Holland, France and England. On November 2, 1884, Mr. Stolz married Miss Lisette Besch, who was born in Saginaw, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Schenk) Besch, a pioneer family of this city, her father having been prominent as a stone and marble manufacturer. Of the seven children born to their marriage two are deceased, those living being: Viola Flora, a graduate of the Saginaw high school; Florence, also a high school graduate; Marie, Harold, and Helen.

JOHN A. CIMMERER. A business man and manufacturer of Saginaw, who is both enterprising and prosperous, Mr. Cimmerer began his business career without capital, and by his persevering industry and ability has gained a place where he is regarded among his associates as one of the most aggressive and far-sighted commercial leaders in the Saginaw Valley. While gaining substantial rewards of effort for himself, he is also an important factor in making his home city a center of permanent business and industry.

Born in Erie county, New York, October 9, 1862, he is the third in a family of five children, born to Henry and Phoebe (Staley) Cimmerer.



John Timmerman

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Two of the children are deceased, and the two still living are Levi and Henry. In 1873, the parents moved to Michigan, settling in Genessee county. In that section in that year pioneer conditions still prevailed to a large extent, and the father, who was a contractor and builder, was one of the early men in his vocation in that part of the country, and built many of the first houses in Genessee and Clare counties, and all over that part of the state. The father is now retired at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother is seventy-four years of age.

John A. Cimmerer in early youth attended the district schools, and spent his nights in study. At an early age, his ambition for larger attainment than the average was evidenced, and in school he showed his disposition as a leader by keeping up ahead or close to the head of his class. The summer months were never spent in idleness, and being strong and vigorous at the age of eleven years he took his place at the side of his father and helped in the heavy work of the farm. While working thus on the old homestead, a merchant named Stringer from Otisville was attracted by the evident industry and capability of the boy, and after a conference with the father, secured the youth's services as clerk in the store. Thus he spent six months with the firm of Stringer & Osborn, and the following year resumed his studies in school. The next vacation was spent at work in a flour mill at Otisville, conducted by his cousin. He spent most of his time there packing flour. That was followed by another clerical job with a Mr. Patton, and that in turn by work in a creamery at Flint. That was more or less of a permanent position, and he held it for considerable time. Then, with a companion, he went to Harrison, Michigan, and readily found work in the lumber camps of a big firm of W. H. & F. A. Wilson. Though still a young man, he took his place as a sawyer alongside the hardest and strongest and experienced lumbermen, and continued all that winter in the felling of trees at the lumber camp. The exposure of this severe labor brought on a cold and such ill health that he was no longer able to stand the rigors of a Michigan winter in the woods. Leaving the camp he approached Mr. Wilson at Harrison, explained the situation, and suggested that if given inside work in the saw mill he would be able to keep on with his work. He was therefore given a position on what is known as the edger, and at the end of one week had displaced the man who taught him the job, and better still his health was in a short time entirely restored, and he continued at the lumber camp until the following May. While on a visit to his parents Mr. Wilson sent for him to take the management of the camp store, and after that he remained with the Wilson firm for seven years. That was followed by a period of business on his own account at Hatton in Clare county, where he remained an independent merchant for a year and a half, selling out at a good profit. He then resumed service with Mr. Wilson, on the understanding that in case a proposed deal in Florida should be consummated by which the Wilson firm was to begin the clearing and cutting of forty thousand acres of timber, Mr. Cimmerer was to take charge of the General Store in connection therewith. This proposition was not negotiated, and Mr. Cimmerer soon resigned and opened a general store at Harrison. His three years there was marked by success similar to what he had enjoyed at Hatton, and on selling out he transferred his interests to Saginaw, and engaged in the grocery business. This kept his energies employed for a year and a half, and since then he has been connected with a larger field of enterprise. About that time the Highland Vinegar Company was in financial straits, and a company was organized in Saginaw to buy out the assets. Mr. Cimmerer was one of these reorganizers and after the purchase had been made the other members of the syndicate pre-

vailed upon him to take the position of general manager of the concern, he having been elected secretary and treasurer of the company. To perform his duties he removed to Highland, and at once took charge of the plant. Although he knew absolutely nothing about the manufacture of vinegar and pickling business, he possessed just the aggressive temper and the openminded intelligence, which seldom fail, when confronted by difficulties that perseverance may overcome. In a short time he had the company on a paying basis, and the plant was kept at Highland for eleven years. In 1902, the entire business was removed to Saginaw, large modern building secured from the Hoyt Estate, and the name of the enterprise changed to the Oakland Vinegar & Pickle Company. This manufacturing concern is now known all over the country, and its products are sent to many states. The particular territory in which these products are distributed are the states of Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Michigan. Mr. Cimmerer is now regarded as an expert in the vinegar and pickling business, and his advice is often sought from outside concerns.

A successful business man himself, he has taken his position among the leaders in commercial affairs at Saginaw. For two terms he was president of the Saginaw Board of Trade, resigning at the end of his second term. He is a member of the Board of Park and Cemetery Commissioners of Saginaw. He is also counsel for this district of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. Though a Democrat he has never sought any honors in politics. His fraternal affiliations are chiefly with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the blue lodge, chapter and commandery degrees, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine; also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with other fraternal associations, is a member of the East Saginaw Club, and his church is the Presbyterian.

At Flint, Michigan, in 1885, Mr. Cimmerer married Miss Mary E. Requadt, a daughter of John A. Requadt, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cimmerer have one child: Mrs. Irma May Hubbell, who was born in Harrison, Michigan, and now lives in Saginaw, the mother of one child, Mary Elizabeth Hubbell, born in 1911. Mr. Cimmerer owns a fine home in Saginaw, and a summer cottage at White Lake, Michigan, where he and his wife and daughter spend their vacations.

OSCAR R. KRAUSE. The president of the Banner Brewing Company at Saginaw is a business man whose success has been distinctive and a citizen, whose philanthropic impulses and activities have made his place one of usefulness and honor in the community which has been his home since childhood.

Oscar R. Krause was born at New Baltimore, Michigan, December 14, 1859. His parents Francis and Johanna (Sliefert) Krause, both natives of Germany, came to America in 1850, immediately after their marriage and coming to Michigan were among the first settlers in the vicinity of New Baltimore. They located on a farm, and it was on that old homestead that the Saginaw brewer was born. Later in 1868 they moved to the city of Saginaw, where his father took up mercantile lines, and continued until his death in 1907 at the age of seventy-nine years. The mother passed away in Saginaw in 1893, when sixty-three years of age.

His early training was in the public schools of Saginaw, and with the conclusion of his studies in the local schools, he quickly found a place for himself in the world of affairs where he could be self-supporting and where his energies quickly brought him success and influence. In 1900 Mr. Krause took the leading part in the organization of the Banner Brewing Company, and this has since grown to be the largest establishment of

its kind in the Saginaw valley. There are about forty men on the payroll, and the products are shipped to all parts of the state. The annual capacity is sixty thousand barrels. Mr. Krause is also a director in the German American Bank at Saginaw. Politically he is an independent Democrat. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Arbeiter Verein. At Saginaw in 1883 Mr. Krause married Miss Mary Martin, whose father, Andrew Martin, was born in Germany, and died in 1906, and was a well known brewer in Detroit.

Mr. Krause is a citizen whose effective aid is extended to every worthy enterprise in his home city. He is popular and genial, has a large circle of friends, and has built up a very flourishing business, which is regarded as one of Saginaw's leading industries. Mr. Krause is very fond of hunting and fishing, and on Saginaw River maintains a private clubhouse, at which he spends his summer vacation. A fine steam launch, handsomely fitted up and furnished, carries himself and his friends back and forth from the city, and the club house is always at the disposal of his friends.

CECIL E. PARK. The high position occupied by Cecil E. Park among the leading business men of Flushing, Michigan, has been attained through earnest and consecutive effort. Beginning at the bottom, thoroughly learning every detail of the business which he had adopted as his life work, and gradually advancing to the ownership of one of the leading business ventures of its kind in the county, he has displayed energy, perseverance and progressive spirit, and is well entitled to the success which is his and the general confidence in which he is held. Mr. Park was born in Rose township, Oakland county, Michigan, November 29, 1856, and is a son of Mortimer and Cordelia (Leland) Park. His father, a native of New York state, came to Michigan in 1837 as a pioneer settler, first following farming and subsequently engaging in business as a hardware merchant. In December, 1863, he came to Flushing, where he was active in public affairs and served as township trustee, township treasurer and in other offices. He died in October, 1905, at Flushing, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Park was a Republican and a loyal, trustworthy and public-spirited citizen. During the Civil War he enlisted for service in the Eighth Michigan Battery, but after about one year received his honorable discharge on account of disability, having contracted illness in Mississippi. Mr. Park married Miss Cordelia Leland, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of Jeremiah Leland, a Michigan pioneer of French descent. Mrs. Park died in 1903, at the age of sixty-eight years, at Flushing, the mother of five children, of whom three are living: Cecil E.; Catherine, a resident of Flushing; and Preston, whose home is at Flint.

Cecil E. Park received his education in the public schools of Flushing, which he attended until reaching the age of eighteen years. His first position was in the tinshop of his father's business, where he learned the tinner's trade, following which he entered his father's store and there thoroughly familiarized himself with every detail of the hardware business. From 1883 until about five years before his father's death he was associated in business with the elder man, and then purchased his interest and has continued to carry on the business alone. This has proven a decidedly successful enterprise, the annual business done amounting to between \$12,000 and \$15,000. To be recognized as a useful and constructive citizen of a community in these modern days of intelligent competition, means something, and investigation usually discloses that an individual so brought forward beyond his fellows possesses abilities and

qualifications of a high order. Such at any rate is the case with Mr. Park, for his activities are carried on in an able and businesslike manner, and through honorable dealing he has won the high esteem of those with whom he has been brought into contact. Politically a Republican, he has served as township clerk for seven years. He is treasurer of Masonic Blue Lodge No. 223, belongs to Flushing Chapter, and is a Pythian Knight.

Mr. Park was married at Burlington, Kansas, in 1886, to Miss Susan Stoutemyre, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Isaac Stoutemyre. They have had no children.

WILLIAM SIMPSON. The president and proprietor of the Williams Simpson Ice & Coal Company at Saginaw, is an example of the man who starts out with absolutely no capital only his individual ability and judgment to help him in the world, and who finally reaches a place of independence and secure prosperity.

William Simpson was born in Saginaw, September 26, 1867, and belongs to a family of old settlers in this vicinity. His parents were James and Mary (Butcher) Simpson. His father, a native of England came to Michigan when a boy, and engaged in farming in Gratiot county, where he still resides at the age of seventy-three. The mother died in 1878 when thirty years of age. There were five children, of whom William was the second.

After leaving the public schools of Michigan, which gave him all his school advantages, he got his first experience in the milling business and then became identified with the ice and coal trade. His present enterprise was started in 1893, on a very small scale, and has been developed by good management. Two wagons are used in the distribution of the products handled. There is a large ice and storage plant owned by the firm on Hess Avenue. Mr. Simpson has taken considerable part in political affairs, has served two terms as school inspector and is an active Democrat. His fraternal relations are with the Royal Arcanum.

In October, 1893, in Saginaw, Mr. Simpson married Celinda Stebbins, a daughter of Frank Stebbins, who still lives in Saginaw. Both her parents were born in Maine, and have lived in Saginaw for the past forty years, her father being a veteran of the Civil war. The only child of their marriage is Howard Simpson, born at Saginaw in 1903, and now attending school.

ANTHONY W. BARTAK. There is something inspiring in the life story of a man who has fought his way over obstacles and through difficulties to prominence and prosperity, and at the same time achieved no less for his community than for himself. The very existence of some of our most prosperous cities rests upon the activities and accomplishments of his class. To labor long and faithfully and by so laboring win success is a noteworthy personal distinction, but to contribute at the same time to the wealth and welfare of a growing city is to typify the best that lies in American citizenship. Traverse City has become one of the most thriving and enterprising commercial and industrial centers of Western Michigan, and its prestige in the business world is due to the efforts of such men as Anthony W. Bartak. His activities in advancing the material interests of the city are so widely known that they can be considered as no secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. He belongs to that class of representative Americans who, while gaining individual success, also promote the public prosperity. His place is foremost among those individuals who have conferred honor and dignity upon the community no less by his well managed business interests than by his upright and honorable life.

Born in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, May 22, 1858, Mr. Bartak is a son of Wenzil and Lucy (Vitzpalik) Bartak, natives of Austria, who emigrated to the United States in 1853. While on their way from New York City to Chicago, occurred the death of their then only child, Elizabeth, aged six years, at Rochester, New York, and these people, strangers in a strange land whose language they were unable to speak, were compelled to leave their little daughter behind and to journey on to their destination. After a short stay in Chicago they came on to Grand Traverse county, Michigan, and here took up wild land, intending to engage in farming. This property, however, proved worthless the soil being principally sand, after a hopeless struggle of nine years they purchased another property, four miles from the present city limits of Traverse City, where they were located for more than ten years. The father, a cabinet maker by trade, worked at that vocation during the winter months and thus added materially to the family income. In 1873 the family moved to Traverse City, where the elder Bartak engaged in undertaking, and continued in this business until his retirement in 1893. He died in 1908, at the age of eighty-three years, after a lifetime of hard work and honest labor, in which he gained and retained the universal respect and esteem of the community. Mrs. Bartak passed away at the age of sixty-seven years, having been the mother of six children: Elizabeth, who died at the age of six years; Anna, who was seven years of age at the time of her death; Amelia, who is the wife of Frank Votruba, a leading merchant of Traverse City; Anthony; Mary, the wife of Charles Wilhelm, also a merchant; and Matilda, who studied music at Florence and Berlin, is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music, is now teaching music in Pennsylvania, and is the widow of Angus McMannus who was engaged in the general merchandise business at Traverse City until his sudden death.

After attending the graded and high schools of Traverse City, to the age of seventeen years, Anthony W. Bartak assisted his parents on the home farm until eighteen. He then became a clerk in the store of Mrs. George Furtsch, and two years later married her daughter. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Charles Wilhelm and Frank Votruba, brothers-in-law, engaging in the grocery and harness business in a modest way under the firm style of Wilhelm, Bartak & Company, which was destined to become one of the leading enterprises of Traverse City. The business steadily prospered, and in 1890 the firm built one of the finest business blocks in the city, known as the City Opera House Block, which contained, in addition to the opera house and office quarters, three stores, which constituted the lower floor, and two of which were occupied by the firm, one for the harness and saddlery business and the other for the grocery establishment. This building cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and the company employed from ten to twelve clerks. In 1904 Mr. Votruba withdrew from the firm to continue in the harness business, and Wilhelm and Bartak under the firm name of Wilhelm, Bartak & Company, continued to devote their attention to the large grocery trade. A large loss by fire was sustained in 1906 and in the following year the partnership was dissolved, at which time Mr. Bartak erected a new block and engaged in business at 146-148 Front street, with his son Edward E., as junior partner under the firm name of A. W. Bartak & Son. Under the popular name The Majestic, this has been built up as one of the largest retail grocery concerns in the city, with an establishment modern in every particular and a model for neatness and arrangement. The store room is 33x150 feet, and seven people are required to look after the interests of the large trade. Mr. Bartak is the largest importer of fancy groceries in the city, and commands the custom of the

most representative people of the community, as well as the large resort trade.

His business ventures have been of varied character and extensive nature, and have contributed greatly to Traverse City's importance as a center of business. Through his efforts was organized the Traverse City Milling Company, of which he was the first president, and in 1906 he organized the Traverse City Lock Company. Both time and money have been devoted to the promotion of an interurban railroad between Old Mission and Traverse City, a project now under consideration of eastern capitalists. Mr. Bartak was one of the organizers of the Manistee River Power Company, and its treasurer until its absorption by the Commonwealth Company. It was his intention to organize a large paper mill there, but when the company was merged with the large corporation he gave up this plan. Mr. Bartak is also president of the Traverse City Brick Company, which was organized by him and several other prominent business men. He is a stockholder in the People's Savings Bank and the Boardman River Light & Power Company. His private interests also include the ownership of several valuable farms in Grand Traverse county, considerable city realty, including his modern residence at 111 West Eighth street. His intense desire to bring about the organization of enterprises which would benefit his community has frequently cost him large sums, but his public spirit at all times has been above selfish motives. Having succeeded himself, he has been desirous to help others to success, and the full extent of his practical charity in this direction will probably never be known.

One of his most helpful services to his city occurred in 1912, when the city council decided to purchase what was claimed to be a tract of fourteen acres for park purposes. The site had been used during the old lumber days as a dumping ground for sawdust, much of which is still in evidence. Mr. Bartak knew that the tract contained much less than fourteen acres, that the price was exorbitant, and while others were inert on the matter and willing to have the public finances sacrificed, he showed his independence by circulating a petition remonstrating against the purchase. The petition was ignored by the city council. Mr. Bartak then enjoined the city council, and the injunction was sustained by the courts. A later investigation disclosed the fact that instead of nearly fourteen acres as claimed by the council the property contained only three and three-quarters acres. The plan was dropped, and the citizens of Traverse City were saved the not inconsiderable sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars.

This is only one of many instances which might be cited to illustrate Mr. Bartak's courage and decision in his civic leadership. He has been keenly alert to the needs and wants of the people, and courageous and outspoken in their behalf. During a recent campaign to establish a commission form of government, Mr. Bartak was convinced that the plan was advocated chiefly for the purpose of terminating the services of a city official who was supposed to be unfit for the honorable position he held. Consequently he voiced his protest against the change until the city's affairs might be cleaned up, advocating that it was the moral duty of the people to vindicate or remove an erring official first, and not consider a change of government for the sole purpose of evading their responsibilities. Later, at a business men's meeting, twenty volunteered to act as a committee and together with their representative, Mr. J. R. Santo, who had already arranged with Governor Ferris for a meeting, to give prestige to the cause before the governor and bring about impeachment of the city official. On the day set, when the party was to leave for Lansing, the only committee members to appear were Mr. Bartak and F.

Hunter. In spite of this defection, these gentlemen carried out their plan, and so ably handled the affair that the proceedings took place and the offending official was removed from office. This is but one instance where Mr. Bartak has kept his given word in the discharge of the duties which he considered right. He has been fearless in his defense of his opinions, whether upon religious, legal, political or personal matters, and it is but natural that in taking such a stand he should have made enemies. But the better class of citizens realize his sincerity, his honesty and his absolute disinterestedness, and those who disagree with him are found greatly in the minority. As a rule he supports the principles and candidates of the Democratic party. He has taken some interest in fraternal matters, being a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has numerous friends in both orders.

In May, 1878, Mr. Bartak was married to Miss Lucy Furtsch, who was born in New York City, daughter of George and Lucy Furtsch, and to this union there have been born three children: Edward E., born at Traverse City, Michigan, July 14, 1881, educated in the public and high schools, is now associated with his father in the grocery business. He married Miss Sadie Magee, daughter of William and Mary Magee of New York, and they have one son, Anthony Magee, born November 19, 1912. The second child is Edith, a graduate of the Traverse City high school and now a student of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Conservatory of Music. The third child died in infancy.

CHARLES D. SHAW, JR. Now county surveyor of Saginaw county, Mr. Shaw has been in active practice as engineer and surveyor in Saginaw for the past ten years. His professional life has brought him in connection with many important works, and with the varied experience both in this country and elsewhere. He is a man of unusual capacity and ability, and is held in high esteem in Saginaw.

Charles D. Shaw, Jr., was born at Elmira, New York, December 3, 1876, a son of Charles D. and Mary (Dickinson) Shaw. His father, a native of Michigan, early in life went to New York State, and was engaged in the hardware business for a number of years, and is now living in New York city at the age of sixty-six. His mother, who was born in Vermont and educated there was married in New York State and died in 1909 at Elmira at the age of fifty-eight. The Saginaw citizen was the third in that family of children, the others being as follows: Captain Frederick B. Shaw, an officer in the United States army; Howard M., and Mrs. Clara Herrick, twins; Mrs. Grace Collins; and Harry Shaw.

With a high school education as his chief equipment for life, Charles D. Shaw, on leaving school became dependent upon his own resources, and in the office of Mr. Fred Leach got a practical knowledge of civil engineering and surveying. After three and a half years of this apprenticeship he went to Porto Rico, where he continued work in his profession until illness compelled him to return to the United States. On recovering his health, Mr. Shaw spent some time in practice in New York, and in 1902 came to Michigan. For three years he served as assistant city engineer of Saginaw, and did much work in the laying out of streets, the supervision of the various public works undertaken during that time; and has also been in active private practice for himself. In 1912 Mr. Shaw was appointed county road engineer, a position which now takes nearly all his time, and having held the office of county surveyor since 1905, he now has little time for private work.

Mr. Shaw affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Teutonic Society. His politics is Republican, and his church is the Episcopal.

At Saginaw in September, 1903, Mr. Shaw married Miss Josephine Sullivan, a daughter of D. J. Sullivan, a well known resident of Saginaw. They are the parents of one daughter, Margaret Helen, born in Saginaw in 1904, and now in the fourth grade of the public schools.

DAVID E. BAGSHAW, M. D. Since getting his first case in Saginaw about ten years ago, Dr. Bagshaw has been steadily advancing in favor and success as a physician and surgeon, until now there are probably none whose ability based on actual success could be rated higher.

David E. Bagshaw was born at Sunderland, near Toronto, Ontario, October 10, 1876, a son of George and Sarah (Evans) Bagshaw, his father a native of Canada, and his mother of Wales. The parents were educated and married in Ontario, and the father followed farming with fair prosperity in that province until his death in 1879 at the age of forty-five years. The mother passed away in Sunderland in 1910 when seventy-one years old. The doctor was the youngest child, and the other three are: Dr. D. J. Bagshaw, a practicing dentist in Toronto; Mrs. W. R. Ashenhurst, and Mrs. H. J. Crowder, both of Ontario.

Dr. Bagshaw received his early education in the Ontario schools, was graduated from Woodstock College in 1898, then entered McMasters University at Toronto, was a student there two years, and subsequently was a student in Toronto University in the Medical Department, and was graduated from the Saginaw Valley Medical College in 1902. In the same year he took up active practice, went ahead with increasing success for five years, and then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, one of the oldest and best equipped medical schools in America, graduating in 1908. Returning to Saginaw, Dr. Bagshaw has since been in the active practice of his profession, and a large clientage reposed complete confidence in his ability. Dr. Bagshaw has been secretary in 1911-12, of the Saginaw County Medical Society, is a member of the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His other affiliations are with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Saginaw Canoe Club. His politics is of the independent order.

At Toronto, in December, 1900, Dr. Bagshaw married Emma Pugh, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pugh, who are still living in the city of Toronto. To their marriage have been born one daughter Sarah Victoria Bagshaw, whose birth occurred in Saginaw in 1901, and who is attending the public schools of this city. Dr. Bagshaw owns and with his family occupies a beautiful home on South Washington Street in Saginaw.

ERD MOTOR COMPANY. Of the many important manufacturing plants of Saginaw there is none more widely known or of more extensive operation than the Erd Motor Company, whose works are on Mackinaw and Niagara Streets in West Saginaw. The Erd Motor is a name that stands for many excellences wherever motors are known or discussed. The genius, brains and experience of one of America's ablest engineers are concretely expressed in the finely adjusted mechanism, and for efficiency, durability, smoothness of operation, and low cost of upkeep, the Erd has no superior and few equals on the market. The industry is one which brings a very large revenue to Saginaw, where it is distributed by the large force of skilled workmen in the plant, and is a large item in the general prosperity of the city.

The president and manager of the Erd Motor Company is John G. Erd, whose talent in mechanical engineering and whose ability as a business organizer have been at the foundation of the company's success.



W. E. Bagshaw M. D.

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ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

John G. Erd was born in Saginaw in 1858, and his people were among the pioneers of the city. His education was received in the country schools, and at an early age he took up practical engineering and mechanical work. He followed it as a workman until he perfected what is known as the Erd motor, and soon after began its manufacture in a small building, and his own labor was the biggest element in the industry as then conducted. In March 1900, having shown large possibilities in the business, he succeeded in organizing a company with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, himself as president and manager, R. H. Knapp as vice president, and Harry F. Erd as secretary and treasurer. The present splendid plant was built in 1909. It is modern in every respect, fifty skilled mechanics are employed in the factory, and the plant has a floor space used in the industry of eighteen thousand square feet. The capacity is seven hundred complete motors every year. These motors are shipped and sold in all parts of the world, and are used in motor boats, automobiles, and for other power uses.

John G. Erd married Miss Anna Clago. The two children of their marriage are: Miss Edith M. Erd, and Harry S. Erd, both born in Saginaw.

Harry S. Erd, secretary and treasurer of the Erd Motor Company, was born at Saginaw, March 3, 1882, during his boyhood was a student in the public schools of the city, and got his practical training for life as an employe of his father. Thus he acquired all the details of the motor manufacturing business, and having a natural talent for mechanics, he quickly proved himself an able assistant to his father, and as a young man, his range of accomplishments in the future is also unbounded. At the present time he is really the active manager of the Erd Motor Company, and looks after all the details of the business, both in the construction department and in the extension of its business commercially.

Harry S. Erd is Independent in politics, is at the present time exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belongs to the Canoe Club of Saginaw, the West Side Business Men's Association, the Board of Trade, the W. and M. Association, the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, is president of the Marine Engine Manufacturers Association, and one of the most influential and able business men and citizens of Saginaw.

Harry S. Erd was married at Detroit, in June 1908, to Miss Grace Behr, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Behr, a well known Detroit family, where her parents still live. To their marriage have been born at Saginaw in June 1912, one daughter, Elizabeth Jane Erd. Both Harry Erd and his father stand in the front rank of Saginaw's successful men. The father's home is at 725 S. Washington Street, in one of the most beautiful residences of that thoroughfare, while Harry Erd resides at 618 Cleveland Avenue.

CHARLES A. BIGELOW. Three times elected president of the Michigan Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers Association, Charles A. Bigelow by his practical accomplishments in lumbering has more than measured up to the dignity of his official honor. For more than thirty years beginning in early boyhood, he has been identified with the lumber business from the operation of a retail yard to the management of two of the best known lumber manufacturing concerns in the lower peninsula. The son of an old-time lumberman, he grew up in the atmosphere of the business and with an energy and alertness of mind which are well shown in his face, he has long been one of the chief individual factors in his field.

Charles A. Bigelow was born at Redford, Wayne county, Michigan, July 18, 1866, a son of Albert E. and Jennie (Ashcroft) Bigelow. The

Bigelow ancestry in America goes back to English stock planted in the colonies during the sixteenth century, and on his mother's side he is of French origin. Albert E. Bigelow was born in Wayne county, Michigan, and at his death, June 15, 1913, at the age of seventy-three left a splendid business record as a lumberman and was also a gallant soldier of the Union army during the Civil war. He went in as a private in Company I of the Twenty-Fourth Michigan Infantry, and rose to the non-commissioned rank of sergeant. He was wounded both in the battle of Gettysburg and in the Wilderness conflicts. His service was from early in 1863 until the close of the war, and he was a convalescent when peace came. Mr. Bigelow's mother was born at Montpelier, Vermont, a daughter of Charles and Martha Ashcroft. The public schools of Detroit gave Mr. Bigelow his education, and in 1881, when fifteen years old, he was first regularly employed in his father's retail lumber yard in Detroit. Several years of work gave him a good knowledge of the buying and selling of lumber and the general conduct of the business in its retail features. In 1886 his father took him in as a partner, and they were associated in business until 1891, when the son was forced by illness to retire from active work for three years. Mr. Bigelow was married at Birmingham, Michigan, October 17, 1887, to Miss Minnie A. Durkee.

When he again resumed his work in 1894, it was as traveling salesman for The Michelson-Hanson Lumber Company at Lewiston, and in 1896 he became secretary of that company. On May 29, 1901, The Kneeland-Bigelow Company was organized, and soon became one of Michigan's best known lumber plants. On October 19, 1905, the Kneeland-Buell & Bigelow Company was formed, which in 1912 was changed to the Kneeland-Lunden & Bigelow Company. Mr. Bigelow is secretary, treasurer, and general manager of both these companies, while D. M. Kneeland is president. The lumbering operations of the two companies are confined to large areas of timber in Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle, and Cheboygan counties, the logs being brought to Bay City, where they are manufactured into lumber in two saw mills, with an annual output of forty million feet, and a total volume of business aggregating about one million dollars a year. The companies have operated largely in hemlock and hardwood.

Both physically and mentally Mr. Bigelow is clearly a man for his special field of work. In business hours no one can surpass him as a hustler, and not only in the transaction of routine matters, but as a thinker and originator of new plans and new scope of operations for his company. He is very fond of outdoor sport, is a swimmer and horseman, a baseball fan, and besides these engaging qualities, has the faculty of making friends, and he has a great host of them, not only in the lumber trade but in all classes of Michigan citizenship. In politics he is an independent Republican, and has often participated in Michigan public affairs, though never as an office seeker. At his home in Bay City, Mr. Bigelow is one of the best, most prosperous and substantial citizens. He belongs to the Bay City Club, the Bay City Country Club, the Saginaw Country Club and the Detroit Athletic Club. Mr. Bigelow has been honored with a place on the Michigan State Insurance Department, being chairman of the advisory committee.

He was one of the organizers of the Forest Fire Detective Department of Michigan, an organization which in policing and in the instituting of other measures for the prevention of forest fires, has done a service of incalculable value in the preservation of standing timber, and in behalf of the general lumber and public interests.

It should also be said in this connection that while a very successful business man himself, Mr. Bigelow has at the same time done much to

assist other men to fortune, and has never been selfish in his attainments.

Soon after his election in the summer of 1909 as president of the Michigan Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers Association, the leading article in the *American Lumberman* was an interesting review of the character and activities of Mr. Bigelow and was written under the title "A Theorist who made Good." Extracts from this article will supplement the general outline of facts herewith presented:

"A few years ago there was a young man in the lumber business in Michigan, who was somewhat of a theorist. At that time the lumber industry in that state was undergoing many changes. In those days whenever there was a meeting of lumbermen in Michigan this young man was there full of new ideas concerning every operation connected with the lumber business from logging in the woods to the final selling of the lumber in the open market. For practically every new problem he had that which he believed to be the correct solution. His ideas were based on his experience in the business and close observation of the manner in which the business had been transacted in the past, and in which it would have to be transacted in the future to meet the changing order. By many he was looked upon as a theorist only. He endeavored to bring other men to his ideas, and did not always meet with encouragement. Nevertheless he had the most sincere confidence in every proposition he advocated; and if other men were not prone universally to agree with him it was at least his own intention to put his theories into practice as far as possible in the operations in which he was interested. As the years went on he saw each of his theories demonstrated, and he saw men who had originally scoffed at many of his ideas coming out to put them into practice with benefit to themselves and good to the lumber business in general. Recently this young man was elected to the highest office in the gift of the Hardwood Lumbermen of Michigan, and it was a conspicuous vindication of his ideas and appreciation of his services."

It was during his connection with the Michelson-Hanson Lumber Company during the nineties that Mr. Bigelow "became a conspicuous figure in the lumber manufacturing industry of the state. He was present at all of the meetings of the manufacturers that were held. In these meetings he took an active part and was frank in expressing his views. There was no feature of the business whether it was methods of logging or methods of manufacture, the conduct of an office or successful salesmanship on which he did not have an opinion which he was prepared to maintain. Although a young man about thirty years of age, he attained recognition from men much older in years and much older in the business. His aggressiveness and progressiveness demanded and received attention."

FRANCIS R. ALGER. A school of practical vocational training, with a record to be found in the personnel of a large number of business concerns in the state of Michigan, is the Bliss-Alger College of Saginaw. Probably no educational institution in the city has a more practical relation to the business community, and to the individual welfare of many young men and women in that section of the state. The Bliss-Alger College has ample quarters and facilities for perfect work, and with all the necessary equipment, and with a staff of thoroughly trained and expert teachers in the different branches offers courses in general business, including bookkeeping, commercial law, banking, office practice, accounting, short-hand and typewriting, court reporting, and a number of the common branches, which are fundamental to any business education.

Francis R. Alger, who represents an old family in the Saginaw Valley was born in Saginaw county, May 9, 1885, a son of David B. and Carrie

(Gray) Alger. Both parents were born in New York State, and were brought to Michigan and to Saginaw county many years ago. His father, who now lives retired in Saginaw, was for many years, active as a farmer, and during the Civil war went out with the Fifth Michigan Regiment and carried arms in defense of the union throughout the war. Grandfather Leonard Alger was also a soldier in the Civil war and died during the hostilities. The father is now sixty-eight years of age, and the mother is about sixty-two. There were two sons, the other being Dr. Alger, of Saginaw.

Francis R. Alger has largely educated himself and made his own way in the world with little assistance from outside sources. At the age of nineteen he was graduated from the Saginaw high school, was a student in the Arthur Hill School, and for one year studied medicine in the Detroit Medical College. That year convinced him that medicine was not his forte, and after attending school for one year at Columbus he went to Kalamazoo and was a teacher there one year, and then came to Saginaw and with Mr. Bliss opened the institution above described. The present enrollment of the Bliss-Alger College is three hundred and twenty-four students, and there is an average of two hundred graduates each year. This indicates the prosperity and also the high standing of the school in the estimation of business houses and the people of northeastern Michigan.

Mr. Alger is Independent in politics, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and on June 12, 1907, at Saginaw, was married to Miss Madge Alcenia Bliss, whose father was the late Fred H. Bliss, a well known citizen of Saginaw. Her mother is still living at Saginaw. To their marriage have been born two children: Dorris Bliss Alger, born January, 1910; and Ruth Alcenia Alger, born December 12, 1912. Mr. Alger is fond of all outdoor sports, and is an enthusiastic member of the Saginaw Canoe Club.

EALY & COMPANY. This firm, which has its headquarters at Caro, does the largest private banking, real estate and abstract business in Tuscola county, and few associations of a business and financial nature have a record of such substantial character, enduring integrity, and influential relations with a larger territory. The enterprise of Ealy & Company is by no means confined to the city of Caro. It is the parent concern of a large number of branch banks in that section of the state, and the constituent members of the company represent capital, business power, and resources far above any possible extension of liability. The members of Ealy & Company are Dr. John M. Ealy, his two sons, J. McNair Ealy and Milton D. Ealy and Henry Parker.

Dr. John Milton Ealy, who has for twenty-five years been successfully identified with banking in Tuscola county, and who previous to coming to Michigan was a successful physician and surgeon, was born in the state of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the college at Edinboro, Pennsylvania, for a number of years taught school in his native state, and with the earnings from that vocation pursued his studies and graduated from the Cleveland Medical College with the degree M. D. He has practiced medicine at Girard, Pennsylvania, for a number of years, and finally retired from the profession and located at Caro in Tuscola county, Michigan, in 1888. Dr. Ealy began his career as a banker by purchasing the interest of A. T. Slaight in a private bank at Caro. Previously the firm had been Slaight, Staley & Cooper, later Cooper & Slaight, and subsequently Carson & Ealy. After Dr. Ealy became interested in the business, its success as bankers and real estate dealers was greatly extended, and he continued his associations with Mr. Carson until the death of W. H. Carson in 1904. That resulted in the reorganization of a new

company, comprising John M. Ealy, Henry Parker, Milton D. Ealy and John McNair Ealy, under the present title of Ealy & Company.

This new company has become one of the strongest and best known private banking institutions in the eastern part of Michigan, and since the reorganization fifteen branch banks have been established in various parts of the state. These branches are as follows: Bank of Akron, Bank of Reese, Bank of Fairgrove, Bank of Millington, Bank of Clifford, Bank of Silverwood, The State Savings Bank of Caro, Bank of Otter Lake, Bank of East Tawas, Bank of Tawas City, Bank of Gilford, Bank of Richville, Bank of Munger, Ogemaw County Bank at West Branch and Bank of Hale.

Dr. Ealy besides his extensive associations with business affairs is treasurer of the Gleaners Association of Detroit, and also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian church and in politics a Republican.

Dr. Ealy married Miss Agnes McNair, who was born in Pennsylvania, the McNairs having been prominent and wealthy land owners in that state. Dr. Ealy and wife became the parents of three children, and brief sketches of the careers of their two sons follow:

John McNair Ealy, son of Dr. John M. Ealy, was born at Girard, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1885, received his early education in the common and high schools at Caro, to which city the family removed when he was about three years of age, and after two years in the New York Military Academy returned to Michigan and began his business career under the direction of his father in the banking house of Carson & Ealy. During the next four years he learned all the details of banking, real estate, and related affairs, and in 1906 was made a partner in the business, and has since been one of the energetic factors in the success of the firm.

In 1906 John McNair Ealy married in Caro Miss Hazel Harris, a daughter of Benjamin and Clara (DeVoe) Harris. Her father, now deceased, was at one time prominent in the grain and elevator business in Tuscola county. Mr. Ealy and wife have two sons: Horton McNair and Harris DeVoe, both of whom were born in Caro. Mr. Ealy is a Republican, affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and his family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Milton D. Ealy, the second son and junior partner of the firm of Ealy & Company, was born in Caro, Michigan, April 26, 1891. Though a very young man his accomplishments are far beyond his youthful years. The common and high schools of Caro gave him his early training, and he also spent three years in the military academy where his brother had been a student before him. At the age of twenty-one he started to work in his father's bank, beginning with the branch at Silverwood, and after one year was taken in as junior partner with the company in June, 1913. He is a Republican in politics, was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church, but at times worships in the Episcopal church of which his wife is a member. In July, 1913, at Caro, Milton D. Ealy married Miss Margaret M. Gallagher, who was born in Saginaw. Her father is Rev. William H. Gallagher, a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal church in Michigan, and Grand Chaplain of the Masonic fraternity in the state. Her mother is Ann (Duncan) Gallagher. Mr. Ealy and wife have one daughter, Agnes McNair Ealy, born in Caro, June 26, 1914.

Henry Parker, the other member of the firm of Ealy & Company, is one of the highly successful men of Tuscola county, and has come up from the ranks of business affairs to leadership and important influence.

Born in Derbyshire, England, October 7, 1869, Henry Parker is a son of John and Sarah (Matkin) Parker, both of whom were born in Derbyshire and are now deceased. His father, who was a lace manu-

facturer in his native shire for many years, died in 1880 at the age of fifty-seven, while the mother survived until 1912 and was eighty-one years of age at the time of her death. The youngest of nine children, Henry Parker received a grammar school education, but when eleven years of age left his books to begin an apprenticeship in his father's factory, where he served five years, and learned the trade of lace designer. Failing health compelled him to leave the confining vocation to which he had been trained, and he came on a visit to America after three years as a journeyman worker in the lace industry. He arrived in this country in October, 1887, and was directed to Tuscola part of Michigan by reason of the fact that his uncle, Joseph Matkin, was a farmer in that section, and while visiting under his roof began work as a farm hand and in the lumber woods and stave mills of that locality. Three years of this vigorous outdoor occupation completely restored his health and rugged vigor, and since then he has never had any relations with the trade which he learned as a young man, but coming to Caro began his business career as clerk in a grocery store. Six months later he found a position as clerk with the banking house of Carson & Ealy and was paid at first only three dollars a week as wages. He showed industry and responsibility, and rose rapidly in the confidence of his employers, and for ten years was the official abstractor for Tuscola county. In 1906 Mr. Parker became a member of the firm of Ealy & Company at the death of Mr. Carson, and is now recognized as one of the successful and prosperous business men of Caro. His prominence in local affairs is also indicated by his services for two years as treasurer of the city of Caro, as assessor for four terms, and as a member of the Board of Education. In politics he is a Republican, affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

In October, 1893, at Caro, Mr. Parker married Miss Violet B. Warren, who was born in Wayne county, Michigan, and her father, George W. Warren, was at one time engaged in the manufacture of brick in Caro, but is now a resident of Cheboygan, Michigan. Mr. Parker and wife have two children: Fred Parker, who was born at Caro in 1897 and is now a student in the high school, and Geneva Parker, born at Caro in November, 1899.

JOHN B. GOETZ. The oldest and largest business of its kind in Saginaw is the John B. Goetz Greenhouses, which was founded by John B. Goetz in 1871. Mr. Goetz had learned his trade thoroughly in his native land of Germany, but on coming to Saginaw, he was possessed of very little capital, and with the thrift and enterprise characteristic of his nationality, acquired a little piece of ground and constructed his first greenhouses with his own hands. He went into the business conservatively, supplied the best of everything to his customers, and by careful tending and economical management during the first years, saw his business rapidly developing until his prosperity was assured. Mr. Goetz, who now lives retired, from active affairs, is one of the honored older business men of Saginaw.

John B. Goetz was born in Phaffendorf, Bavaria Germany, September 7, 1844, was educated in the German schools, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a florist, and spent four or five years in learning the profession which was the basis for his successful career. At the age of twenty-three he came to New York City, spent four years there, and in 1871, established at Saginaw, the John B. Goetz Greenhouses. At the present time the Goetz greenhouses have seventy-five thousand square feet of glass, and there is no establishment in the state of its kind more modern and capable of supplying finer products to the trade. The entire

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J. Henri Piopelle M.D.

plant is heated by steam. In 1903, Mr. Goetz, having given his close attention to the business for thirty-two years, retired and turned over the active management to his sons.

Mr. Goetz has been a Republican voter since coming to America, but has never shown any inclination to seek the honor of public office, and has been content to perform his citizenship through his private business. At Lake Ridge, Michigan, in 1876, Mr. Goetz married Miss Margareta Beland, a daughter of John Beland and wife. She died in the summer of 1883. Her father died in 1902 and her mother in October, 1910. The Belands were a well known pioneer family, and her father came to this part of Michigan many years ago, was a farmer and stock raiser, and built his first home out of the rough logs, that old cabin still standing until a few years ago. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Goetz were born two sons, the birth of both occurring in Saginaw. Henry W. F. Goetz was born in 1877, and J. Fred Goetz in 1879. Both attended the public schools of this city, and on leaving school entered their father's establishment, got a thorough knowledge of the floral business in all details, and in 1903 was entrusted with the responsibility of managing the prosperous business built up by their father, and have for ten years conducted it with increasing prosperity. Henry Goetz was married in Hinsdale, Illinois, in 1904, to Miss Hermine Mueller, a daughter of Henry Mueller, her parents still living at Hinsdale, Illinois. Mrs. Goetz was born in Proviso, Illinois. Their children are: John B., Jr., born in Saginaw, on December 22, 1907; Margareta Goetz born on August 20, 1909; and Herbert Winfred, born on August 16, 1913. Henry Goetz is a Republican in politics, belongs to the German Lutheran church, and he and his family reside at 315 N. Webster Street. J. Fred Goetz was married in Saginaw in 1907 to Miss Wilhelmina Kurzhals, a daughter of Henry and Wilhelmina Kurzhals, her father now deceased. J. Fred is also a Republican and a member of the Lutheran church. John B. Goetz married for his second wife Otelia Yahran, who is still living.

JOSEPH HENRI RIOPELLE, M. D. Since 1906 a physician and surgeon of high standing and success in Saginaw. Dr. Riopelle represents an old French-Canadian family, is a graduate of the best Dominion schools, and is a man whose success has been well earned. It was by hard work at any honest occupation that Dr. Riopelle earned the money needed for his higher education, and when he left University he had in addition to his diploma a thorough experience and a self-reliance gained by actual contact with men and life.

His birth occurred in Montreal, Canada, September 18, 1868. His parents were Louis and Sophie (Constant) Riopelle, among whose seven children he was third in order of birth. Both parents were natives of Canada, lived there all their lives and his father followed the business of contracting mason, until his death in 1901, at the age of sixty-nine. The Riopelle family was founded in Canada during the latter half of the eighteenth century, by the great-grandparents, of Dr. Riopelle. Dr. Riopelle's mother was at one time a school teacher, and her death occurred in 1901 at the age of sixty-eight.

Joseph Henri Riopelle, as a boy, attended the public schools, and his ambition to get a medical education was pursued under adverse circumstances. Finally he acquired the means to enter the Laval University of Montreal, where he was awarded his diploma in medicine in 1894. One year was spent in practice at Montreal, after which he went to the state of Maine, practicing at Greenville and Brunswick until 1906. Dr. Riopelle came to Saginaw in 1906, and has since enjoyed a large practice and also an influential place as a citizen, particularly among the many

people of his own nationality in this city. In civic and social affairs, he has taken a prominent part. For four years from 1908 to 1912, Dr. Riopelle was city physician of Saginaw. He is supreme president of the French League of Saginaw, has been supreme officer of the Society of St. John the Baptist of America for six years; belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Columbus, is a Catholic in religion, and a Republican in politics. The doctor belongs to the various medical societies, and is a working member of the Saginaw board of trade.

At Montreal in 1893 Dr. Riopelle married Miss Fabiola Payette, a daughter of Medore Payette. Mrs. Riopelle died at Greenville, Maine, in 1900. Her two sons were: Joseph Henri Riopelle, born at Montreal in 1895; and Joseph Edward Riopelle, born in Greenville, Maine in 1899. Both sons are students of a school in Montreal, where they are being liberally educated in both the English and French languages.

At Greenville, Maine, in 1903, Dr. Riopelle married Miss Mary Elizabeth Nasom, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nasom, whose home is at Skowhegan, Maine. All the three children of the second marriage died in infancy. Dr. Riopelle resides at 902 South Washington Street, owns one of the fine automobiles of the city, and uses that machine both in the practical work of his profession and as a means of relaxation and pleasure.

HARRY E. OPPENHEIMER. To those who smoke—and their number is legion—the title of the Oppenheimer Cigar Company has long been familiar in the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, and stands for high standards of merchandise and courteous methods of salesmanship. In the three states mentioned, Samuel and Harry E. Oppenheimer now operate a chain of twenty-three stores, and handle each year a vast volume both wholesale and retail in cigars and general smokers' supplies. It is a splendid business representing the modern system of business organization, and every one of the stores is creditable to the enterprise and ability of the two proprietors. The headquarters of the business are at Saginaw.

In the career of Harry E. Oppenheimer, the junior member of the firm, Saginaw has one of its ablest business men, and few have risen in so short a time to a commanding position in the trade.

Harry E. Oppenheimer was born at Richmond, Indiana, February 10, 1872, a son of Benjamin and Carolina (Kline) Oppenheimer. Both parents were born in Massillon, Ohio, where their respective parents were early settlers, and both families at an early date removed to Richmond, Indiana, where Benjamin and Carolina Oppenheimer grew up and were married. Benjamin Oppenheimer engaged in the clothing business at Richmond, and followed it actively there until 1883, when he moved to Saginaw. His death occurred at Saginaw, in May, 1904, when fifty-eight years old. His wife survived and is now living in Saginaw at the age of sixty-six years. Of the nine children, seven are living.

Harry E. Oppenheimer who was third among the children, was about eleven years old when he came to Saginaw, and continued his education here until graduating from the high school. His uncle, Samuel Oppenheimer, had established a cigar business at Saginaw in 1887, and when the nephew finished high school, his first regular work was as clerk in the Oppenheimer Cigar establishment. The business was then conducted on the ordinary scale of the individual store, and it was largely the foresight and keen enterprise of the junior member that opened up the way and did the planning and executed the details in the organizing of a system of stores, now located in three different states. In a short time he had risen from the responsibilities of a clerk to the ownership of a

half interest in the Oppenheimer business. Seven of the Oppenheimer stores are located in the city of Chicago, though the headquarters have always been in Saginaw, Michigan. Necessarily the magnitude of the enterprise requires the employment of a large force of skilled tobacco salesmen, and the stock and fixtures, and the payroll represent a large investment and capitalization. One of the rules of the house is "Always be polite and courteous," and that has been one of the corner stones in the success of the business.

Mr. Harry E. Oppenheimer is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Saginaw, and in Masonry has taken the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Elf Khurafeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., one of its charter members and very active, and is treasurer and held other important offices in that organization. He is treasurer of Saginaw Valley Chapter No. 31 R. A. M., also treasurer of the Order of Eastern Star Mutual Benefit Association. His other local affiliations are with the Saginaw Club, the Arbeiter Society at Saginaw, the Saginaw Country Club, the Germania Society, and as one of the live members of the Saginaw Board of Trade. Mr. Oppenheimer states that he has always been too busy to meddle with politics, and his attitude in that direction is independent. However, his good citizenship has never been a matter of doubt, and he quickly allies himself with laudible public undertakings. Mr. Oppenheimer is unmarried, and resides with his mother in one of the beautiful homes in Saginaw. He is fond of all athletic sports, and is one of the most popular and influential young business men in the Saginaw Valley.

MALCOLM C. SINCLAIR, M. D. Humanity owes a greater debt to medical science and its exponents than to any other profession or class of men. The physician from earliest times has borne an important part, not alone in the care of the sick, but in the councils of the nations, and as the countries have passed, his importance has deservedly increased. The life of the medical practitioner is never one of ease; not only is he required to devote years to preliminary training, but his studies are not completed until he finally lays aside his duties, for medicine is one of the most progressive sciences known and each day develops new methods and discoveries, to keep abreast of which demands unceasing study, a broad mind and comprehensive reasoning. Prominent among the medical men of Grand Rapids who has won deservedly high place by reason of his devotion to his profession is found Malcolm C. Sinclair, M. D., who has been engaged in continuous practice in this city since 1876.

Doctor Sinclair was born on a farm near St. Thomas, County Elgin, Ontario, Canada, October 3, 1850, and is a son of Coll and Jane (McLarty) Sinclair, natives of Scotland, and a grandson of Archibald Sinclair, who spent his life in that country. The father was a farmer and stockraiser by occupation, and attained success by reason of his native energy and thrift. Both he and his wife emigrated to Canada as young people and were there married, and both passed away in the faith of the Disciples Church. In politics, Mr. Sinclair was a Conservative. Of his family of twelve children, all of whom attained manhood and womanhood, eight still survive.

Dr. Sinclair's early education began in a Canadian Country School, after which he entered the high and grammar schools of St. Thomas. Shortly after this, he became a student in the office of Dr. Leonard Luton, St. Thomas, Ontario (who for many years was president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario), and then became a student in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1873. Following this, he spent some time in Europe, and upon his return to the

United States began the practice of medicine in Grand Rapids, Michigan. By that time, the Doctor's resources were about exhausted and he began his professional career as a poor and practically obscure doctor. He experienced the usual difficulties of the young physician in gaining a foothold in his profession, but his superior abilities soon became recognized and he began to enjoy a good practice. Since that time, Doctor Sinclair has advanced rapidly to a high place in his profession, and his achievements have given him a high standing among the medical fraternity and a firm place in the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He has been honored by appointment and election to various positions of trust and responsibility. He was appointed by Governor Pingree a member of the first board of registration in medicine in Michigan and was elected its first president. He was also appointed by Governor Warner a member of the State Board of Health, where he served six years. He also served six years on the Grand Rapids Board of Health. He is now a member of the medical examiners of the Michigan State Sanatorium at Howell, Michigan. He was also appointed by President Roosevelt member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, where he served eight years. He has served as president of the Michigan Homeopathic State Medical Society, of which he is still a member, as well as member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, American Medical Association, West Michigan Homeopathic Society and Kent County Medical Society and is on the staff of the U. B. A. Hospital, where he was for some time lecturer to the nurses of that institution.

He maintains offices in the Widdicomb Building and carries on a general practice, although he is not unknown in the field of surgery. His business interests are many and he is connected with the Valley City Lumber Company, Ltd., and was one of the founders and is still a director of the Grand Rapids Building & Loan Association and is president of the Grand Rapids Milk Association. In politics he is a Republican, and his fraternal connection is with Grand River Lodge No. 34, F. & A. M., DeMolai Commandery and the Shrine, of the Masonic order.

In 1887, Doctor Sinclair was married to Miss Edith M. Luton, daughter of William and Elizabeth Luton, of Mapleton, Ontario, and two children have been born to this union: Douglas, who after graduating from the Grand Rapids High School entered the University of Michigan and is now treasurer of the Valley City Lumber Company, Ltd., and Jean, who married Heber W. Curtis, vice president of the Kent State Bank. Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair and their children are members of the Disciples church.

EMIL P. W. RICHTER, M. D. A prominent young physician who has practiced at Saginaw since 1900, Dr. Richter belongs to one of the old and substantial families of that city, was himself born there and before entering upon his profession had prepared by study and training in the best schools and centers of learning in both America and Europe.

Emil P. W. Richter was born in Saginaw, February 10, 1875, the second of eight children born to Fred A. and Katherine (Mueller) Richter. His father was born in Prussia, and the mother in Hessa, Germany. The grandparents on both sides came to America when Dr. Richter's mother and father were about twelve years of age, both families establishing their homes in Saginaw, where they have lived ever since. Fred A. Richter was for many years in the employ of the Wright Lumber Company, and for a time operated a saw mill business of his own at Marion, Michigan. Finally he engaged in the drug business at Saginaw, and is still active in business affairs.

Dr. Richter grew up in Saginaw, and was educated in the public and

parish schools. His first training for his profession was furnished by the Saginaw Valley Medical College and he afterwards took post-graduate work in the New York Post Graduate Hospital, went abroad and studied and attended clinics in Berlin and Vienna and other European centers, and in 1900 began active practice. His career as a physician and surgeon has been one of uninterrupted and unqualified success. He was president of the County Medical Society in 1911, and is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican. From 1901 to 1911, he was honored by the citizens of Saginaw County with the office of coroner, and in 1913 was elected County Physician, which office he now holds. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic Order, including the Chapter degree, and he is a member and is medical examiner for the local organization of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Neighbors, the Loyal Mystic Legion, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Arbeiter Society.

At Saginaw, September 11, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Richter and Miss Elspeth R. Grenney, a daughter of William and Jeanette Grenney. Dr. Richter and wife are both popular in social affairs, and he is especially fond of outdoor sports, and takes much interest in the local Y. M. C. A.

HON. FRANK L. DODGE commenced his professional career in Lansing thirty-five years ago and both as a lawyer and a public servant has earned a substantial and honorable reputation. He is a native of Ohio, born at Oberlin, Lorain county, in 1853, the son of Hervey and Angeline (Stevens) Dodge, and comes of distinguished ancestry. Hervey Dodge, his father, was born in Essex county, Massachusetts, July 20, 1806, and was by trade a cabinetmaker. His brother was the father of the manufacturer of the well-known Dodge brand of shoes, and he himself was a nephew of Nathan Dane, the eminent lawyer. Angeline Stevens, the mother of Frank L. Dodge, was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, July 22, 1812, the daughter of Col. Bradstreet Stevens, whose brother served in the War of 1812. Her remote ancestry was of Revolutionary stock. E. L. Stevens, her brother, was for thirty-five years chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, at Washington, D. C., and his son, Durham White Stevens, served as Japanese consul to Korea. After working at his trade for a number of years, Harvey Dodge engaged in the furniture business at Utica, New York, from whence he came west to Ohio, there meeting his future wife, who had migrated to that state in young womanhood. The father died in July, 1884, while the mother survived until January, 1890.

Frank L. Dodge received ordinary educational advantages in Ohio, and there entered a business career, but after some years as a merchant decided to adopt the profession of law, and accordingly took up his studies at Eaton Rapids, Eaton county, Michigan, in the office of the late Hon. Isaac M. Crane, of whom he became a partner as soon as he was admitted to the bar. In 1870 Mr. Dodge removed to Lansing, where he has since continued successfully in the practice of his profession, for several years in partnership with the Hon. C. P. Black, formerly United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan. In his long and uniformly progressive career several personal traits are quite noticeable, among them versatility of talents combined with thoroughness of preparation and depth of legal knowledge. In 1885 Judge Brown, later of the United States Supreme Court, appointed Mr. Dodge United States commissioner, an office which he held for a period of ten years. For twelve years he was a member of the Lansing common council and of the county board of supervisors. In 1882 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Michigan State Legislature and was re-elected by an increased ma-

jority in 1884, and served with distinction, ability and usefulness in the sessions of that body, introducing and in many cases securing the passage of a number of the most important measures. In 1890 Mr. Dodge was elected to the Michigan State Senate, and in the upper body of the legislature served with equal distinction as he had in the lower. Mr. Dodge was the original promoter and incorporator, as well as secretary, of the Lansing, St. Johns and St. Louis Railway Company, and it was to his efforts and unflagging zeal that the successful completion of the enterprise was chiefly due.

On November 20, 1888, Mr. Dodge was married to Miss Abby Turner, the daughter of the late Hon. James Turner, and youngest sister of the late Hon. James M. Turner. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Sophie Dane, Franklin L., Jr., Wyllis Osborne, Joseph Nicholson and Marion Elizabeth.

EDWIN KERSTEN. Thirty years of vigorous business enterprise, of faithful and efficient handling of many trusts and responsibilities, and of public spirited citizenship, have marked the residence of Edwin Kersten at Saginaw. Mr. Kersten's name is too well known in his home city to require an introduction, and in connection with general insurance business, with which he has been identified since 1889, and in fraternal and benevolent circles, and in civic affairs, it has always been synonymous with the punctuality and fidelity which are qualities in themselves bespeaking the highest praise to their possessor.

Edwin Kersten, a native of Germany where he grew up and lived until early manhood was born March 27, 1861, at Brentau, Kreis, Danzig in West Prussia, a son of Julius and Enalai (Strahl) Kersten. The mother, who was born in Germany, in 1834, is still a resident of Saginaw, now nearly eighty years of age, and well known in the older-German-American circles of the city. When Edwin was four years of age his father died, and thus the burden of family management and support was largely thrown upon the shoulders of the widow. The other children of the family, several of whom are residents of America, are mentioned as follows: Oscar Kersten, who lives in his native city of Germany; Julius Kersten, a prominent merchant in Saginaw, since 1879; Clara, wife of John Galstrer, who is a prosperous farmer at Frankenmuth, in Saginaw county; Lena, wife of Oliver Goldsmith, of Detroit; Mattie, wife of Charles McKnight, who for thirty years has served as messenger for the R. I. Railroad Company.

When eight years old Edwin Kersten entered the Gymnasium at Culm, but his ambition to secure a college education was made impossible of attainment owing to the financial straits of the widowed mother. At the age of sixteen therefore he decided to leave college in order to lighten his mother's burden and in 1877 secured a position as clerk in the postoffice at Danzig, his native town. From there he was transferred as assistant postmaster to the city of Thorn, and in 1883 had become one of the proficient employes in the postal service. However, in that year he secured a leave of absence in order to visit his mother and other members of the family who had immigrated to the United States several years previously, and had found homes in Saginaw. This visit proved so pleasant and brought him into such agreeable associations that he sought and obtained his resignation from the state service of Prussia in 1884, and since that time has been a prominent resident of Saginaw. His early education and experience enabled him to get work in clerical capacities, and he filled every office with credit.

His early experiences led him into the insurance field, and since 1893

Mr. Kersten has been independently engaged in general insurance and also in real estate. His business gradually expanded, and at the present time he represents seventeen of the leading companies as agent. These companies include some of the best known fire companies, also plate glass, employers liability, indemnity bonds, life, automobile and tornado and wind storm companies.

In 1911, Mr. Kersten became one of the organizers of the German American State Bank of Saginaw, and has since held the office of vice president. His business offices are in the German American State Bank Building, at the corner of Hamilton and Hancock streets. Mr. Kersten is also a director in the Banner Brewing Company of Saginaw, and a director and secretary of the Saginaw Cigar Company, an industry of much importance locally.

For many years, much of his time and interests have been absorbed in secret and benevolent society work, and also in public affairs. For four years he has been a Master Mason of Germania Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; is a trustee of the Knights of Honor; Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights and Ladies of Honor; has membership in the Knights of the Maccabees; has the honor of holding the only life membership card in the Saginaw Branch of the Loyal Order of Moose, being founder of Lodge No. 82 of that order, and a past dictator; also belongs to the Teutonia Society, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1888 Mr. Kersten joined the Allgemeiner Arbeiter Bund of Michigan, a German Benevolent Organization, better known as the Arbeiter-Unterstützungs-Verein. In 1890 he was made secretary of the association, in 1893, president of the board of trustees, and in 1893 also president of the association, and in 1898 president of the association for the entire state of Michigan, holding that office two years. In 1895, Mr. Kersten was made treasurer of the association for the state of Michigan, and exercised such care and energy and business prudence in the administration of that office as to call out the following tribute from its president, "Allow me to congratulate you for your prompt handling of the business entrusted to you in the capacity of treasurer. That is what I call efficiency. To my own knowledge the orders have never been so punctually paid as under your direction. One who had so thorough a knowledge of the office has many opportunities for excellent service in this way."

Mr. Kersten although always active in behalf of the Democratic party has never sought office, but has been nominated and elected at different times to places of responsibilities, while other nominations have been declined owing to his absorption in his varied business affairs. In 1892 he filled an unexpired term as alderman from the twelfth ward, and was re-elected serving from 1892 to 1894. In 1897 he was made deputy county treasurer of Saginaw county, and was recently Democratic candidate for city treasurer of Saginaw. Besides his extensive business in insurance and banking, he also transacts a valuable service for his clients as a notary public and title abstract work, and is agent for several of the leading steamship lines.

On January 22, 1888, Edwin Kersten married Miss Johanna Rogner, of Saginaw county, a daughter of Michael and Margaretha (Schnell) Rogner. To their marriage have been born eight children: Emma, living with her parents; Herman; Edwin Jr., assistant to his father; Rose, wife of Ernest Grunow, of Saginaw; Ernest, a student in the Lutheran Seminary and preparing for the ministry; Norman; Ida; and Vera. Mr. Kersten lives at 415 North Webster Street. His only recreations are his outing trips to Mackinac Island during the summer season. His family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN L. A. GALSTER. Than the lives of those who have risen from the ranks and by unswerving integrity and consecutive effort have conquered fate, there is nothing more interesting, more elevating or more encouraging. The sternest opposition, bitter trials, difficulties apparently insurmountable, sink into mere shadows before energy, self-reliance, application and earnest perseverance of character. Success may long elude, but it is certain of attainment eventually by those who persistently and perseveringly strive. These facts the life of John L. A. Galster will illustrate.

John L. A. Galster was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, May 11, 1879, and is a son of John J. and Louise (Dauer) Galster, the former a native of Hamburg, Germany, and the latter of Alsace Lorraine. They emigrated to the United States during the early 'seventies, and first settled in Buffalo, but in 1870 removed to Boyne Falls, and after a short stay returned to Buffalo. Mr. Galster was engaged in a successful business venture there until the year 1881, at which time he disposed of his interests and again went to Boyne Falls, where for the past thirty-three years he has been engaged in prosperous mercantile pursuits. Mr. Galster is one of his community's foremost and most successful business men, and his name is identified with a variety of interests, all connected with the industrial and commercial activities of his adopted place. Although he is a very busy man, his extensive operations making large demands upon his attention, he has found the opportunity and the inclination to serve his city, his county and his state in various official capacities, and since 1914 has been postmaster at Boyne Falls. Although a self-educated man, keen observation and broad experience have given him a great fund of general information and few have a better knowledge of the real issues of the day. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Galster, as follows: Louise, born in Buffalo, now the wife of Benjamin E. Rine, of Detroit; John L. A.; Clara, born at Buffalo, who resides with her parents; Elizabeth and Anna, also living at home; Charles, who is interested with John L. A. in the Union Cigar Cooperative Store, and Henry, who is associated in the insurance business with his brother, John L. A., at Petoskey.

John L. A. Galster received his early educational training in the public schools of Boyne Falls, to which place he was taken as a child, and when seventeen years of age began to make his own way in the world, his first position being in the capacity of solicitor for the Michigan Accident Insurance Association, of Kalamazoo. This company did not succeed, and seven months after Mr. Galster began his connection with it the concern closed its doors, he at that time finding employment with the United States Health and Accident Company of Saginaw. In the following year, so excellent had been his work that he was made district manager for the Michigan Home and Hospital Insurance Company, of Grand Rapids, and remained with that company seven years, resigning his position, in which he had shown his ability and worth to the insurance world, to accept the state agency for the National Casualty Company of Detroit, his headquarters and offices being at Petoskey, where he made a fine record for his company. In 1905 Mr. Galster purchased the interest of E. Barnum, of the firm of Wachtel & Barnum, prominent in the real estate and insurance trade in this city, with which he was identified until it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Galster's partner, Philip E. Wachtel, November 16, 1913. On January 1, 1914, Mr. Galster purchased Mr. Wachtel's interest from the members of his estate and since that time has continued in business alone. From 1911 to 1913 he was president of the Michigan Association of Insurance Agents. Mr. Galster has always been greatly interested in real estate matters, handling large tracts of farming property and city realty, residences, business



John A. Gaister

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blocks, etc., and has met with much success in his various ventures. The greater part of his attention, however, has been given to the insurance business, for success in which he possesses the peculiar qualities so necessary to the man who would attain prosperity in this field. He has large and well equipped offices, modern in every appointment, where he employs several stenographers. Other lines of endeavor have had the benefit of Mr. Galster's good management and business acumen, he being one-half owner of the Royal Cigar Company, and Union Cigar Company, two leading retail businesses of Petoskey, was one of the organizers and one-half owner of the Northern Automobile Company, of Petoskey, and its president for its organization October 1, 1912, until he recently disposed of his holdings; and was one of the organizers of the Petoskey Construction Company, which built three miles of stone road in Emmett county. A lover of all things beautiful, he has been able as chairman of the park board to contribute to the appearance of Petoskey, and in various other ways has advanced its welfare. He is also president of Petoskey Automobile Association. Fraternally, Mr. Galster is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political views are those of the Republican party.

On November 7, 1903, Mr. Galster was married at Petoskey, to Miss Rena Buell, a native of Union City, Michigan, and daughter of David and Eliza (Dean) Buell. She is an active member of the Presbyterian church, and has been well known for her helpful work as a member of the Ladies Aid Society and in various charitable movements. Mr. Galster has the happy faculty of making friends, and the still more rare and desirable accomplishment of keeping them. Among his acquaintances and admirers are to be found men who are prominent in all parts of the state. He seldom takes a vacation, but when he does indulge himself in a rest from the activities and worries of business life generally takes his rod or gun and haunts the fields and stream in search of game. He is also a dyed-in-the-wool baseball fan, and may frequently be found attending the national pastime. A self-made man in every sense, while he has been rising to success he has not failed to help others in their struggles. His pleasant home at Petoskey, which is but one of his many properties, is one of the commodious residences of the city, and is frequently the scene of social gatherings.

ALBERT ELWOOD SNOW. Present city attorney of Saginaw, Mr. Snow is one of the prominent younger members of the Saginaw bar, and he is a son of the late Judge Byron A. Snow, who for a long period of years was one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of northeastern Michigan.

Byron Albert Snow was born in Jackson county, Michigan, grew up in modest circumstances, used his talents to fit himself for the work of education, and for more than three years followed teaching both in his home state and in Kansas. While a teacher he took up the study of law, was admitted to practice, and gained recognition as one of the ablest lawyers of the Saginaw county bar, having begun his practice in that county in 1883. In 1896 came his election to the circuit bench of the Tenth Judicial district. In 1899 he was reelected and again in 1905, he was honored with that high dignity. Judge Snow was for years one of the leading Democrats of Saginaw county, before his election to the bench was on the stump in his district in nearly every campaign. As an orator he had a reputation of one of the most effective in the state, and exercised an important influence in public affairs. In 1905 he had the indorsement of all the opposing parties for his reelection to the bench. During the eighties from 1880 to 1889, he represented Saginaw county in

the state legislature. The record of his judicial career was one of the most scrupulous impartiality of fine learning and profound judgment, and he will be remembered with esteem by the members of the Saginaw bar as long as one remains who ever practiced in his court. His death occurred one month after his reelection on May 5, 1905. Seldom has the passing of a lawyer in the Saginaw bar produced more profound sorrow than the death of Judge Snow, and the county bar association drew up resolutions which went beyond the formal tone of such tributes, and indicated the sincere esteem which members of the bar as a whole felt for the distinguished judge who had just passed away. The widow of Judge Snow now lives in Jackson, Michigan. There were three children, as follows: Dr. Arthur B. Snow, who is now established in the practice of dentistry at Saginaw; Albert E. Snow, and Alice Elizabeth, wife of Walter R. Snow, of Jackson, Michigan.

Albert Elwood Snow was born in Jackson, Jackson county, Michigan, July 16, 1878, a son of Judge Byron Albert and Annie (Stevens) Snow. Both his parents were born in Jackson county. Mr. Snow has spent practically all his career in Saginaw county, and was reared in the village of Chesaning, being a graduate of the high school of that village in 1897. Entering the State University in 1899, he was graduated in law with the class of 1902, and began his practice in the city of Saginaw, where his father and family had taken up their residence in 1897. Mr. Snow has been successful from the start of his practice and now has a well established name and reputation in the local bar. On January, 1911, came his first appointment as city attorney for a term of two years, and his efficient administration of that office brought about his reappointment in January, 1913, for another two year term. Judge Snow, as already mentioned, was one of the leading Democrats of Michigan. The son, however, has taken an equally strong stand in the Republican ranks, and is frequently engaged in the campaigns through his district. Mr. Snow is a member of the County Bar Association, is attorney and director for the Saginaw Building & Loan Association, and outside of his profession finds only occasional opportunities for diversion or other pursuits. Now and then he takes hunting trips along the shores of Lake Huron, usually accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Snow was married August 23, 1905, to Miss Zella Berst, who was born in Leesburg, Indiana, a daughter of Henry L. and Mary (Wood) Berst. They have one daughter, Mary Snow. Mr. Snow is a Royal Arch Mason and also belongs to the Elks Lodge in Saginaw.

ERNST WENZEL, a substantial business man of Detroit, contracting in plumbing, heating appliances and electrical work at No. 636 McDougal avenue, was born in the state of Pommern, Germany, May 4, 1866, and is a son of Charles and Theresa (Burau) Wenzel. His father, following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, adopted the calling of blacksmith, and was so engaged until the time of his death. Ten years later the mother brought her four sons and one daughter to the United States, locating at once in Detroit, her death occurring in 1911, at the age of eighty-one years, at the daughter's home on the East Side.

Ernst Wenzel was but five years of age when his father died, and his educational training was mainly confined to the German schools. Mr. Wenzel was fourteen years of age when he started to work in Detroit, and for a time was employed at the Casket Works and the shops of the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1893 Mr. Wenzel joined his brother, Paul, who was engaged in the plumbing business, and while his work was largely of a clerical nature, Mr. Wenzel so thoroughly learned the business that he felt himself prepared to become the proprietor of an estab-

lishment and in 1901 became a member of the firm of Burau & Wenzel. This firm opened a store on Gratiot avenue and the partnership continued for about one year, when Mr. Wenzel went into business under his own name at Nos. 879-881 Gratiot avenue, there continuing ten years. Mr. Wenzel's present place of business, modern in every respect, was erected by him in 1912, at No. 636 McDougal avenue.

Mr. Wenzel is a member of the Builders and Traders Exchange and of the Master Plumbers Association, of which latter he has been an official. His religious connection is with Salem congregation of the Lutheran church. Mr. Wenzel married Miss Mary Schroeder, a native of Detroit, who died January 1, 1904, having been the mother of eleven children, and the five living are: Ernst, Jr., a school teacher of Marysville, Ohio; Clara; Walter, who is engaged in business with his father; Helen and David at a Lutheran high school. Mr. Wenzel married for his second wife Miss Julia Wickley, a native of Switzerland, and they have had one daughter, Julia.

CLARENCE MERRILL BROWNE. A practicing lawyer and member of the Saginaw bar since 1899, Clarence Merrill Browne, has gained a number of distinctive successes both in his profession and in the related field of politics.

Clarence Merrill Browne was born in the city of Saginaw, March 26, 1876, and is a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Wisewell) Browne. Both parents were born in the state of Maine, and were married during the epoch of the Civil war. They settled in Saginaw, in 1866, and the father was employed by lumbering firms. The parents are now living, a well known old couple in Saginaw. During the war William H. Browne enlisted from his native state in Company I of the Sixth Maine Infantry, and served until the end of the war. His service was in the army of the Potomac under General McClelland. Among the battles in which he participated were those of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg, Warren Hill, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, and Kew-saw Mountain. Though a Union soldier, he has always espoused the party of Jefferson and Jackson.

Clarence Merrill Browne, the only son of his parents, was educated in the grammar and high schools of Saginaw, and took up the study of law in the office of Benton Hanchett, one of the ablest and most distinguished members of the Michigan Bar. He also studied in the offices of the late Judge Barron A. Snow. On October 13, 1899, Mr. Browne successfully stood the examination before the State Bar Association, and started in practice at Saginaw with Frank A. Rockwith as associate. In 1901 came his appointment as assistant prosecuting attorney under John F. O'Keefe. His term of service in that capacity continued four years, and for two years he was assistant prosecutor with his former associate, F. A. Rockwith. In 1907 Mr. Browne was regularly elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Saginaw county, and gave an administration of that office with a fidelity and efficiency seldom equalled up to January, 1913. Mr. Browne is a member of the State and County Bar Association, and has served as vice president of the local association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Royal Arch Masons, and with the Knights of Pythias. His politics is Republican, a fact which indicates his complete independence of family traditions. He has always taken an active part in state and county politics, and it is said that no man in the city of Saginaw is better posted on the political complexion of the various wards and precincts of city and county. Although he has not distinguished himself as an orator, yet his thorough knowledge and quiet effective methods have been very beneficial to his party. He has always proved that success regularly at-

tends the candidate whose cause he takes up. He is a man whose course has been devoid of trickery or chicanery, and this fact alone has given him a large body of friends and supporters. He counts many men of prominence among his personal friends, men who hold the highest offices in state and national politics.

On August 19, 1903, Mr. Browne was united in marriage with Miss Rosamond F. Savage, who was born in Saginaw, a daughter of George W. Savage of this city. They are the parents of one child, Dorothy Jane Browne. Mr. Browne has his offices as a lawyer in the Hamilton Square Building in West Saginaw.

ALONZO VINCENT. One of the best known men of Southwestern Michigan is Alonzo Vincent, of St. Joseph, Berrien county, who has been prominently identified with the affairs of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor and of the state for many years. As a hotel man he has won much more than local reputation, and his magnificent Hotel Whitcomb, and the baths in connection therewith, are known all over the West. Mr. Vincent is a native of New York state, born at Clayton, Jefferson county, January 16, 1844, a son of Albert and Harriet (Slater) Vincent, also natives of the Empire state.

The Vincent family came to Michigan in 1845 and located first at Marshall, where they resided for a period of three years, in 1848 removing to Berrien county and settling on a farm in this then undeveloped region, where they contributed largely to the early development of the section and won success in agricultural lines. There they resided until 1880, in which year they removed to Benton Harbor, and in that city Albert Vincent passed away five years later. He was at all times known as a good, energetic and industrious business man, and as a public-spirited citizen took part in the movements which made for advancement and progress.

Alonzo Vincent was an infant of one year when brought to Michigan by his parents. He was reared in the rural community of Berrien county, was brought up to the pursuits of the farm, and secured his education in the schools which the young yet growing locality furnished its youth. Mr. Vincent was but a lad of seventeen years when the Civil War swept the country, yet he was patriotic and zealous and in 1861 was accepted as a soldier in Company D, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which won widespread fame and glory as the "Western Sharpshooters." This regiment of sharpshooters was recruited from practically every western state, and after its organization, in order to give it a name and rank, a census of its members was taken, with the understanding that the state furnishing the largest number of men would have the honor of naming the organization. It therefore became the Sixty-sixth Illinois, that state furnishing the greatest number of its members, but throughout the war was known by its more suggestive and decorative title. Mr. Vincent saw service in some of the most important and hotly-contested battles of the great struggle between the North and the South, including the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Iuka, the siege and battle of Corinth, and many others of a smaller order. Later, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps, Gen. John A. Logan commanding, and was with his regiment on Sherman's famous March to the Sea, thence up through the Carolinas and Virginia and on to Washington, D. C., where he participated in the Grand Review before President Lincoln at the national capital. Mr. Vincent was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1865, with an excellent record as a soldier. He had left his home some four years before a mere boy, but he returned a full-grown man, with all of man's experience and hardened by numerous campaigns.

Returning to Berrien county, he engaged in the hotel business at Coloma and continued there until he removed to Benton Harbor and took charge of the American House. In July, 1890, Mr. Vincent became proprietor of the Hotel Benton, at Benton Harbor, which he succeeded in building up to what was considered one of the best commercial hostleries in Southwestern Michigan. In 1895 he disposed of his interests in that property and, removing to St. Joseph, took charge of the Hotel Whitcomb. Two years later he bought the property, and has since owned and conducted it. This hotel is one of the largest and most valuable ventures in the state, and has been so conducted by Mr. Vincent that it has grown and developed with each year, while the hotel mineral bath annex is one of the largest bath houses in Michigan and is doing a flourishing business. Mr. Vincent is an ideal host, fully conversant with the needs, desires and privileges of his guests, and with a commendable desire to furnish them with all possible comforts. His long connection with hotel affairs has brought him a wide acquaintance, not only among hotel men, but among the traveling public in general, and there are few proprietors who have so many warm friends as he.

Mr. Vincent has been prominent in republican politics in Berrien county and the state for many years, and while he has never sought public office, has been honored by the state. In 1901 he was appointed warden of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, a position filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the state until 1905, his term extending a little more than four years. Mr. Vincent is a member of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Lake Shore Lodge No. 298, F. & A. M.

In 1866 Mr. Vincent married Elmira E. Enos, a daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Young) Enos, of Bainbridge township, Berrien county, Michigan, where the family were pioneers. Two daughters have been born to this union, namely: Maude E., who married Clarence E. Blake, identified with the management of the Hotel Whitcomb, and has four children—Eugenia, Alonzo, Clara E. and Mary; and Gertrude Marie, who married W. S. Bastur, of Benton Harbor.

JUDGE ARTHUR WILLIAM GANSCHOW. Judge of probate to Saginaw county, an office to which he was elected in 1912, following ten years of service as judge of the recorder's court. Arthur William Ganschow is a lawyer by profession and a member of the Saginaw county bar since 1899. He is in no sense a professional politician, and it was only at the solicitation of his friends that he consented to enter the political arena, and accept the burdens of public office.

Arthur William Ganschow was born May 8, 1878, a son of Frank R. and Augusta C. (Wurtzel) Ganschow. His parents were both born in Germany. Grandfather Frederick Ganschow, founder of the American branch of this family, came to Michigan and settled in Saginaw when his son Frank was a boy. Grandfather Frederick Ganschow was a pattern maker by trade, having learned the art in Germany, and for many years was in the employ of the F. Bartlett Foundry Company of Saginaw. Frank R. Ganschow on the other hand was a printer by trade, having learned that art in Cincinnati. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, and went through the struggle from beginning to end. At the conclusion of hostilities he returned to Michigan and located in Saginaw for several years, where his name and enterprise were identified with the ownership and editorial management of the *Saginawan*, a publication which is still in existence. This enterprise was conducted with considerable success by the late Mr. Ganschow. He possessed a large following of friends, and his intellectual ability and personal character made him in every sense a

leader. His wife died January 2, 1907. Of the eight children in the family, five are now deceased. Frank W. Ganschow is president of the Commercial and Society Printing Company, and a well known Saginaw business man; the only daughter is Augusta Ganschow, whose home is in Pasadena, California.

Judge Ganschow grew up in Saginaw, attended the grammar and high schools, and in the class of 1890 was graduated LL. B. from the University of Michigan. His first work was as an assistant in the office of James H. Davitt, a prominent Saginaw attorney. Six months later he left Saginaw, and spent a year and a half in the northwestern states, in Washington, Idaho and California, and was variously engaged in newspaper work, mining and other ventures. On his return to this city, in the summer of 1902, he opened law offices with A. Elwood Snow, under the firm name of Ganschow & Snow. He had been in Saginaw but a few months when the importunities of his friends induced him to enter politics, and he was a successful candidate in November, 1902, for the office of judge of the Recorder's courts. His name was on the Democratic ticket, and he was again and again returned to the office until the fall of 1912. In the meantime he had been nominated, and in November was elected, judge of probate for Saginaw County, and entered upon his official duties in that delicate and important office in January, 1913.

Judge Ganschow belongs to the Saginaw County Bar Association, has taken the different degrees in Masonry, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine, is past exalted ruler of the Elks, is past dictator of the local lodge of the Moose, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Arbeiter Society. In November, 1902, occurred the marriage of Judge Ganschow to Miss Dorris F. Wells, who was born in Saginaw, a daughter of Julius and Adeline Wells, of Saginaw, Michigan. The chief characteristics of Judge Ganschow are a quick and brilliant mind, and active, alert disposition, and he is a witty and genial man whose personality has brought to him scores of staunch and lasting friendships. During his high school and college days his popularity was already well established, and he was president of his class in the senior year in high school. He was also distinguished in athletic sports, and is still an enthusiast for all clean outdoor sports.

HOMER SLY. As secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Petoskey Crushed Stone Company, one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in Northern Michigan, Mr. Sly is known as an influential figure in industrial and civic affairs in Emmet county, and he has had the distinction of serving as mayor of the beautiful city which is now his home. He is a scion of a well known pioneer family of this section of the Wolverine State and though he is a native of Illinois he has been, save for a few years, a resident of Michigan from childhood. Imbued with distinctive progressiveness and marked civic loyalty, he has been influential in the furtherance of enterprises and measures that have conserved the general welfare of Petoskey, and he is specially worthy of recognition in this publication.

Mr. Sly was born at Lockport, Will county, Illinois, on the 1st of October, 1871, and is a son of Eugene R. and Emma J. (Spicer) Sly, both of whom live at Bay Shore, Charlevoix county, Michigan. Eugene R. Sly has been a prominent figure in connection with the lime and stone industry at Bay Shore and Petoskey and is now living virtually retired, his home being at Bay Shore. Of the four children the eldest is Elliott M., who is now a resident of Kennewick, Yakima county, Washington; Homer, of this review, was the next in order of birth; Lora is the wife of Orville C. Atwood and they reside near Benton Harbor, Michigan;



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and Ruth is the wife of Eugene D. Pennell, a popular teacher in the schools of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Eugene R. Sly has long been well and favorably known in the business and civic activities of Northern Michigan and he has the distinction of being a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served as a gallant soldier in an Illinois regiment. He participated in many engagements and was captured at the battle of Chickamauga, after which he was held as a prisoner of war for eighteen months. He is a stalwart Republican in politics and in the piping times of peace he has ever shown the same spirit of loyalty that impelled him to go forth in defense of the Union when the integrity of the nation was in jeopardy.

To the public schools of Petoskey Homer Sly, former mayor of the city, is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids. There he continued his studies until he had attained to his legal majority, in 1892, after which he devoted one year to the teaching of shorthand, in the city of Muskegon. He then spent two years in Chicago in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, after which he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he assumed the position of stenographer in the offices of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, a post which he retained until 1894, after which he was in charge of the repair department of the Westinghouse Machine Company, in the same city, until 1899. In these connections Mr. Sly gained experience which has proved of inestimable value to him in his independent career, and he ascribes much importance to the close association which he had with that master of detail, the great inventor, George Westinghouse, with whom he came in daily contact and whose memory he greatly honors.

In 1899 Mr. Sly resigned his position at Pittsburgh and became secretary and manager of the Bay Shore Lime Company, at Bay Shore, Michigan, his father having been at the time the executive head of the company. At Bay Shore he continued to be closely and effectively identified with the management of the business of this corporation until 1905, when he accepted the position of manager of the Elk Cement & Lime Company, at Elk Rapids, Antrim county. He had much influence in the development of the business of this company, as he had not only intimate knowledge of the practical details of the enterprise but also an admirable administrative ability. In 1908 Mr. Sly became actively identified with the Northern Lime Company, in which he is still a stockholder, and he is a valued executive officer of this corporation, which is one of the most important of its kind in this section of the State. In 1911 Mr. Sly was tendered and accepted the position of secretary, treasurer and manager of the Petoskey Crushed Stone Company, and this incumbency he has since retained, his services having inured greatly to the benefit of the company, which has the distinction of being the largest shipper from Petoskey over the line of the Pere Marquette Railroad, its shipments averaging from thirty to forty thousand tons of crushed stone each month.

As a Republican Mr. Sly has been zealous in the support of the party cause and has been influential in local politics. During 1912-13 he served as mayor of Petoskey, having been elected by a gratifying majority and having given a characteristically effective and business-like administration of municipal affairs. He is one of the aggressive business men and progressive citizens of the fair city of which he was formerly chief executive, has secure place in popular confidence and esteem and is an active and valued member of the Petoskey Board of Trade.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Sly has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides being affiliated

with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is past commander of the Petoskey camp of the Sons of Veterans, is present commander of the local commandery of the Knights Templars, and is affiliated also with the United Commercial Travelers. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

On the 21st of December, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sly to Miss Edith Doe, daughter of Calvin W. Doe, a prominent real-estate dealer at Big Rapids, Michigan, of which city he was formerly mayor. Mr. and Mrs. Sly have one daughter, Helen, who was born in the year 1902.

JULIUS WILLIAM IPPEL. The leading dry goods merchant of Saginaw, West Side, twenty-five years ago was clerk in one of the Saginaw business houses at his present location. With his experience and on the strength of his large acquaintance, he started in business for himself in 1891. He had a well selected but small stock of goods, had only five assistants, and with courage and an exceptional degree of enterprise started out to make a success, in a field where statistics proved that ninety-five per cent of those who engage fail. Mr. Ippel long since counted himself as one of the successful five per cent, and has, along with the ability to manage a successful mercantile enterprise, taken a leading place among the citizens of his community.

Julius William Ippel was born August 30, 1861, in West Bend, Wisconsin, a son of George and Agnes (Caste) Ippel. His father was born at Bingen, Germany, and Switzerland is the native place of his mother. The father came to the United States unmarried, located in West Bend, Wisconsin, where his marriage took place, and he was there engaged in merchandising. It was a pioneer period when he settled there and the Indians were still troublesome. George Ippel raised a company from among the settlers to act as home guards and protect the community from Indian raids. He was captain of that company, and as a result of that experience, when the Civil war came on, he enlisted and became first lieutenant of a Wisconsin company, that joined the troops under General Hooker, and served until his honorable discharge in 1865. On returning from his military experience he removed his family to Saginaw, where he engaged in the grocery trade, until his death in 1868. His death was the direct result of the exposure and hardships encountered during the strenuous days of the early sixties. His wife survived him a number of years. He was active in Odd Fellowship, and also in the Grand Army of the Republic. Of the five children three are now deceased, and the sister of Julius W. is Anna, wife of Andrew Wirth, and their residence is in the old home on Fayette Street, between Cleveland and Monroe Streets in Saginaw, West Side.

Julius W. Ippel as a boy grew up in Saginaw, where the family located when he was four years of age. His education was chiefly from the grammar and high schools, and also from a business college. At the age of seventeen he started out for himself. His first position was as a minor clerk in the Bauman Dry Goods Store, which at that time was the biggest store in Saginaw. Thirteen years with the Bauman Store gave him an experience covering practically every detail of the dry goods trade, and in that firm he had advanced from a minor position and office work, until for the last eight years he was manager and buyer for the Bauman Store. In October, 1891, Mr. Ippel having left the Bauman store, made a modest start on his own account. His first stock of goods was opened at 412 Court Street. The large acquaintance he had made while in the Bauman employ, quickly found him out, and he was soon enjoying a large patronage at his new location. Several years later it

became necessary to increase his space, owing to the expansion of his business, and just across the street he leased a double store, formerly occupied by the Saginaw Dry Goods & Carpet Company. Those quarters furnished space for the business for six years, and in 1905 he secured the large building at the corner of Michigan and Court Street, and since that time the Ippel Store has ranked as foremost in its line in Saginaw, West Side. Some forty or more persons are employed in the different departments. That number, when contrasted with the five employees who assisted him at the beginning, furnishes a graphic contrast as an estimate of his rapid progress. His store has sixteen thousand, eight hundred square feet of floor space, more than half of the first or ground floor space being devoted to retail trade. Besides the large dry goods store, Mr. Ippel operates what is known as the Ippels Five and Ten Stores Company, a very successful enterprise of itself. Mr. Ippel is a man of pleasing and genial nature, and well deserves the high esteem and confidence paid him by the entire community.

Mr. Ippel is a director of the Saginaw Hotel Company, operating the Hotel Fordney, built and financed by West Side merchants. He has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of St. Bernard Commandery and Elf Khurafeh Shrine. He is a life member of the Elks and was twice elected exalted ruler of his lodge. He is a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, and for the past several years has been president of the Teutonia Society, an organization with whose success he has been very closely identified, and for which as president he took the lead in securing the splendid quarters now occupied by the society in Saginaw. Mr. Ippel is also a member of the Arbeiter Verein, and the Saginaw Canoe Club.

His marriage on April 21, 1891, gave him as a wife, Miss Anna Ringler, who was born in Saginaw, a daughter of Eugene Ringler, who is now ninety years of age and lives in Saginaw, on the West Side. To their marriage were born three sons, as follows: Eugene William Ippel, aged twenty-one, a graduate of the Arthur Hill High School; Julius A., aged nineteen, also a graduate of the Arthur Hill High School, and both now engaged with their father in the dry goods business; and Arthur G., aged seventeen, a student in the Arthur Hill High School. Aside from his pleasant home at 311 South Webster Street, Mr. Ippel owns and enjoys a summer cottage at Point Lookout, Lake Huron, where he and his family enjoy a large portion of the summer season. Mr. Ippel took considerable time in planning and upbuilding the well known summer resort of Point Lookout, which is located sixty miles from Saginaw. He is one of a company that bought a tract of land on the point, and induced many of his friends to build cottages, the colony being now very successful.

AUSTIN FREDERICK BURDICK, A. B., M. D. The medical profession of Michigan is worthily and capably represented at Lansing by Dr. Austin Frederick Burdick, whose comprehensive training, inherent ability and high achievements have placed him in a foremost position among the men of his honored calling in this state. Doctor Burdick is a native son of Lansing, born March 23, 1878, and is descended from two Michigan pioneer families. His father, Ichabod Burdick, was born at Allen's Prairie, Michigan, November 15, 1833, a son of Ambrose S. Burdick, a native of New York state, born February 9, 1807. The grandfather came to Michigan during pioneer days, taking up government land, but in later life removed to Lansing. His wife, Margaret G., whom he married in New York, was born in the Empire state, December 19, 1808. The mother of Doctor Burdick bore the maiden name of Mary Yeiter,

and was born in Ohio, February 17, 1840, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Brock) Yeiter, natives of Germany, the former born July 1, 1811, and the latter May 5, 1817. They were married in the United States, were early settlers of Ohio, and came to Lansing in about the year 1850. The parents of Doctor Burdick were married at Lansing, March 26, 1857, and seven years ago celebrated their fiftieth, or Golden, anniversary, and both are still living and enjoying the best of physical health and unimpaired mental faculties. The father learned the furniture maker's trade in his youth, and was engaged at this occupation until the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time he enlisted in Company A, Twentieth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He saw some very active service and at one time was taken prisoner by the enemy and confined for five months in Salsbury Prison. At the close of hostilities Mr. Burdick returned to the peaceful pursuits of his trade, was very successful in his business ventures, and of late years has concentrated his energies upon looking after his property interests.

Dr. Austin F. Burdick secured his early education in the Lansing public schools, and was graduated from the high school here in 1896. He was president of his class in both sophomore and senior years, and in his junior year was chairman of the Junior Exhibition Committee, which committee was the founder of the plan to hold the junior exhibition in the opera house, and which has since become an annual event of much importance to the students and interest to the general public. After leaving high school Doctor Burdick spent one year in the drug store of his brother-in-law, Dr. Turner, at Webberville, Michigan, but in 1897 resumed his studies as a student in the University of Michigan, taking the full course of six years in one year less than that time, and was graduated with the class of 1901, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was graduated from the medical department of the same school with the class of 1902, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once entered practice at Webberville, there spending one year. Following this he was located at Perry, Michigan, for three months, and next went to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in a special practice in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, until May, 1912, when he returned to his old home at Lansing. Here he has firmly established himself in his profession as a specialist. Doctor Burdick has never ceased to be a close and assiduous student. He has taken post-graduate work at the New York City Eye and Ear Infirmary, at the Chicago Polyclinic, at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and at the Central London Nose and Throat Hospital, London, England. At this writing (June 20, 1914), he is preparing to attend the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, following which he will go abroad to London, England, to pass the balance of the summer at the two institutions above named. It is his intention also to attend the clinical congress of North American Surgeons, to be held in London.

Doctor Burdick is a member of the Ingham County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His fraternal connections include membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On June 10, 1903, Doctor Burdick married Jessie Stabler, who was born in Clinton county, Michigan, daughter of Charles and Carrie (Goodrich) Stabler, and they have two children: Arlene Adell and Elgeva June, aged respectively, nine and four years.

HAMILTON WATSON. Outside of the largest cities, there exist few exclusive china and glassware establishments. This is due to the fact that "Queensware" is one of the most available stocks to be included in

a department store, and china and glass dealers everywhere have to contend against the keen competition of these general stores. For this reason, where a successful individual business of this kind is found, its very existence and prosperity are a splendid tribute to the energy and commercial judgment of its proprietor.

One such concern, and one of the largest in Michigan, is the H. Watson & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in china and glassware, at Saginaw. The president is Hamilton Watson, who has been identified with this line of trade for more than a quarter of a century. The company is the largest importers and dealers in the state. The company was incorporated under its present form in 1904. In their storerooms at Saginaw more than twelve thousand square feet are devoted to the stock, and show rooms, besides large warehouses, for the surplus and wholesale goods. Steady employment is afforded to fifteen or more people, and, as already stated, it is the only exclusive china and glass retail store in Saginaw.

Mr. Watson was born in Port Huron, Michigan, May 24, 1856, a son of George and Ann (Coleman) Watson, both parents natives of Ireland, who came to Michigan when children with their respective parents, and settled in the Saginaw Valley during the decade of the fifties, when all this section of Michigan was new and wild, and where the father as a farmer endured all the hardships of pioneering. There were four children, of whom Hamilton was the oldest, the others being: George and James, both prominent farmers of Saginaw county, and Thomas Watson, junior member of the firm of Watson Company.

Hamilton Watson attended the grammar and high schools of Saginaw. When sixteen years of age the firm of Aiken & Company, predecessors of the present house of H. Watson & Company, took him in as clerk in their establishment. In that house he had the rigid training which fitted him for the larger responsibilities of independent business management, and he continued as one of the trusted assistants of Aiken & Company until 1878. The business afterwards was reorganized and became known as Daudt, Watson & Company, Mr. Watson having bought an equal interest in the house. This firm continued its successful career until the last change was made in 1904, when Mr. Daudt sold his interest to the Watson brothers. The retail establishment is located at 420-422 Genesee Street. That store would be a credit to any city in the country, and is one of the distinctive landmarks of the shopping district of Saginaw.

Mr. Watson is a Democrat, is affiliated with Masonic circles, and the Knights of Pythias, and has long taken an active part in the Presbyterian church of Warren Avenue, his wife being also a member of the denomination. In 1892 Mr. Watson married Miss Alta Trowbridge, who was born in New York State, a daughter of Mortimer Trowbridge. Mr. and Mrs. Watson take a prominent part in the social life of Saginaw. Mrs. Watson, who is of English ancestry, traces her genealogy back to the sixteenth century. She is one of the cultured women of Saginaw, and takes an active part in its social and intellectual life.

FRANK FOSTER ROGERS, one of the leading civil-engineers of Michigan and the present state highway commissioner, is widely known in the ranks of his calling, but has been particularly brought into public favor by his fine work in connection with the organization and development of the highway department of the state. Mr. Rogers is a native of Michigan and is descended from one of the pioneer families which was found here in the territorial days. This branch of the Rogers family runs directly back to the Mayflower, on which historic vessel came Thomas Rogers, who

was the immigrant by this name, who settled in the Massachusetts colony. The great-grandfather of Frank F. Rogers was Elkanev Rogers, of the fifth generation from the original ancestor, and his son, Obediah Rogers, a native of Massachusetts, brought the family to Michigan in 1832, five years before Michigan was admitted to the Union as a state. The grandfather took up government land, paying a dollar and a quarter an acre, and this farm, which is still in the family, is now located in Raisin township, Lenawee county. Samuel R. Rogers, the father of Frank Foster Rogers, was born in Massachusetts in 1830, and was in his second year when brought to Michigan. Succeeding to the farm of which his father had been the purchaser, his life was passed in the pursuits of agriculture, and his death occurred after a long, successful and honorable career, in 1898. The mother of our subject was Charlotte Foster, who was born in New York, and she died in 1864. One of her brothers went from New York to Kansas at an early day, there became a prominent lawyer, and finally was appointed by President Grant as United States district judge.

Frank Foster Rogers was born on the old family homestead in Lenawee county, Michigan, August 30, 1858. Reared on the home farm, his education was secured in the district schools and the Raisin Valley Seminary, following which he became a student in the Michigan Agricultural College, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1883 and later that of Civil Engineer. In the year of his graduation he located at Marlette, Sanilac county, and engaged in the practice of his profession, subsequently serving two years in the office of county surveyor. His reputation having extended beyond the limits of that community, in 1890 Mr. Rogers went to Port Huron and in the following year was appointed city engineer of that city, an office which he held for eight consecutive years or until his private practice had reached such proportions that he was compelled to give all his time and attention to it. This occupied his energies during the following six years, and at the end of that time, with the creation of the department of state highways in 1905, he was appointed deputy commissioner and assisted in organizing the department. Mr. Rogers continued as deputy until 1913, in which year he was elected commissioner of the department for a term of four years. He has been a potent force in the development of the department from its inception, when its force embodied the commissioner, deputy and stenographer, to the present, when forty employes, in addition to the commissioners and deputies, are necessary to manage its affairs. During his administration of one year the department has grown in usefulness and importance until it is one of the largest and most efficient branches of the state government. Mr. Rogers is a member and a former president of the Michigan Engineering Society and of the American Road Builders Association. His fraternal connections are with the Masons, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Woodmen, and in his political views he is a Republican.

Mr. Rogers married Miss Ada Lee, of Marlette, Michigan, daughter of the Rev. S. P. Lee, a Methodist minister, and they have the following four children: Mabel, who was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College, class of 1910, and is now a teacher of domestic science at Alma; Clara, who graduated from the same institution in the class of 1914, and is now teaching at Owosso, Michigan; Fannie, who graduated from the Lansing high school, class of 1914, and is now attending the Michigan Agricultural College; and Frederick, who is attending the Lansing high school.

ALBERT FRANCIS COSENDAL. The Cosendal Dye Works, established at Saginaw in 1877, is both the oldest and largest establishment of the

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kind in the Saginaw Valley. The prosperity of this concern is based upon "good service,"—ability to do good work having been the primary capital with which the business was launched a generation ago, and the same quality having run like a strong thread through all the subsequent career of the institution, giving it both continuity and prosperity.

Albert Francis Cosendai, who succeeded his father, now deceased, in the management of this concern, was born in Saginaw August 4, 1880, the son of John Francis and Emma Cosendai. The parents were both natives of Switzerland, and the father came to Saginaw in 1875. At that time his entire possession comprised no cash capital, but only a thorough knowledge and proficiency in the dyeing trade, a business he had learned in all its details in his native land. He was an expert, so much so, that he might be called an artist, and was certainly an authority in all the departments of dyeing. In a little room, a portion of his dwelling, in a very modest way, he began plying his industry, doing all his work alone at first, and gradually established himself in a very successful manner. In later years he built a modern factory and dye plant, and at his death left a large and prosperous business concern, the good will of which alone was worth a considerable sum. The death of the senior Cosendai was the result of an explosion in the dye works. At that time he had in his employ twenty or more people, that number representing the expansion of the business since he started alone in a small shop.

Albert F. Cosendai, after getting a good schooling, entered his father's employ, and learned the art of dyeing in every phase. Since his father's death he has assumed command of the splendid establishment, and has enlarged it and expanded its activities in various ways. His progressive ideas have enabled him to establish branch houses in many of the more prominent centers of northeastern Michigan, and these all contribute to the prosperity of the Central concern. At the present time more than sixty people find steady and remunerative employment in the works.

Mr. Cosendai is an Independent in politics, and is strictly a home man, his only social and fraternal relations being with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken a Knight Templar and Shriner degree.

LOUIS J. PELLETIER, M. D. In composing a brief sketch of the career of one who has impressed himself by his gifts and talents upon the passing generation, one is pleased to find the all too rare union of high philanthropic ends with such practical qualities as have made him a successful practitioner of medicine and surgery. However rare may be such a combination of qualities, that they are not altogether incompatible is illustrated in the life of Dr. Louis J. Pelletier, of Ludington. As a resident of this city for more than a quarter of a century, he has been devoted to the best interests of his beloved calling, in which he has not alone attained distinction as a man of broad learning and high attainments, but as a sympathizer with the poor and unfortunate, whose friend he has ever been.

Doctor Pelletier was born in Canada, May 19, 1859, and is a son of John Baptiste and Adele Gagnon Pelletier. The father, born in Province of Quebec in 1831, there engaged in farming, becoming through his energy, thrift and perseverance the owner of a large and valuable property. He died in 1909, in the faith of the Catholic church, of which he and Mrs. Pelletier were lifelong members. Mr. Pelletier was a conservative in politics. Of his eight children, Louis J. was the third in order of birth.

Louis J. Pelletier attended a classical college at Rimouski for ten years, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, following which he entered Laval University, Canada, and in

1888 received his medical degree. He began practice at Ludington in 1889, and this has continued to be the scene of his labors and successes, his large practice being confined principally to this city. He has never ceased being a student, for each two or three years he has taken a post-graduate course, and at various times has attended colleges in London, Paris, New York, Chicago and Vienna, and whenever he can find the spare time he devotes it to study, research and investigation. Doctor Pelletier is widely known for his work among the poor, to whom he gives his services freely. It is his belief that the medical profession is for mankind and that its greatest problem is to secure honest and faithful performance of professional obligation; also that physicians are a body of organized men laboring for the good of humanity. He has not merely stated these as his opinions, but has practically gone forth to illustrate that he believes in them and is willing to prove his assertions practically.

Doctor Pelletier was married in 1893 to Mrs. Dr. Shortz, widow of a former prominent physician of Ludington, who assists him greatly in his medical, as well as his philanthropical work. They are consistent members of the Catholic church, and aside from the organizations of his profession, Doctor Pelletier belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He is a Republican, but has found no time to engage in politics, preferring to devote his entire attention to his calling.

WILLIAM JOHN McCRON. Proprietor of the Saginaw Publishing and Printing Company, Mr. McCron has had forty years' active experience in the printing and publishing business, began his apprenticeship when a boy in London, Ontario, was an expert at the trade of printer in the old days before the introduction of such modern machinery as linotypes, duplex presses and other facilities, and has succeeded because he has never stood still, has always been ready to adopt modern devices and adapt himself to them, and by careful management and shrewd control of his resources, has acquired the sole ownership of a business hardly second to any of its kind in northeast Michigan.

William John McCron was born in Ontario county, Ontario, March 24, 1856, a son of John and Lydia (Grant) McCron. Both parents were natives of Scotland. The father came to Ontario when a young unmarried man, and having been thoroughly trained to the trade of machinist, secured the position of master mechanic with the Grand Trunk Railroad. That was his position for a period of thirty years, during which time his home was in London, and he still resides in that city surrounded by many friends and enjoying the comforts of a long and prosperous career, being now ninety years of age. His wife is deceased. The elder McCron, during his early life in Scotland, was active in the Liberal party, and now takes an active part in the Reform party of Ontario. There were ten children, and William J. was the third.

Educated in the grammar and high schools of London, at the age of seventeen, he entered a printing shop and began learning the trade. His employment for a number of years was in the office of the London *Advertiser*, and for a total period of twenty years he was connected with that firm, for nine years holding the position of assistant manager. Mr. McCron came to Saginaw in 1891 to accept the place of manager for the Saginaw Printing and Publishing Company. He was elected treasurer of the company, and continued in that office during the life of the company. At the beginning there were twenty-two stockholders in the concern, but all of these have since sold their stock to Mr. McCron, who is now sole proprietor of the flourishing business. During his early years in connection with the Saginaw Company, Mr. McCron had only four

workmen under his supervision, but under his energetic administration, the business has increased many fold, and he now employs eighteen or more persons about the various departments of the business. The plant occupies forty-five hundred feet of floor space, and the establishment is equipped with the latest machinery for rapid and efficient press work, with a large and varied assortment of material for the job work, and linotypes also take care of a large mass of general composition. The business is largely devoted to the manufacture of blank books, linotype composition, general book publishing and job printing of the finer kind.

Mr. McCron is one of the leaders in the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church of Saginaw, being choir leader and an elder in the church. He is a prominent Mason, belongs to the Consistory, has taken thirty-two degrees, and also to the Shrine. His other fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also prominent in the St. Andrew Scottish Society, having served as president during 1893-97. Mr. McCron is a Republican in politics, and has often taken an active part in campaigns, as member of committees, and a vigorous party worker. His pleasant home is located at 602 South Warren Street.

REUBEN GOODRICH. The Goodrich family was founded in Michigan in the year preceding the admission of the State to the Union, and in the first and all succeeding generations in this commonwealth those who have borne the name have stood exponent of the best in character and achievement. Members of this old and honored family have played a large part in the development and upbuilding of the Wolverine State, and in earlier generations the same fine spirit was exemplified in older settled sections of our great republic, for the family name has been identified with the annals of American history since the middle of the seventeenth century. Hon. Reuben Goodrich was a man who left a benignant and enduring impression upon the history of Michigan, and consistency demands that in this publication be entered a brief tribute to his memory and a review of his career, the following record being gained largely from an appreciative newspaper article that was published at the time of his death, which occurred at his home, on Elmwood avenue, in Traverse City, on Sunday afternoon, January 8, 1899, when he was in his eightieth year. From an excellent genealogical record of the Goodrich family, prepared by S. V. Talcott, it is shown that the lineage traces back in America to John and Ensign William Goodrich, brothers who came from Bury St. Edmond's, England, and who, it is supposed, first settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, whence removal was made to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where John held lands in 1644 and Will held lands in 1666, as shown in the archives of that State. There is a tradition that John and William were orphans and came to this country with their mother's brother, William Stillman, this tradition also predicating that they settled first in the New Haven colony. Within the limitations of a sketch of this order it is, of course, impossible to enter data concerning the various generations of the family, but there are salient points that must be touched upon in noting the family association with Michigan history.

Reuben Goodrich was born in Clarence, Erie county, New York, on the 28th of June, 1819. He came of New England lineage, his English ancestors having settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut prior to 1650. In England the authentic records of the family extend back for nearly 900 years, many members of the family having been prominent in English history. Goodrich Castle, the old feudal home of the Goodrich race, still exists, though but a gray and ancient ruin, in the county of Hereford, near the border of Wales. Its origin may be traced to the times of the Norman conquest, when the Saxon Goodriches were a numerous and

influential family who, loyal to England and England's king, fought long and bravely for a hopeless cause and who, when the Norman conquest was effected, suffered forfeiture and confiscation of lands and home. As for Castle Goodrich itself, it is authentically told that in 1204 it was given by King John to William Earl Marshall to hold, and for the next 400 years was held by a long line of nobility. In the civil war between Charles I and parliament, in 1642, its possession was hotly contested by rival factions, and in 1647 it was ordered that "Goodrich Castle be totally disgarrisoned and abandoned," which order was executed, and the castle left in ruins, as they now appear, unchanged save through the ravages of time and decay.

In 1802 the father of Reuben Goodrich married and settled in what was then the western wilderness of central New York, his birth having occurred in Genesee county, that State. In 1835 his father and brothers purchased a tract of more than 1,100 acres of land in Genesee county, Michigan, and as pioneers they established their homes in the untrammelled wilderness of a territory that was soon thereafter to attain to the dignity of Statehood. The early development of Genesee county owed much to this family of six stalwart sons, and the New England father and mother endured all the hardships of the pioneer life of those early days. In 1845 Reuben and his elder brother, Enos, founded the village of Goodrich and built up a large mercantile and milling business. The name of the Goodrich Brothers was known throughout all that section of the country and their efforts had much to do with shaping its whole future. In an historical sketch written by Enos Goodrich and read at the family reunion held in May, 1886, are found many interesting data, and from the article are taken the following statements, with but slight paraphrase: "I will point to the general fact that the natural home of the Goodrichs is on the farm. Generally they have not shrunk from labor, however arduous. One peculiarity of the family, wherever found, is that they are home-makers. Rarely if ever was a descendant of Levi H. Goodrich known to live even for a single day in a rented house. Turn one of them loose in the deepest recesses of the wilderness, come back in three years, and what do you find? No ruined and deserted cabin, with rough boards over the shattered windows and with pathways choked with weeds higher than the door caps, but a home surrounded with the comforts of life. Their larders and cellars and granaries are stored with the necessities and comforts of life; their cattle are grazing in the valleys; and their harvest fields are waving on the hillsides. 'Home, sweet home' is a sentiment which they appreciate for themselves and transmit to their offspring. It is not strange that their isolated position, their self-reliance and their communion with nature begot an original way of thinking and an independence of spirit which so emphatically constitutes and dignifies the man. * * * Some of us have digressed from the pursuits of the farm long enough to build and operate mills and to take a hand in the affairs of the political world. One flouring mill and five saw mills have owed their existence to the efforts of my brother Reuben and myself. In remembering these enterprises we have this consolation to-day,—that if they have not made us very rich they have materially assisted in the upbuilding and improvement of the country. * * * Time rolled on, the country grew; slowly but steadily did the wilderness become a fruitful field, and the earth, in response to the pioneers' toil, began to give up her treasures with a bounteous hand. Long before the era of railroad construction in our section of Michigan Reuben and I had combined our limited means, our energies and our credits, and had built the Goodrich flouring mill. Reuben was the youngest of the six brothers and was thus about seventeen years of age at the time of the

family removal to the Territory of Michigan. Our milling enterprise was a gigantic undertaking for two such chaps as Reuben and myself, and nothing but the rashness of youth could have tolerated such a scheme. How we toiled in mill and store, on farm and in workshop, I have not time to tell. How we managed to establish a credit which was 'A No. 1' from Detroit to New York and Boston, is a problem which I can not solve today. But when upon our books were found the names of thousands of customers whose wants we were making superhuman efforts to supply, there came an evil day, a day never to be forgotten in the commercial history of our country. It was the crisis of 1857. Strong men bowed before the storm and old established houses crumbled before its breath. The earnings of twenty years of such toil of body and mind as no man can duplicate in a lifetime, were ruthlessly and irretrievably swept away. It was thus that the firm of E. & R. Goodrich was dissolved, and consigned Reuben to Grand Traverse and me to the wilds of Tuscola county."

In 1845 Enos and Reuben Goodrich founded the village of Goodrich, Genesee county, as previously stated, and they were the most influential citizens and business men of the town up to the time of the financial panic mentioned. In 1854 Reuben Goodrich was elected a member of the State senate, in which he served, with marked efficiency, for two years, as contemporary of such well known citizens as Austin Blair, George Jerome and O. D. Conger. The next two years he represented the First district of Genesee county in the house of representatives, incidentally taking an active part in electing Zachariah Chandler to his first term in the United States senate. In public affairs Mr. Goodrich exercised the same energy and discrimination that characterized his supervision of his own affairs. In those early days he had a great share in the battle over the disposal of the State swamp lands and aided largely in winning the victory for the new counties, as against the older settled counties in the southern part of the State. In the organization of new townships, the establishment of State roads, the disposal of the great grants of land which Congress had made to the State for railroad purposes, Mr. Goodrich was always on the side of the frontier settlers.

For twelve years Mr. Goodrich held the office of postmaster at Goodrich, besides being called to many local offices of public trust. In 1860 he removed with his family to Traverse City, and the following year he was appointed, by President Lincoln, receiver of the United States land office, but later was removed by President Johnson, for political reasons. Later he was reappointed, by President Grant, and he served in this office for a total of nine years. He was one of the three members of the State highway commission selected by the governor to prepare an amendment to the Michigan State constitution providing for a county road system, this amendment being adopted by the State legislature and also by popular vote at the State election in 1893. For twenty-three years Mr. Goodrich was highway commissioner of the township of Traverse; he served long and effectively as a member of the school board and was continuously retained as a member of the village council of Traverse City, as was he of the council after the incorporation as a city. In the later years of his life he gave his attention largely to the real estate business and lumbering, and he platted several additions to Traverse City. Advancing years did not seem to dull his business capacities, and he was active in the supervision of his multitudinous affairs until his final illness, which was of about four weeks' duration. The entire community manifested a deep sense of personal loss and bereavement when this noble and venerable citizen passed from the stage of life's mortal endeavors,

and he left to the world the priceless heritage of a good name as well as a record of worthy achievement and kindly deeds.

On New Year's day of the year 1857 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Goodrich to Miss Elizabeth J. Eastman, who likewise represented fine old New England stock and who proved his devoted companion and helpmeet for nearly half a century, the gracious bonds being severed only when the husband had been called to the life eternal. Of this union were born four children, two of whom are living, the loving mother having continued to reside in Traverse City until her death. The surviving children are: Clara E., who is the wife of Charles B. Atwood, a prominent insurance man of Los Angeles, California; and Frank R., who resides in Traverse City, and who is individually mentioned on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Atwood have two children,—Clarence, who was graduated in Leland Stanford, Jr., University and also in the law school of Yale University, he being now a representative member of the bar of San Francisco, California; and Mary Emily, who is the wife of Earl Josef Brank, an architect by profession and a resident of Monrovia, California. Mary E. Goodrich, younger daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth J. Goodrich, was for many years an attache of the office of the auditor general of Michigan, in the city of Lansing, and her death resulted from an attack of pneumonia. Charles E. Goodrich was a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, and connected with the United States mail service at the time of his death.

FRANK R. GOODRICH. A scion of a family whose name has been prominently and worthily linked with the history of Michigan since the territorial days, Frank R. Goodrich is one of the representative citizens of Traverse City and is a son of the late Hon. Reuben Goodrich, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this publication, so that further review of the family history is not demanded at this juncture.

Frank R. Goodrich was born at Goodrich, Genesee county, Michigan, a town of which his father was one of the founders, and the date of his nativity was August 16, 1857, so that he was about three years of age at the time of the family removal to Traverse City. He has had a wide and varied experience in connection with the industrial and civic development of this section of the State, and achieved special prowess and reputation in connection with his activities as a lumberman, his venerable uncle, the late Enos Goodrich, having uttered the following pertinent statement at a noteworthy family reunion held in 1885: "Did space permit the insertion of the rough-and-tumble experiences of Frank Goodrich in Muskegon log driving and lumber-camp life, the recital would rival in interest the adventures of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky, or David Crockett on the head of the Cumberland." Reared under the conditions that obtained at the height of the great lumber industry of Northern Michigan, Mr. Goodrich naturally became inspired with the spirit that was much in evidence, and preferred life in the woods to the prosecution of a collegiate course, his early educational training having been obtained in the primitive schools of the pioneer days in Grand Traverse county, and this having been supplemented by a course in the Benzonia Business College, at Benzonia, Benzie county. He initiated his independent career in the sturdy and hazardous role of a "lumber jack," and he continued to be identified with the operations of the great logging camps of Northern Michigan until the supply of timber had been virtually exhausted and the stirring labors and incidents of the early days had become but memories. Of fine physique and great muscular power, matured through his herculean labors in connection with lumbering operations, Mr. Goodrich was given charge of the work of a corps of forty men in one of his

father's lumber camps when he was but eighteen years of age. At the age of twenty-one he was the "walking boss" of a force of more than one hundred and fifty men, in the employ of the Corning Canal Company, in the service of which corporation he continued for eleven years, within which period he had charge of the breaking of roadways and gained familiarity with all other details of the logging industry and the manufacturing of lumber. It may consistently be said that he blazed a trail across and up and down the great lumber forests of Northern Michigan, and he incidentally gained reputation as one of the ablest managers of large forces of men that the lumber industry could claim in the days of its greatest activities in this section of the State. He commanded the rough but sincere affection of his men, maintained strict discipline but was always considerate and generous, with deep appreciation of the intrinsic worth of character often concealed under coarse exteriors, and his splendid physical powers, coupled with courage and daring, made him a favorite in the fastnesses of the lumber camps and the perils of the river drives of logs. Only those who have had similar experience can fully understand the finesse and resourcefulness demanded in the directing of the labors of men of the staunch type of the old-time lumber camps.

Upon the death of his distinguished and honored father, in 1899, Mr. Goodrich became the administrator of the large family estate, a part of which is the fine Goodrich farm, a considerable portion of which is now within the city limits of Traverse City. He has shown much ability in his real estate operations, and, handling the property of his father's estate, he has wielded potent influence in the development and upbuilding of the western part of Traverse City, where he has platted several subdivisions and successfully carried forward the constructive enterprise initiated by his father. For four years Mr. Goodrich served as mayor pro tem of Traverse City, and he has also given effective service as a member of the municipal board of public works, the while showing a loyal interest in all that touches the civic and material welfare of the city and county that have so long represented his home and in which his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

The political proclivities of Mr. Goodrich are indicated by the allegiance which he accords to the Republican party, and in the Masonic fraternity he has received the Knights Templar degree, besides being affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He attends and gives generous support to the Congregational church, of which his wife is a devoted member, besides which she is a member of the Ladies' Library Club, past matron of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, which she has represented in the grand chapter of the State, and is a leader in the best social activities of her home city. Mr. Goodrich is affiliated also with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the lodge and uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias.

On the 13th of February, 1902, Mr. Goodrich wedded, at Boyne Falls, Charlevoix county, Miss Myrtie Thompson, who was born at Millington, Tuscola county, and who is a daughter of George C. and Carrie (Van Wormer) Thompson. Her father, who is now deceased, served as postmaster at Millington, under the administration of President Cleveland, and for eight years was a member of the board of supervisors of Tuscola county, where he was a citizen of prominence and influence. He was a Knight Templar Mason. Mrs. Thompson, who is also deceased, was a representative of one of the leading pioneer families of Tuscola county.

AUGUST CELESTINE MELZE. Many years ago Mr. Melze was in the real estate business. He and Charles V. Johnson owned the tract of land on which the town of Merrill was platted by them, and jointly they supervised all the work connected with the clearing out of the streets, and he was also a merchant in that community. For twenty years Mr. Melze has been prominently identified with the larger mercantile enterprise of the city of Saginaw, and is now at the head of the Melze-Alderton Shoe Company, wholesale jobbers in shoes and rubbers, and one of the largest wholesale shoe companies in the state of Michigan.

August Celestine Melze was born in Stark county, Ohio, six miles from President McKinley's home in Canton. The date of his birth was October 12, 1851. His parents, Pierre and Louise (Prenot) Melze, were natives of France, and early in the forties settled in Stark county, Ohio. The father was a cooper by trade, manufactured barrels and did an extensive business in that line at Louisville, in Stark county, Ohio. In 1866 he brought the family to Michigan, locating near St. Johns, but one year later moved to Chesaning, Michigan, where he and his son, August, worked in a hoop factory. There the father continued until his retirement, and the last years of his life were spent at ease and in comfort in the village of Merrill, where he passed away when eighty-one years of age. His wife also ended her days in Merrill, and both lie interred in the cemetery at Hemlock. There were four children, the other three being mentioned as follows: Emil Melze, who went to the front as a Union soldier, was lieutenant of a company, and received wounds in the battle of Gettysburg that caused his death four days later; Dr. Louis Melze, for some years practiced medicine in Saginaw, later reached a prominent place in his profession in Chicago, where he died in 1906, after a long illness; Elise is the wife of Peter L. Perkins of Merrill.

August C. Melze received his early training in the parochial Catholic schools of Stark county, Ohio. He was fourteen years old when the family moved to Michigan. Soon afterwards his attention was directed to the real estate business, and he became owner of considerable land in Saginaw county, including the site upon which he located and laid out the town of Merrill. This little village is on the Pere Marquette Railroad, on the Grand Rapids Division. Mr. Melze established the first store in that town, cleared off the woods and laid out the streets, was instrumental in organizing the first bank, and more than any other individual gave his efforts in a public-spirited manner toward the upbuilding of that community. His business relations and residence in the town continued until 1892, in which year he moved to Saginaw and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Mr. Melze organized the firm of Melze, Smart & Company, but in 1895 sold out his interests and again resumed the real estate business. In 1896, Mr. Melze became manager of the Waldron, Alderton Company, and then bought the Waldron interests, and has since been active head of the Melze, Alderton Shoe Company. This business has been increased materially under his management, and at the present time the stock requires twenty thousand feet of floor space and steady employment is given to seventeen office people and salesmen. Their traveling representatives cover the entire southern peninsula of Michigan.

Mr. Melze is a director of the Commercial National Bank of Saginaw. Since 1907, the year in which it was organized, he has been an active member and treasurer of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association of Saginaw. This association is made up entirely of wholesale merchants and manufacturers, and has been very active and influential in bringing in new industries and also in fostering the welfare of local business already established, and the general interests of the city.

In the fall of 1875, Mr. Melze married Miss Margaret Murphy, who was born in Ohio. They have one child, Nellie Louise Melze, who married Harry P. Baker of Saginaw. Mr. Melze enjoys his vacations with his wife and friends in extended automobile tours. In his private character he possesses a kindly, genial nature, and is in the best sense of the term, a man of broad and liberal views.

NELSON BROTHERS COMPANY. This is now one of the large and industrial concerns of Saginaw, and the output of gasoline engines, pump machinery, and feed grinders is known to the trade not only in this country, but in various foreign markets, and the reputation of their machinery has been held up to the strictest standards, and has stood the most rigid tests of efficiency, wherever used. The Nelson Brothers co-partnership has been a very prosperous enterprise, such as few concerns in the state of Michigan can equal. A few years ago they started in a very small way, and at the present time the annual volume of business will run between a quarter and a third of a million dollars a year. The three partners are Clarence A., Harry B. and Clinton J. Nelson.

These are all sons of Clinton and Harriet (Boughton) Nelson. Both parents were born in Clinton county, Michigan, and the father, who was born in 1852, has prospered and become one of the foremost land owners and citizens of Gratiot county, where he owns extensive tracts of land, and is highly regarded as a citizen and business man. When he was twenty-five years of age he started on his own account as a farmer, moving to Gratiot county, and as he gradually got ahead in this world, all his profits were reinvested in land, and a number of years ago, he ranked as one of the largest landed proprietors in that county. During recent years, all his time has been devoted to the management of his real estate interests. His home is in Alma in Gratiot county.

His wife died several years ago. There were thirteen children and two of these are deceased, the living being mentioned as follows: Burton E., who lives at Alma, and is a farmer of Gratiot county; Clarence A., Harry B., and Clinton J., all members of the firm of Nelson Brothers at Saginaw; Lulu B., wife of William Fowler, of Sumner, Michigan; Ora D., wife of William Bacon, of St. Johns, Michigan; Floyd, a farmer near Alma; Lyle S., a farmer at Alma; Ivan J., a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; Fern A. and Nellie M., who live at home with their father.

Harry B. Nelson was the first of the sons to turn from farming into manufacturing, and that was in the fall of 1908. He bought an old established machine shop at Alma, long conducted under the name of J. M. Monhigal & Company. A year later he was joined by his brother, Clarence, and during that second year they started the manufacture of pumping machinery. It was a very small output at first, and after proving themselves successful in one line they added the manufacture of gasoline engines. They soon became convinced that Saginaw was a most eligible place for their business, not only for its superior railroad facilities, but for the general industrial situation. In 1911, the two brothers were joined by their brother, Clinton, and in December of the same year, they bought several acres of land at Morse and Owen Streets, upon which they built a modern brick plant, up to date in every respect from a sanitary and factory standpoint, installed the latest improved machinery, and there their business has been steadily prospering from its inauguration. Five mechanics were first employed in their factory, only three or four years ago, and at the present time their force numbers more than one hundred workmen, the greater number of whom are skilled laborers. Besides the manufacture of gasoline engines, and pumping machinery, they

put out a general line of feed grinding machines. At the present time a greater part of their product has been successfully placed on the foreign market, and various parts of the world. Four traveling representatives cover the general trade, and one for the jobbing trade. The states of Ohio and Michigan are exceptionally well covered by the Nelson machines. A few thousand dollars would have covered the aggregate of business during the first year, and in 1913, their gross sales amounted to between two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and three hundred thousand dollars.

Clarence Nelson, the oldest of the three partners, was born April 23, 1880, was educated in the grammar and high schools, and also in a commercial college, and by his marriage to Miss Olive Church, a native of Gratiot county and a daughter of Frank Church, there are six children, as follows: Thelma, Irene, Ronald, Earl, and Helen and Hazel, twins. Harry B. Nelson, the second in age, was born May 9, 1882, received educational advantages similar to those of his brother, and in 1902 married Miss Cora Rowley, of Gratiot county, a daughter of Frank Rowley. They have one daughter, Ruth Nelson.

Clinton J. Nelson, the youngest of the firm, was born October 11, 1883, and is a lawyer by training, having graduated B. A. from the University of Michigan in the class of 1909, and having taken his degree in the law department in 1911. Clinton Nelson married Miss Harriet Bailey, who was born in Livingston county, Michigan, a daughter of James Bailey. To this marriage has been born one daughter, Myra.

The brothers are all Progressive Republicans in politics, and likewise most progressive business men, their enterprise in this industrial field characterizing their relations with the general community.

WILLIAM T. HOEY. A life-long resident of Michigan, and a native of Alpena, where his business interests are now chiefly centered, William T. Hoey is a graduate from that rugged school of the lumber industry, and since his earlier experiences under some of the most capable kings of that business he has attained an independent position as a manufacturer and dealer. The people of Alpena also esteem Mr. Hoey as a leader and a man whose career and influence has had a valuable share in community welfare.

William T. Hoey was born in Alpena September 3, 1875, a son of William J. and Constance (Jermain) Hoey. There were four children in the family. The father came to Michigan in 1864 and enlisted in one of the Michigan regiments during the closing months of the war. William T. Hoey had only such education as was supplied by the grammar schools of Alpena, and when ready to take up the serious responsibilities of life found employment as a laborer in the lumber woods and in the saw mills. At the age of eighteen he took employment with J. A. Widner, and subsequently became a manager with the great lumber enterprise conducted by Ed Ayer of Chicago. He rose to responsibilities of an executive office with that firm, and after some years engaged in business with W. H. Sanborn, and was subsequently taken into partnership. Later Riebeneck, Sanborn & Hoey organized the American Cedar & Lumber Company. Mr. Hoey was president of that concern, but three years later drew out to establish himself independently, and has since carried on an extensive business with headquarters at Alpena under the name of the Western Cedar & Lumber Company.

William T. Hoey was married to Florence Masters, daughter of William and Amelia (Bradford) Masters. They became the parents of eight children, seven daughters and one son, one of whom is now deceased. Mrs. Hoey died December 22, 1913. Mr. Hoey is a member of the Epis-



W. D. Hony

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copal church, has fraternal affiliations with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics is a staunch Republican.

RICHARD JONES. Prominent among the energetic and enterprising men who have been influential in developing and advancing the extensive lumber interests of Northern Michigan is Richard Jones, of Saint Ignace, head of the Jones & Kerry Lumber Company. Beginning life for himself when very young, and under adverse circumstances, his father having been an invalid for nineteen years, he helped support the family with his meagre wages, but through persevering industry, careful management and unflinching zeal, he has steadily worked his way upward, until now he is a power in the industrial and commercial life of the community in which he lives. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1859, but was reared in Michigan. His father, Alexander Jones, a retired farmer, living in Flint, Michigan, married Maria Hobbs, whose death occurred in 1901. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom have passed to the life beyond.

The second child in succession of birth of the parental household, Richard Jones received limited educational advantages, attending a country school three months, only, his help being needed on the home farm, owing to the illness of his father. He was a great reader, however, and through home study in the evenings he obtained a practical knowledge of books. Going to Sanilac county in 1878, Mr. Jones was there employed in a sawmill for six years, during which time he saved but little money, much of his earnings being sent to his parents. In 1885, shortly after his marriage, Mr. Jones located at Gladstone, Michigan, then known as Sander's Point, becoming a pioneer settler of that place. Clearing a tract of timber, he erected a sawmill, and began the manufacture of lumber on a small scale. Unforeseen difficulties arising, Mr. Jones, at the end of three years, migrated with his family to Asheville, North Carolina, to begin life for himself once more, and there for a year filed band saws for the French Broad Lumber Company. Returning then to Michigan, he took up his residence in Bay City, accepting a position as traveling salesman for Emerson, Smith & Company, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, manufacturers of saws and mill supplies, being an old and well-known firm, his territory embracing all of the country east of the Mississippi between the Great Lakes and the Gulf. As a salesman he was very successful and popular, earning the good will of both his employers and his customers.

From 1896 until 1900 Mr. Jones spent his time in trying to promote patents which he held. In 1901 he entered the employ of the Lake Superior Corps of the Cargue Syndicate, and at Soo built a large sawmill for the Algoma Lumber Company, subsidiary to the Lake Superior Corps. The ensuing four years Mr. Jones had the management of the Company's affairs at that place, having in his employ four hundred and fifty men. Going to Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1906, he became general manager of the American Lumber Company, of New Jersey, the largest lumber concern in the Southwest at that time, in his work giving employment to eleven hundred men, and specializing in Mexican white pine. The company's mill yards covered one hundred and ten acres, and they owned 112,000 acres of timber land, with an estimated cut of 1,500,000,000 feet. Mr. Jones was a large stockholder in that firm, but at the end of a year resigned his position as general manager, and disposed of his interests in the concern.

Returning to Michigan, Mr. Jones was engaged in the lumber business at Bay City for about a year, and then, in 1907, removed to Saint Ignace, and built the mill which he now owns. He subsequently organized a stock

company, capitalizing it at \$75,000, under the name of the Jones & Kerry Lumber Company, with the following named officers: President, Richard Jones; vice-president, R. Hanson; secretary and treasurer, Charles T. Kerry. This plant covers an area of sixty acres, and has a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber, 30,000 laths, and 40,000 shingles, and employs one hundred and twenty men. The firm has large holdings of lumber, with twelve years' supply back of them, it being mostly hardwood, with hemlock, and some pine. Mr. Jones is general manager of the entire business of the company, and is also a director of the Carp River Boom Company.

Fraternally Mr. Jones is a member of Bay City Lodge No. 129, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Sault Ste Marie Chapter, No. 102, Royal Arch Masons; of Cheboygan Commandery No. 50, Knights Templar, which he helped organize; and of Saginaw Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with other fraternal organizations, in each of which he takes much interest.

OTTO HARNISCH. Of one of the most prominent and earliest pioneer families in the Saginaw Valley, Otto Harnisch in the third generation of the family residence has increased the distinctions of the name by his organization of the Valley Stove & Range Company, the largest jobbing concern of its kind in the state, of which he is practically the founder and leading spirit. The career of Mr. Harnisch may be said to have begun in the days when he was getting three dollars at the end of a six-day period of hard labor, and his advancement has always depended upon his ability to work hard and effectively rather than upon any influence or fortunate circumstance.

Otto Harnisch was born in Saginaw, March 18, 1870. His parents were Frederick C. and Louise (Schade) Harnisch. They were both born in Germany. Grandfather Frederick Schade was one of the pioneers in the Saginaw Valley, having located there before even the village days of Saginaw city. He was the first harness maker to establish a shop in what is now the city of Saginaw. His little place of business was a building set up on piles at one of the points that is now a center of the business district. Grandfather Harnisch was much more than a mere tradesman, and took a prominent part in the early civic activities of Saginaw. His son, Frederick, served as the first fire chief of the Saginaw Volunteer Department, and in recognition of his efficient services in their behalf the merchants and citizens, a number of years ago, presented him with a beautiful solid silver horn, with his name engraved upon it. That horn is now one of the prized possessions of Otto Harnisch. Frederick C. Harnisch, father of Otto, was one of the first to engage in the manufacture of cigars in Saginaw, and for a number of years had the largest factory of that kind in the city. He was one of the charter members of the Germania society, and active in the Arbeiter Verein. The mother of Otto Harnisch still lives in the old homestead in Saginaw. All the family have been members of the German Lutheran church, from the time of their settlement and the organization of that denomination in Saginaw. There were two children, and the other son is Frederick Harnisch, a resident of Detroit.

Otto Harnisch grew up in Saginaw, was a student of the public schools, and when sixteen years old entered the employ of the Morley Brothers Hardware Company, they being the leading merchants of their line in the city. His wages at the start were hardly sufficient to pay his living expenses. He possessed certain qualifications which soon made him valuable to the concern and his efficiency may be best judged by the fact that he continued with Morley Brothers for twenty-one years, and

for five years had charge of their stove and range department and for eleven years was a traveling representative, specializing in the distribution and sale of stoves and ranges throughout the entire state of Michigan. In 1907 Mr. Harnisch was offered as manufacturer's agent, several of the leading lines which he had sold for so many years, and accepted the factory output as a jobber. Thus was organized and came into successful existence the Valley Stove & Range Company. Mr. Harnisch took the leading and controlling interest in the concern, and has since built up the largest jobbing concern of its kind in Saginaw. This business is in many ways an important factor in the general prosperity of Saginaw, since as a wholesale distributing concern, it has linked the city with scores of other places in northern Michigan, and there are hundreds of towns which now look to Saginaw for their point of supply for the hardware goods, especially stoves and ranges. The company's plant is located at the intersection of River and Hess Streets, where excellent shipping facilities are afforded. They handle immense quantities of stoves, ranges, furnaces, gas and gasoline stoves, and more than twenty-five thousand of their make of Model ranges and Queen heating stoves have been shipped from the Saginaw Valley, and more than five thousand of these stoves are in use in Saginaw homes. Such an enterprise is a splendid tribute to the business integrity and industry of Otto Harnisch.

Mr. Harnisch since a boy of eighteen years has been a member of the Royal League, and for four years was honored with the office of Prelate. His affiliation is also found with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

MARSHALL R. MORDEN, M. D. A worthy representative of the medical profession in Michigan is Dr. Marshall R. Morden, who began practice at Adrian in 1875, and through nearly forty years of successful professional work, has dignified his calling by his earnest life and labor, and has won a prestige by which he well merits recognition among the representatives of Michigan medical fraternity.

Dr. Morden is a Canadian by birth, and was the first of the family to come to Michigan, though he was subsequently followed by two brothers. He was born at Bay Quinte, near Belleville, Ontario, August 12, 1844. His parents were John H. and Mary (Mason) Morden, both of whom were natives of Bay Quinte, the father born in 1804, and died in 1877, and the mother born in 1813, and died in 1893. His father was a farmer and fruit grower, and did fairly well in a business way, and offered his children a good home and gave them fair educational opportunities. There were ten children, named as follows: Mahala, Carolina, Lucy, Benson, Lucretia, Marshall R., Lenora, Samuel, Edwin, and Walter.

Dr. Morden grew up in his native locality, attended the schools of Belleville, and later Albert College. Some years after attaining to man's estate, he determined upon the medical profession as his future work, and bent all his efforts toward his proper equipment for that calling. In 1871, Dr. Morden graduated M. D. from the then Medical School of the University of Michigan, and immediately after graduating located for practice at Somerset, in Hillsdale county. Four and a half-years later he moved to Adrian, and has since enjoyed the better rewards and honors of a long professional career. Dr. Morden is a Democrat, a member of the Unitarian church, and has very strong views on the temperance question. For recreation he enjoys gardening, calls himself a crank on the subject, and has a reputation at Adrian as being one of the most successful producers of the varied crops of the garden, and it is not only a pleasure but a source of domestic food supply.

At Bay Quinte, Ontario, July 15, 1871, Dr. Morden married Sarah

Jane Terrill, a daughter of Esli Terrill, a farmer of Bay Quinte neighborhood. Dr. Morden and wife have two children, Esli T. and Edwin J. Edwin J. Morden is a musician at Adrian, and by his marriage to Winifred Teachout has one child, Gwendolyn.

Esli T. Morden, son of Dr. Marshall, has followed in the footsteps of his father, and is now one of the best specialists and general practitioners in Lenawee county. He graduated in medicine from the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery in Detroit, in 1901, spent a part of the following year in post-graduate work at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, and in 1902 entered active practice at Adrian, being now associated with his father. He belongs to the Lenawee County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and for the past four years has been secretary of the Adrian Society for the study and prevention of tuberculosis. He was also secretary for one year of the Northern Tri-State Medical Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with his family attends the Methodist Protestant church. Dr. Esli T. Morden married at Adrian October 18, 1905, Miss Florence Swift, a daughter of I. W. Swift, an Adrian grocer.

CHARLES CARLETON JENKS. Now president of the Michigan Savings Bank and president of the Security Trust Company of Detroit, and identified with other financial and industrial concerns, Mr. Jenks began his career forty years ago as a bookkeeper, was for some years connected with the iron manufacturing and hardware trade and has made a reputation as one of the successful business men of the state.

Charles Carleton Jenks was born at St. Clair, Michigan, August 24, 1854. His father was an early Michigan settler, prominent in educational affairs and also as a merchant, lumberman and citizen. His father was the late Hon. Bela W. Jenks, who was born at Crown Point, Essex county, New York, June 6, 1824, a son of Jeremiah W. and Hester Jenks. Bela W. Jenks was educated in the common schools of Crown Point, in the Ferrisburg Academy and in the Shelburn Academy in Vermont, and also at the New York State Normal School in Albany. Possessing unusual scholarship and thorough training in educational affairs, he came to Michigan in 1848, settling in St. Clair county, and establishing a select school which he personally conducted for a number of years, and which furnished superior advantages to hundreds of the youth of that time. In 1853 he joined his younger brother, Robert H., in merchandising at St. Clair, a partnership that existed about ten years. In 1867 they invested in timber tracts along the Saginaw valley, and for many years were conspicuous operators in the lumber industry of that section. Meanwhile Mr. Jenks invested largely in St. Clair county real estate and also became the owner of a large amount of property in the city of St. Clair. In 1869 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Michigan State Senate for the Twenty-fourth District, and by reelection in 1871 served two terms. While his public service was of a varied and public spirited character in all its relations, he was particularly interested in the cause of education, and was the first director of the Union School in St. Clair and for a number of years a member of the city board of education. In 1881 Governor Jerome appointed him to fill a vacancy on the Michigan State Board of Education, and in 1882 he was regularly elected member of that board for the term of six years. On November 3, 1853, Bela W. Jenks married Sarah Carleton of Granville, New York.

Charles C. Jenks spent most of his youth in St. Clair, attended the grammar and high schools of that city and finished his education in the Fort Edward Academy of New York. Locating in Detroit in 1875, he

found work as bookkeeper with the old Wyandotte Rolling Mills, and later that company made him salesman for its products. He continued representing the firm under its original title and also under its successors, the Eureka Iron Company. In 1887, after twelve years of active experience in the iron industry, Mr. Jenks became a member of the firm of Fletcher, Jenks & Company, wholesale hardware merchants, and was in that business five years. Mr. Jenks in 1904 became one of the organizers of the manufacturing firm of Jenks & Muir, under the name Jenks & Muir Manufacturing Company. He is still president of that important concern. Mr. Jenks is president of the Newland Hat Company, president of the Michigan Savings Bank and the Security Trust Company, and president of the Commercial and Savings Bank of St. Clair, his old home.

He has membership in the Detroit Board of Commerce, and the following clubs: Detroit, Detroit Country and Detroit Athletic. On November 5, 1879, occurred his marriage in Detroit to Miss Christena Strachan, and their two children are Irene S. and Eloise C.

GEORGE WAYNE SYMES. For a period of thirty-five years the Symes family has been closely identified with those activities which constitute the business and civic life of a community, and which in the aggregate have made Shiawassee one of the most progressive counties of central Michigan. The late Edward Symes, whose remarkable enterprise in business affairs is now continued by his two sons, was the pioneer lumber man of Bancroft, and may be justly called one of the builders of that prosperous little city. He located there when it was nothing more than a country settlement, and gave his influence and energy to every subsequent phase of its improvements.

Edward Symes was born in Milan, Ohio, and his wife whose maiden name was Mary Kline, was a native of the same vicinity. Edward Symes came to Michigan in early life, located at St. Charles in Saginaw county, where he became identified with lumbering. Two years later he returned to Ohio to get married, and then brought his young bride to St. Charles, and thenceforward for a number of years was one of the leaders in business affairs at that place. He formed a co-partnership with his brothers, Frank J. and George B. Symes, and Symes Brothers Lumber Company was one of the largest and most extensive in its operation in the Saginaw Valley. In 1878 the company established lumber yards at Bancroft and Durand. The brother George was the first to retire from the firm and the two remaining brothers then established saw mills at McBain, and continued actively in business until the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent.

Edward Symes retained the lumber yard while Frank directed the operation of the mills. In 1904 Edward Symes sold out the lumber yards in Durand, and thereafter devoted his entire time and attention to the lumber and coal business at Bancroft. In the death of Edward Symes, which occurred at Bancroft, March 26, 1911, the community lost one of its ablest business leaders and citizens. Bancroft had been only recently established when his firm opened a lumber yard there in 1878, and from that time until his death, his name was always associated with practically every movement for the upbuilding of the locality. His large estate at the time of his death included two fine farms in Saginaw county close to the village of St. Charles, besides a pleasant home and valuable business property in Bancroft. His widow now occupies the old home in Bancroft. Edward Symes and wife had two sons, the older being Louis Kline Symes.

George W. Symes, the younger son was born in Bancroft, Michigan, August 10, 1887. His training for life was unusually thorough both as

to school equipment and early associations and experience in practical affairs. From the grammar and high schools of Bancroft, he was for two years a student in the agricultural college of Lansing. During his school days, and afterwards he was closely associated with his father, and thus gained a thorough knowledge of the lumber and coal business, so that he was thoroughly equipped to take charge of the business and estate at the time of his father's death.

Mr. George W. Symes in October, 1910, married Miss Mildred Conley of Oakland county, Michigan. They occupy one of the pleasant homes of Bancroft, and fraternally Mr. Symes is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His recreations are chiefly hunting and fishing. In politics he is a Republican voter.

AMOS O. WHITE. A position of world-won leadership in business and civic affairs is that of Amos O. White of Fremont. Mr. White was born on a farm in Walker township, Kent county, Michigan, on January 8th, 1848. His great-grandfather, Henry White, was a soldier under Washington for seven years in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Samuel White, was born in Kinderhook, near Tarrytown, New York, on April 1st, 1787. He lived in Otsego county, New York, and moved from there to Canada, where he operated a flouring mill. In 1836 he emigrated to Walker township, Kent county, where he took up land which is now a part of the City of Grand Rapids, and lived there till his death on March 4th, 1873. One of his sons, Charles, was a soldier in the Mexican War, and the youngest son, Samuel, served as a captain in the war of the Rebellion. The latter is still living in Grand Rapids, Michigan, at the age of eighty-four. Abel Ford, the maternal grandfather of Amos O. White, came from his birthplace of Vergennes, Vermont, to Kent county as one of the early pioneers, and died near Grand Rapids at an advanced age.

The parents of Amos O. White were Milo and Mercy (Ford) White, the former being born at Preble, Otsego county, New York, January 1, 1816, and the latter in Vergennes, Vermont, August 24, 1815. They were married in Canada on January 31, 1838, and shortly afterwards came to Michigan, where they located in the wilderness of Walker township, Kent county, and cleared and developed a farm on which they lived till January, 1865. In that year they moved to Ashland township, Newaygo county, and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which had been awarded to his brother, Charles, for services in the Mexican War. Part of this tract with its original forest is now owned by A. O. White.

There were nine children in the family of the parents, Amos O. being fifth in order of birth. Three are still living, viz.: Sophronia M., who married Albert L. Russell and resides at Long Beach, California; and Violetta P., who married George Rosewarne and lives at Grant, Michigan. The parents were members of the Methodist Church and the father took a considerable interest in Republican politics and in local affairs, and served as supervisor of Walker township in Kent county for fourteen years when that locality was overwhelmingly Democratic.

Amos O. White attended the common schools of Grand Rapids and finished his education in the high school of that city and in Newaygo. At the beginning of his successful career he taught school for four years in Newaygo and Muskegon counties.

In the fall of 1878, soon after his marriage, he located at Fremont, Michigan, where he has since continuously resided. Here he opened an office as representative of fire and life insurance companies, and in that



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field his success has been pre-eminent. He solicited the majority of the capital stock of the Patron's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Newaygo, Muskegon and Oceana counties, a farmers' mutual, and has had charge of the company since 1879, and the success of the company has chiefly been due to his efforts. He is secretary-treasurer of the company, which has grown under his management from \$100,000 of insurance at risk to over \$9,000,000 at the present time. Mr. White has also been president of the State Association of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies for several years, having previously served as secretary and treasurer of that organization.

Since coming to Fremont, Mr. White has held various township and village offices, among them being township clerk, treasurer and justice of the peace, which latter office he held for twenty-four years continuously. He also served as village trustee and village president.

In the field of education, Mr. White has always taken an active interest, and for years served as a member of the school board at Fremont. He was largely instrumental in bringing the Fremont schools to their present high standard.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. White is president of the Fremont State Bank and assisted in its organization. He also organized and is a director in the Grant State Bank, at Grant, Michigan.

Since 1880, Mr. White has, with the exception of one year, served as treasurer for the different Masonic bodies of Fremont. He is a member of Pilgrim Lodge, No. 180, F. & A. M.; Fremont Chapter No. 131, R. A. M.; Fremont Council No. 76, R. & S. M.; Muskegon Commandery No. 22, K. T.; Dewitt Clinton Consistory, thirty-second degree, A. A. S. R. M. with its subordinate degrees; Saladin Temple A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Magnolia Chapter No. 70, O. E. S.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. White has attended every national convention of his party for the last twenty-four years, was an elector on the second Bryan ticket, and has been a delegate or an alternate at Democratic conventions for the past sixteen years. Mr. White, through his business energy and success for a number of years enjoyed liberal means, and has used it for extended travel, having visited nearly all the countries of the world.

On October 1st, 1878, he was married to Ida M., daughter of Sullivan and Mary C. (Sheldon) Armstrong, who were early pioneers of Michigan. The father was born in Riga, Monroe county, New York, March 3rd, 1821. When six years old he came with his parents and settled at Wall Lake, Michigan. His father dying the next year, the mother returned to New York, where Sullivan lived until of age. He then came to Kent county, Michigan, and took up land in Wright township. On December 4th, 1844, he married Mary C., daughter of George and Sarah M. (Davis) Sheldon, who were among the earliest settlers of Grand Rapids, coming from Wilson, N. Y., in 1837, where Mary C. was born on October 1st, 1827. After living eight years in Wright and Walker townships in Kent county, Mr. Armstrong moved his family to Ashland township, Newaygo county, in the fall of 1852. He was the third settler in this township, which was then a dense wilderness. Mr. Armstrong lived to see it all cleared and made to blossom as the rose. Six years before his death he sold his farm and moved to Fremont, where he died January 30th, 1890. Mrs. Armstrong died January 12th, 1911.

Mrs. Ida M. White was born in Ashland March 22d, 1856, from a long line of Puritan ancestors on both sides, being a direct descendant of William Brewster of the Mayflower on her maternal side.

Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of three children: Milo A., born December 6th, 1879, who graduated from the Ferris Institute and also

from the literary and law courses in the University of Michigan, and has been in the practice of law at Fremont, Michigan, since 1904, enjoying a successful position in the local bar; he is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and also a member of the same Masonic bodies as his father; Annie L., born February 21st, 1882, the second child, graduated from the Musical Department of the University of Michigan, was a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, and married Warren E. Emley, who is employed in the government Bureau of Standards at Pittsburgh; Mary L., born November 28, 1886, was a student at Ypsilanti Normal and graduated from the Literary Department of the University of Michigan and married George H. Brown, who is also employed in the government Bureau of Standards at Pittsburgh.

JOHN WENDELL ANDERSON. One of Detroit's prominent lawyers is John Wendell Anderson, who for over twenty years has practiced his profession in the Moffatt Building, and who as an individual and in association with other well known members of the local bar has enjoyed some of the best distinctions and rewards of the profession.

A Wisconsin man by birth, John W. Anderson was born at La Crosse, September 25, 1868, the son of Hon. Wendel A. Anderson, M. D., and Susan M. (Small) Anderson. He received his early education in the ward and high public schools of La Crosse and then entered Cornell University. Here he took a special course in history and political economy complemented by a course of lectures at McGill University in Montreal, at the conclusion of which he entered the law department of the University of Michigan from which, with the degree of LL. B., he graduated with the class of 1890. Admitted to the bar in the same year he forthwith began his practice in Detroit. The first three years he was associated with the firm of Bowen, Douglas & Whiting. From October, 1893, to January, 1896, he was the senior member of the firm of Anderson & Codd. The junior member was Hon. George P. Codd, former city attorney, former mayor of Detroit, and now on the circuit bench. In 1896 Mr. Anderson formed a partnership with Horace H. Rackham, under the firm name of Anderson & Rackham, and later as Anderson, Rackham & Wilcox. Since the retirement of Mr. Rackham in 1913 the firm name has been Anderson & Wilcox. Mr. Anderson was one of the original incorporators of the Ford Motor Company, in which he owns a substantial interest. He is also a director in the Highland Park State Bank.

Mr. Anderson has membership in the Detroit Bar Association and the Michigan State Bar Association. He is a member of the Chi Psi College Fraternity; of the Masonic Order; of the Detroit Board of Commerce and of the New England Society. His clubs are: Detroit, Old, Yondotega, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Boat, Players, Bankers, Green Bag, Country and University, of which last he was president in 1902-03, and a member of its first board of governors.

On June 10, 1895, Mr. Anderson married Gustava D. Doeltz, a daughter of the late Hon. William Doeltz of Detroit. Their two children are Wendell W. and Suzanne M.

CLEMENT McDONALD SMITH, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, is the son of David W. Smith and Leonora (McDonald) Smith. The father was a man of English descent and a native of Orleans county, New York, while the mother, also a native of New York, was of Scotch descent. Judge Smith was born December 4, 1844, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was brought to Michigan in infancy by his parents, who settled near Nashville, Barry county, on the farm on which they now live.

The early years of Judge Smith were spent at work on the farm and in attendance upon the district school. At the age of sixteen he entered the Academy at Vermontville, where he spent a year in qualifying himself for teaching. From that time until he reached the age of twenty-one he spent the winters in teaching and the summers in farm work. In 1805-66 he attended the law department of the University of Michigan and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1868. In early boyhood he had not expected to be a lawyer, but an incident that transpired when he was eighteen years of age determined the choice of a profession as his life work. He was then a teacher in the country schools and happened to be a witness to a collision between two vehicles, in one of which he was riding with the owner upon the highway. The accident led to litigation. During the course of the trial he was fascinated with the application of law to the rights of the parties and especially by the arguments of the counsel before the jury. From that moment his decision to become a lawyer was fixed and irrevocable. His course of study was chosen with that end in view. After his admission to the bar he opened an office for practice at Nashville in the spring of 1868. The following winter he was principal of the first union school organized in Nashville after its incorporation. In the spring of 1869 he went to Minnesota and engaged for six months in the business of soliciting for a fire insurance company, and upon returning to Barry county in the fall, he settled at Middleville and formed a law partnership with Harvey Wright, which was continued for about six months. He then returned to Nashville, where he resumed practice, continuing until 1876. In that year he was elected Probate Judge of Barry county and removed to Hastings on January 1, 1877. This office he held for eight years, and performed its duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to the public. During his term of office he continued his law practice and was associated for about two years with Charles M. Knoppen, devoting such time as he could spare from official duties to the law business under the firm name of Smith & Knoppen. In the fall of 1880 he formed a partnership with Hon. Philip T. Colgrove, which was continued until Judge Smith was called to the bench. The firm of Smith & Colgrove had the largest practice in the county, and was connected as counsel with many of the most important cases. The practice of the firm was both civil and criminal. Among the cases of greatest local interest and importance may be mentioned *The People vs. Carpenter*, charged with murder; *People vs. Carveth*, charged with wife poisoning, in both of which Mr. Smith was attorney for the defendant; also *People vs. McKay*, in which he assisted the prosecuting attorney. He was counsel for the defense in the celebrated case of the *People vs. Strong*, and secured the acquittal of his client. Among the most notable civil cases were *Baldwin vs. City of Hastings*, in which the rights of the city to tax the farmers for a system of waterworks in the corporation was involved. Another case was *Mudge vs. Board of Education*, to determine the right of women to vote at school elections in the city, in which he was employed as counsel for the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and led to legislation securing the right to women to vote at school elections. In 1890 he was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of C. H. Van Arman. January 3, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Rich as Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. This was the first appointment made by the Governor. At the election following he was elected for the unexpired portion of the term and also for the full term which expired December 31, 1899.

Among the important cases tried before him as judge are the Butcher murder case, from Eaton county; the Teft murder case from Barry county; the conspiracy case of *People vs. Rosen et al*, Eaton county; *Peo-*

ple vs. Scott, manslaughter, a case growing out of the wreck on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Battle Creek in 1893. The following estimate is from a prominent member of the Bar of Eaton county:

"Judge Smith has much ability as a jurist and is speedily distinguishing himself for readiness in grasping and mastering principles. He is extremely courteous and kind to members of the bar. No attorney has ever been heard to complain of not being allowed to state his case fully and fairly and try it upon his own theory. His great strength is seen in his quick decisions when once satisfied of the right. Many a harsh rule of law is set aside in behalf of justice and conscience in his Chancery Court. He is apparently the most interested person in cases tried before him. His circuit is the largest in the state, consuming his entire time on the bench; but the facility with which he tries cases enables him to keep well up with the business of the docket, although the amount of litigation brought before him is very large. He has already taken front rank as a jurist in the state. Some of the most noted criminal cases in recent years have been tried in his court. A part of his circuit is under local option law, which has been fruitful of much litigation. He is a firm adherent of the theory that all laws should be impartially enforced as enacted, and he never allows his personal opinion or feeling to manifest itself in the disposition of cases, except that his rulings are all tempered with humanity and sympathy for unfortunate people. The good advice and words of encouragement given to such as are convicted would, if followed, lead to reformation and good citizenship. Judge Smith is held in high esteem by the members of the bar, and is well spoken of throughout the state."

Judge Smith has for many years been a Mason, with membership in the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Hastings and the Commandery at Charlotte. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Uniformed Rank of that Order.

On May 17, 1871, Judge Smith was married to Miss Frances M. Wheeler, a daughter of Milo T. Wheeler, who was treasurer of Barry County. Their family consists of two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Shirley W., is a graduate in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, class of 1897, and at present is the secretary of the University of Michigan. The daughter received her education at the University of Michigan, and the younger son, Donald D., is a graduate of the same university, class of 1905, and at present is the consulting engineer for the Southern Surety Company of St. Louis, Missouri, where he resides.

LINN M. CUDWORTH, M. D. Since 1896 Dr. Cudworth has been in the active practice of his profession at Perry, in Shiawassee county. Dr. Cudworth acquired his education and training for a professional career almost entirely from the means earned by himself, and has advanced himself to a place of leadership in the local medical fraternity.

Linn M. Cudworth was born at Bainbridge, New York, February 23, 1870, the only son of John W. and Catherine Elosia (Maine) Cudworth. The father, a native of Vermont, moved when a young man to New York, and is now living at Cortland, New York, a jeweler and optician, and at one time postmaster of the village of Bainbridge. He is now sixty-eight years of age. His wife, who was born in Connecticut, was educated and married in New York State, died in Oxford, New York, in 1893, at the age of forty-eight.

Linn M. Cudworth attended the public schools of his home town, finished his literary course in the Oxford Academy, in 1889, and took three years special work at Colgate University. His medical studies were pursued in the city of Baltimore, where he was graduated M. D. in 1896. In

the same year he came west and located at Perry, and has been in successful practice for the past seventeen years. In his profession he belongs to the County and State Medical Societies, and at two different times has served his village as president. In politics the doctor is a Republican, is a chapter Mason, affiliating with Corunna Chapter, and was Master of his lodge in 1910. His other affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his church is the Baptist, and he stands high in both social and civic affairs in Perry. Dr. Cudworth was married at Perry in 1905 to Miss Lucy B. Snyder, daughter of George and Ella Snyder. They have a comfortable home in Perry.

E. A. ROBERTSON. Now ranking as one of the leading cities and trade industries in Michigan, Saginaw has been fortunate in the possession of a fine body of capable business builders and leaders, including men of ability and integrity to direct the large enterprises which have given this city distinction among the larger centers of the state. During the past twenty years one of these men of enterprise has been Mr. E. A. Robertson, mention of whose name at once brings up the E. A. Robertson Company, of which he is president, and which is the largest firm of its kind in the state.

The position of the E. A. Robertson Company, in the industrial activities of Saginaw, and what the firm represents in its contribution to the aggregate of Michigan's manufacture, is well described in a handsome book entitled "Greater Industrial and Commercial Saginaw," published in 1912. The descriptive matter in that article, which covers the ground practically up to the present writing, is repeated herewith: "This is one of the most uniformly prosperous of the many important industries of which Saginaw boasts. This business was established in 1897, and can therefore point with pride to a record of fifteen years of profitable operation. The business is that of making high-grade costumes and waists for women. The beginning was made in a small way, when only ten machines were used, and a dozen people employed. At present the concern occupies an up-to-date factory building, consisting of three stories, and affording thirty-two thousand four hundred square feet of floor space. The workrooms are sanitary, light and convenient, and are amply supplied with machines of the latest and most modern patterns for the rapid and perfect manufacture of this special line of work. The operators employed, of whom there are three hundred and fifty, are those who have a thorough knowledge of their individual tasks. The increasing volume of business necessitates the services of six expert designers, who visit the famous fashion centers of Europe annually, and have entree to the establishments of the leading masters of fashion. The costumes, dresses and waists, fashioned by this house, are eagerly sought by discriminating buyers for many of the leading women's apparel shops of the best shipping centers of the country. Each model produced in the work rooms of this concern carries the unmistakable stamp of style, is built on modish lines, and bears a chic appearance that appeals to the smartly dressed woman of refined tastes. The fabrics used embracing silks of a wide variety, chiffons, velvet and satins are the choicest offered in both foreign and domestic markets. The trimmings are all that the most exacting could desire, and include many importations, giving these garments an individuality in design and finish, not to be found in the average ready-to-wear product. The quality of the materials used and the high grade of workmanship in evidence has made the products of this concern widely and most favorably known to the trade in this special line as the yearly increasing volume of business most positively testifies. A corps of seven competent salesmen represent the firm in every state in the Union, and in

the principal cities of Canada, selling exclusively to dealers in high-grade wear. The E. A. Robertson Company maintain a permanent office at 1182 Broadway, New York City, where a special force of representatives meet the buyers. The officers of the company are E. A. Robertson, president and treasurer; E. L. Hackstadt, vice president; and D. P. Toole, secretary. The officers together with F. B. Gage form the board of directors."

Edmund Archibald Robertson, whose energy and broad experience in general clothing lines have been chiefly responsible for the upbuilding of the Saginaw industry, was born at Cupar, Fife county, Scotland, May 13, 1866, a son of John and Mary Anna (Mitchell) Robertson. The father, a man of education, and for many years an office holder in his county and a leading dry goods merchant, retired after a successful career at the age of sixty years, and, born in 1832, is now eighty-one years of age, and lives at the town of his birth in Scotland. His wife is also alive, and they enjoy the peace and plenty worthily won by long and well spent years. Of their seven children two are deceased, and the others are: Jessie, wife of Alexander Baird, of Winnipeg, Canada; William Robertson, manager of the Rat Portage Lumber Company at Vancouver, British Columbia; Edmund A.; Mary, wife of Robert Brown, of Winnipeg; and Edith Robertson, who lives at home with her parents.

Mr. E. A. Robertson as a boy was trained in private schools, and though he passed the examinations for entrance to St. Andrews University, he was turned aside from a University career and at the age of fifteen began an apprenticeship at Dundee, Scotland, in a large mercantile and export linen goods business. Those who know how systematic is the organization and conduct of a Scottish mercantile house, will readily understand that Mr. Robertson's business training was exceedingly thorough, and when he completed his apprenticeship, of four years, he was equipped with a training in practically every detail. Then emigrating to America, he located at Norwich, Connecticut, where he entered the establishment of Porteous and Mitchell, a leading firm of dry goods merchants.

Archibald Mitchell, junior member of the firm, was a first cousin of E. A. Robertson. Seven years were spent with that firm and in that time Mr. Robertson acquired a complete familiarity with trade conditions in America. He gained a broad knowledge of the technical departments of dress goods manufacture. In 1892 the firm bought out the business of Bauman & Company at Saginaw, Michigan, and E. A. Robertson was sent out to take active management of that new branch. It was in that way he became identified with Michigan and with Saginaw, and has since been a permanent resident of this city. The business when Mr. Robertson came to Saginaw was located on Michigan and Court Street West, was later moved to where the large Tanner Department Store stands in east Saginaw, and Mr. Robertson continued in active charge of the Saginaw establishment for five years. At the end of that time he was ready to branch out independently, and organized a company to engage in the manufacture of shirt waists. This company comprised Mr. Robertson, Mr. N. Brady, Charles Benjamin and Paul Bernhardt. Since its establishment the firm has always gone under the name of E. A. Robertson Company. In the meantime, however, the three associates just named have withdrawn, and the company has been incorporated with the officers as already stated.

Besides his position as president of the E. A. Robertson Company, Mr. Robertson has many other large and distinctive interests in the city. He is a director of the Bank of Saginaw, and of the Argo Electric Vehicle Company. He has a life membership card in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his politics is Republican. On October 23, 1897, Mr. Robertson married Miss Fannie Williams, a native of Saginaw.

and a daughter of William, and a granddaughter of Gardner Williams, the latter having been the original saw mill owner and operator of Saginaw, and a pioneer whose career was closely identified with the early history of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have two children: Harriete Mitchell Robertson and Anne Robertson.

HENRY A. HAIGH. One of the leading personal factors in the field of electric railway development during recent years has been Henry A. Haigh of Detroit, who with his associates has built and operated many miles of railway in the state of Michigan, and in other localities of the Union. From 1878 until 1899, Mr. Haigh was one of the able members of the Detroit bar, and for many years his name was prominent in affairs of the Republican party in Michigan. Not only in the field of railway enterprise has Mr. Haigh contributed to the development of the country, but he is also a contributor to the literature of law, and at least two useful works bear his name.

The Haigh family have been prominent in Michigan for nearly seventy years. In the old "Haigh Homestead" at Dearborn, near Detroit, Henry Allyn Haigh was born March 13, 1854. His father was the late Richard Haigh, Sr., who was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, May 4, 1811, and in 1825, at the age of fourteen, came to America, and first found employment in a small shop in New York City, engaged in the refinishing of woolen cloth. In 1827 the elder Haigh was employed by John Barrows and Son, woolen cloth manufacturers of New York City, and later in the same line by Peter Schenk of Glenham, New York, and by Thomas Williams & Son of Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1835 he removed to Rochester, New York, and engaged with the firm of E. & H. Lyon. In 1837 he took charge of the buying and sorting of wools for the Waterloo Woolen Mills, at Waterloo, New York. At the same place in 1842 he embarked in the manufacture of linseed oil, and built up a good industry and one that was profitable until the repeal of the tariff protecting that industry in 1846. His brother Henry was in the drug business at Detroit, and in 1852 Richard Haigh, Sr., moved to Detroit, and bought the property in the nearby village of Dearborn, which has ever since been known as the "Haigh Homestead." There he lived until his death, December 5, 1904. He developed his lands and became a successful farmer and stock raiser. His farm originally comprised three hundred acres. The original farm house has been improved and enlarged and is now the country home of Henry A. Haigh, the subject of this sketch. The late Richard Haigh was one of the organizers of Christ Church at Dearborn, serving as senior warden from its beginning in 1866 until his death. Richard Haigh, Sr., married in 1836 Miss Bessie Williams, who died in 1842, and in 1844 he married Miss Lucy Billings Allyn of Waterloo, New York.

Henry A. Haigh, who was a child of his father's second marriage, received his early education in the local public schools, and was sent east to Waterloo, New York, for a portion of his education. In 1874 he graduated as a Bachelor of Science from the Michigan Agricultural College. Entering the law department of the University of Michigan, he graduated LL. B. in 1878. In the meantime he had taken up the practical duties of life, and in 1874 and 1875 taught winter school in Wayne county. In March, 1875, he was appointed clerk in the office of the state board of health at Lansing, and served until September, 1876. Soon after his graduation in law and admission to the bar in Detroit, he became associated with an old classmate, Hon. William L. Carpenter, who later became chief justice of the supreme court of Michigan. In 1899 he was taken into the law firm of the late Col. John Atkinson, the firm name becoming Atkinson, Carpenter, Brooke & Haigh. In the fall of 1893

Mr. Haigh became junior member in the firm of Atkinson & Haigh, that relationship being continued until 1896. For the past fifteen years Mr. Haigh has given little attention to his law practice, devoting his time and ability to electric railway construction, to banking and other interests.

In 1884 Mr. Haigh published "Haigh's Manual of Law," a compilation of laws, applicable to farm life and rural districts. This work met with an extended sale and is still in use.

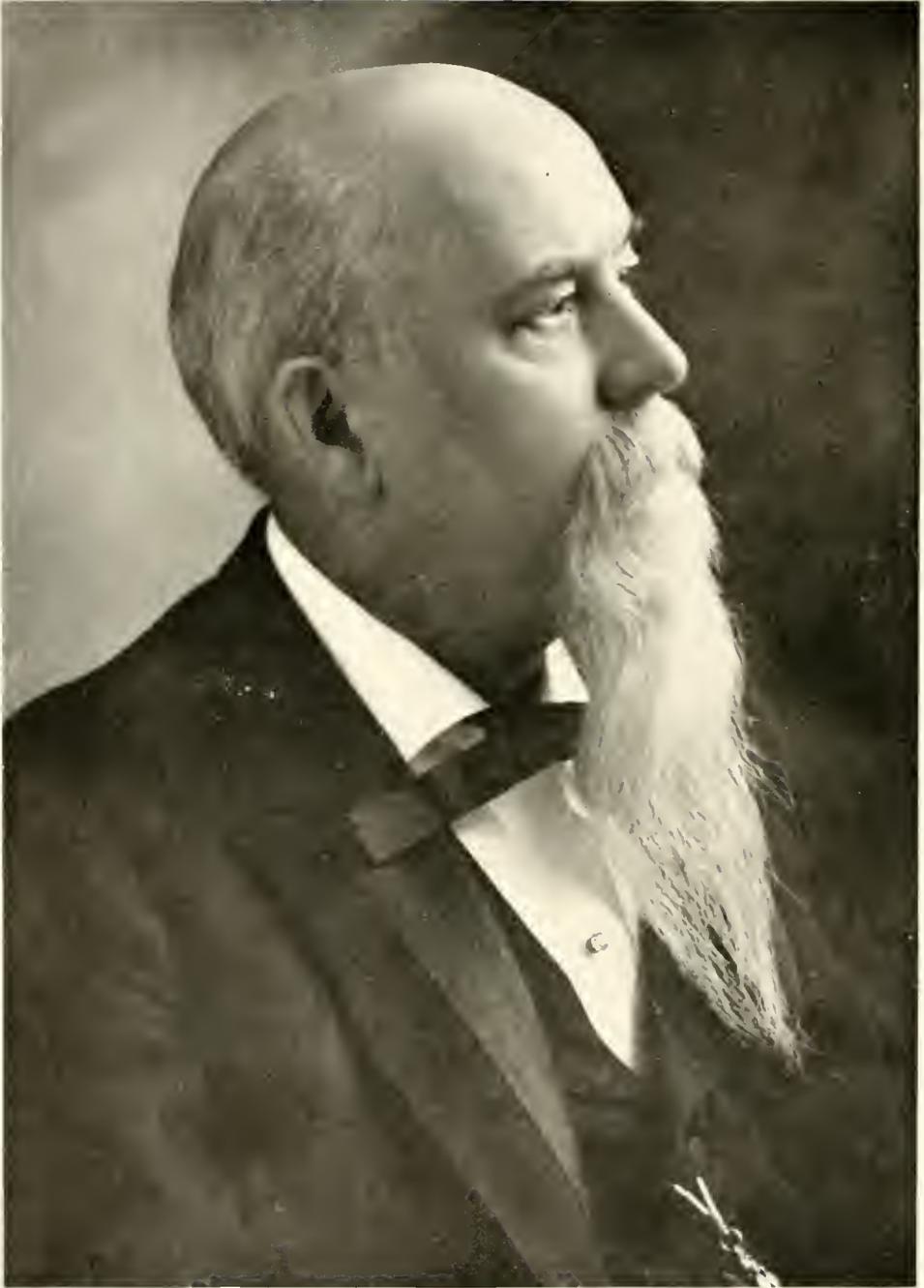
During his earlier career Mr. Haigh was an influential figure in Michigan State politics. In 1887 he took an active part in the political organization known as the National Republican League, and in 1892-93 was the Michigan member of the executive committee. In 1888-93 he interested himself keenly in the affairs of the Michigan Club, at that time the most prominent Republican organization of the state, of which he had been one of the founders, and of which he was the first secretary and later president. In 1892 Mr. Haigh was presidential elector from Michigan, and was the electoral messenger who carried the vote of Michigan to Washington. In 1896 he was president of the McKinley Club and was the alternate delegate at large from Michigan to the national convention in St. Louis. Of the Michigan State Republican League, organized in 1888, Mr. Haigh served as first secretary. Mr. Haigh's career as a promoter and builder of electric railways began in 1898, when he assisted Samuel F. Angus and James D. Hawks in securing rights for the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Jackson Railway. Later he and Mr. Angus promoted the Toledo, Fremont, and Norwalk Railway in Ohio. He was chosen treasurer and general counsel for the company formed to carry on the project. The successful completion of the line was largely due to the organization of the Comstock-Haigh-Walker Company, of which Mr. Haigh later became president. The road, sixty-five miles in length, some years after being completed, was sold to the Everett System of Cleveland, and is now a part of the Lake Shore Electric Railway between Cleveland and Toledo.

In 1902 the Comstock-Haigh-Walker Company began the construction of the Rochester and Eastern Railway, an electric system connecting Rochester, Canandaigua and Geneva, New York. In 1905, after the line had been completed, it was sold to the New York Central Company. The company next ventured into the state of Wisconsin, where it constructed and still owns and operates the Milwaukee Northern Railway, a system which connects and serves five of the most important and prosperous counties in Wisconsin. For fifty-eight miles the road runs between Milwaukee and Sheboygan, and another division of forty-two miles, not yet completed, extends to Fond du Lac. Mr. Haigh in 1905 became president of the Comstock-Haigh-Walker Company, following the death of William B. Comstock, and about the same time became secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee Northern Railway Company, a position still held by him. In 1906 he became vice president and a director in the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Jackson Railway Company, continuing those relations until the road was sold to the Detroit United Railways. With the death of Andrew W. Comstock, in April, 1908, Mr. Haigh became president and director of the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth Railway and the Felicity and Bethel Railway, a combined steam and electric system, operating about seventy miles of line east of Cincinnati. At the present time he is a director in the Alpena Power Company.

Among other interests which have made Mr. Haigh prominent in financial and commercial affairs, should be mentioned the following: He was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the Peninsular Savings Bank of Detroit, and now a director and member of its executive committee; he is president of the Detroit Sanitarium; was one of the organizers of the Continental Casualty Company, now of Chicago, and the

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Charles H. Hackley

second largest insurance company of its kind in the country, having for some years been one of its directors and general counsel for Michigan.

On January 16, 1895, Mr. Haigh married Miss Caroline Comstock, daughter of the late Andrew W. Comstock, a prominent lumberman, banker and vessel owner of Alpena, Michigan. They are the parents of two children: Andrew Comstock Haigh, a student in the University of Michigan, and Richard Allyn Haigh, a student at the Detroit University school. The home of the family in Detroit is at 174 Seminole Avenue. From 1901 to 1906 Mr. Haigh served as a member of the Michigan State Board of Health, and also a member of the American Public Health Association. His club and social connections include membership in the Michigan Pioneer & Historical Society; the Detroit Board of Commerce; the Detroit Club; The University Club of Detroit; the Country Club of Grosse Pointe, and the Long Lake Country Club. Mr. Haigh is a Mason and has his membership in Oriental Lodge.

CHARLES H. HACKLEY. Even the most casual visitor is accustomed to associate the name Hackley with the city of Muskegon, since its most familiar and prominent institutions bear the name and to a large degree are the product of the splendid philanthropy of that eminent lumberman and financier. While it is true that the careers of many men enter into the foundation and superstructure of the city of Muskegon, it is not disparaging the work of any one to say that the late Charles H. Hackley was the foremost factor and influence in the development of this west Michigan industrial and civic center. During the early eighties Muskegon was the point of premier production in the lumber industry of the United States and no one man contributed more to that fame than Mr. Hackley. It is the history of many cities, dependent upon one natural resource such as lumber, mining, etc., that their glory departs with the exhaustion of the material which afforded them the opportunity to rise. It is the distinction of Muskegon that, with the decline of local lumbering, other interests were substituted, and it has since gained renown as a city of diversified industry, of splendid institutions and public enterprise, and in this latter field to even a greater degree than in the promotion of the lumber manufacturers were the business spirit and wealth of Mr. Hackley displayed for the permanent benefit and prosperity of Muskegon, and even among those who were closely associated with and aided him in this epoch of city building, his individual efforts are conceded to have accomplished the most substantial things in assuring Muskegon's present power and resources as a city.

Aside from the great material benefit that accrued from his career, the life of the late Charles H. Hackley should prove an inspiration to all who read this brief biography. This noted lumberman and philanthropist was born at Michigan City, Indiana, January 3, 1837, and died at Muskegon, February 10, 1905. For more than half a century his life had been one of striking activity and accomplishment. While his birth was unnoted except in his family and the immediate community, his death was mourned by an entire city and distinguished tributes were paid him from all over the state. His father, Joseph H. Hackley, was one of the early settlers at the south end of Lake Michigan, but when Charles was a child the family moved to old Southport, now the city of Kenosha, Wisconsin, where the boy received such education as could be obtained from public schools in that place and at that time. At the age of fifteen he left school and began to support himself. In 1856, a youth of about nineteen, he worked his passage on a schooner across Lake Michigan from Kenosha to Muskegon, and at noon on the day of his arrival, April 17th, began work as a common laborer for Durkee, Truesdell & Company, lumber

manufacturers. The keen eagerness he showed in mastering the details of his work caused the firm to send him out to the woods in the following fall as a log scaler, and in the next spring he was made outside foreman of the sawmill, in charge of lumber sorting. His employers recognized the possibilities of the future in this young man, and on their advice he returned to Kenosha in the fall of 1857 and spent the winter at a commercial college to train himself in the commercial as well as the technical side of lumbering.

The spring of 1858 found him in Muskegon again as bookkeeper for Gideon Truesdell, successor to the former firm of Durkee, Truesdell & Company. By 1859 he acquired sufficient experience to encourage him to enter business on his own account. In the meantime, in 1855, his father had moved to Muskegon, and in 1859 the firm of J. H. Hackley & Company was organized. They bought a sawmill, a year later added another and was soon among the successful lumbermen in that section of the state. The first members of the firm were J. H. Hackley, Charles H. Hackley and Gideon Truesdell, and subsequently two other sons of J. H. Hackley were associated with the concern, Edwin and Porter Hackley. In 1874 J. H. Hackley died, and some years later came the death of the sons Edwin and Porter. The firm of J. H. Hackley & Company was succeeded by Hackley & Son, and that in turn by C. H. Hackley & Company.

From this independent enterprise the name of Charles H. Hackley in a few years was one of the most prominent among the lumbermen of western Michigan. In 1866 he and James McGordon, under the name Hackley & McGordon, purchased the "Wing" mill, and ran it until it was burned some years later. In 1881 Thomas Hume bought the McGordon interest in the firm of C. H. Hackley & Company and also in the firm of Hackley & McGordon on the death of McGordon. Thus was founded the firm of Hackley & Hume, one destined to attain a first place among America's lumber manufacturers. Hackley & Hume continued operations on the Muskegon river until 1894, when their tracts of timber in that section became exhausted. The members of the firm had long foreseen the extinction of the lumber forests in western Michigan, and as early as 1886 had begun buying timber in other states. Their early purchases were largely in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Louisiana, and later they acquired large tracts of timber land in Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and British Columbia. Thus Mr. Hackley continued a large factor in lumber milling after the Muskegon mills had been shut down and removed.

In 1892 Mr. Hackley and Mr. Hume bought the interest of S. B. Barker in the Itasca Lumber Company of Minneapolis, which company in 1903 acquired the property and business of H. C. Akeley Lumber Company, a concern that had been organized in 1880 by Hackley and Hume and H. C. Akeley and Freeman S. Farr of Minneapolis. Mr. Hackley was one of the heaviest stockholders in the Itasca Lumber Company. It would take considerable space to simply enumerate the various interests of the late Mr. Hackley in the lumber and manufacturing fields, and it must suffice to say that he was the mainstay of a number of Muskegon's industrial concerns. He was a member of the Gardner & Lacey Lumber Company of Georgetown, South Carolina, of the J. S. Bennett Lumber Company of Sandusky, Ohio, and of the Hackley & Hume Company, Limited.

Turning from his achievements in the commercial and industrial field, it will be especially appropriate to speak of the many benefactions by which Mr. Hackley endeared himself to the people of Muskegon for all time. It was in that city that he rose from the ranks of labor to his

eminent position as a capitalist and organizer, and there his generosity and philanthropy have left their most conspicuous monument. His contributions to the useful institutions and civic adornment of his home city include one of the most beautiful soldiers and sailors monuments to be found anywhere in the United States; a public square embellished with the best work of America's sculptors and landscape gardeners; a public library with a capacity of one hundred thousand volumes; a manual training school which is the only one of its kind in the state; statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Kearney and McKinley, the last having been the first statue of the martyred president to be erected in the United States; and also a modern hospital. While it would be impossible to measure the value of these benefactions to Muskegon and her people by their original thought, it is not inappropriate to append the following summary of Mr. Hackley's various gifts made during his lifetime. Individually enumerated they were: Hackley Public Library (1888) \$155,000, and endowment (1891) \$75,000; Hackley Manual Training School and Gymnasium (1895-1900) \$200,000, endowment (1902) \$400,000, and additional funds for the maintenance of the school from its opening in 1896, \$50,000; Hackley Park and endowment (1890) \$60,000; Soldiers and Sailors Monument (1889) \$27,000; statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Farragut (1898) \$26,000; statue of Phil Kearney (1901) \$5,000; statue of William McKinley (1902) \$15,000; Home of the Friendless, endowment (1902) \$25,000; Hackley Hospital and endowment (1902) \$340,000; Athletic Field for High School (1902) \$5,000; First Congregational Church, debt, \$6,525. This makes a grand total of \$1,389,525.

At his death Mr. Hackley left an estate estimated at \$9,000,000, and his will contained additional specific bequests aggregating \$775,000; these include additional endowment for the Hackley Manual Training School amounting to \$210,000; additional endowment for the Hackley Hospital, \$200,000; additional endowment for the Hackley Public Library, \$200,000; fund for the purchase of pictures of the Hackley Library, \$150,000; and a bequest to the Muskegon Humane Union, \$15,000. These sums designated in the will increased the total of Mr. Hackley's direct gifts to the people of Muskegon to the splendid sum of \$2,164,525. At the death of Mrs. Hackley a sum aggregating \$2,000,000 became a trust fund, income to be applied perpetually to the maintenance and enlargement of the Hackley Public Library, the Hackley Manual Training School and to other charitable purposes. Thus, speaking in terms of figures and material means and without attempting to estimate the broad and beneficent results that have already issued from the career of Mr. Hackley and will continue a forceful stream of benevolence for all time, the total sum that has so far been placed at the disposal of Muskegon's institutions is more than four millions of dollars. Many thousands of people who never knew Mr. Hackley in his lifetime, have proved their gratitude to him by use and enjoyment of his benevolences, and the influence of his career is beyond all human computation.

The late Mr. Hackley was married in 1864 to Julia E. Moore of Centreville, New York. They had no children of their own, but adopted and reared two in their home. It was through his business that Mr. Hackley best served the public, yet at the same time he was not without a share in the public distinction which naturally comes to a man of his standing, though he was always averse to official preferment and accepted office only from a sense of obligation to party or community. He was an active Republican, and in 1874 served as treasurer of Muskegon county, and in the city of Muskegon was an alderman and a member of the board of public works, and also for many years on the board of educa-

tion, having been its president from 1892 until his death in 1905. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and to that in St. Louis in 1896. In 1894 Mr. Hackley was elected a member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan, but on account of his ill health resigned on the day his term of office began.

THOMAS HUME. A Michigan lumberman whose name is one of the best known in that industry in the state, Thomas Hume was an Irish boy who sought his opportunities in America, finding work in the lumber woods of western Michigan, and in a few years rose through the successive grades of service and became an independent operator.

Thomas Hume was born in County Down, Ireland, June 15, 1848. His parents were William and Mary Ann (Baillie) Hume, farming people who reared a family of eight children, four of whom were sons. Thomas Hume was the oldest son and the second child. As a boy he attended the Royal Belfast Academical Institution of Belfast, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the wholesale and retail firm of John Stevenson, dealers in hardware and groceries at Dungannon. This apprenticeship was for a term of six years, and no salary was attached to it except his keep. At the end of two years he was put in the office of cashier, and later became buyer and stock keeper. When his apprenticeship was finished he continued with the firm until his emigration to America, his salary ranging from \$125 to \$300 a year, besides board and lodging. Some young men might have been satisfied with the prospects ahead of him, but Mr. Hume could not see it that way. In May, 1870, he took passage for America, and was landed at Quebec on the seventeenth day of the same month. Some relatives lived in Marshall, Michigan, and he made his way to that city. Their advice and information that men were needed at Muskegon brought him to the city which has ever since been his home and business headquarters. His first work was as a tallyman for George R. Selkirk. In the fall of the same year he went into the woods, and scaled logs for O. P. Pillsbury and Company. The next summer was spent with the firm of Montague and Hamilton, lumber inspectors of Muskegon, and his work was that of inspector. In the fall of 1872, he entered the firm of Hackley and McGordon as bookkeeper. At that time it may be said that his real upward progress began. His services were with Hackley & McGordon for nearly nine years, until June 1881. At that time he and C. H. Hackley purchased the interest of Mr. McGordon in the two firms of Hackley & McGordon and C. H. Hackley & Company. The firm of Hackley & Hume then succeeded the first named firm and on the death of Porter Hackley of C. H. Hackley & Company, the business of both houses was consolidated under the name of Hackley & Hume. That firm name for twenty-five years or more has had a reputation second to none in the country, and is still in existence, though the business is now being closed up. Their interests at one time embraced the ownership of three hundred thousand acres of southern timber land, located in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, in addition to the large manufacturing plant at Muskegon. They are also large stock holders in the Itasca Lumber Company of Minneapolis. In this company and among many others, Mr. Hume has held various offices. At the present time he is president of the Itasca Lumber Company, is president of the Amazon Knitting Company, president of the Chase-Hackley Piano Company, treasurer of the Standard Malleable Iron Company, president of the Alaska Refrigerator Company, president of the Sargent Manufacturing Company, vice president of the Shaw Electric



Thomas Hume

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Crane Company, vice president of the National Lumbermen's Bank and president of the Hackley National Bank of Muskegon. Mr. Charles H. Hackley, his partner, died February 10, 1905, and Mr. Hume is one of the executors of the Hackley estate, and is still engaged in winding up the business of the firm of Hackley & Hume. At this writing Mr. Hume is also president of the Hume-Bennett Lumber Company, whose operations are carried on in the state of California, where they have large tracts of timber in Fresno county. His sons, Thomas H. and George A., are both associated with him in business under the firm name of Thomas Hume & Company. His son George A. Hume and George Hefferan of Grand Rapids are also associated with Thomas Hume under the name, Hume, Hefferan & Company, and under this title are transacting a big business in timber lands in different parts of the United States.

Mr. Hume married at Marshall, Michigan, June 22, 1873, Miss Margaret A. Banks, a daughter of Major Banks of that city. To their union have been born seven children, namely: Margaret B.; Helen M.; Annie E., deceased; George Alexander; Florence V.; Constance; and Thomas Hackley. Mr. Hume is a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal church at Muskegon, and in politics is a Republican.

ALBERT R. SCHNEIDER. The building trades have developed many special departments of labor, and some of the business organizations representing the highest trained efficiency, equipment and working staff and capital have been built up to supply a service for each one of these departments. The Schneider Bros. of Detroit, of which Albert R. Schneider is the head, specialize in plastering and all kinds of interior and exterior decorating work, and as contractors in this line are one of the largest firms in the state and have almost unlimited experience, resources and labor to perform any contract of any magnitude of this kind.

Albert R. Schneider is a native of Detroit, born February 28, 1877. His parents are Charles G. and Mary L. (Holsworth) Schneider. His father a native of Michigan and his mother in Ohio. The business of his father has always been in the handling and expert management of the horses for various large firms, and for some time the family lived in the lumber regions of Michigan, where he had charge of all the horses used by the lumber company in its various departments. Both parents are still living at Detroit.

Albert R. Schneider after leaving Detroit public schools began an apprenticeship at the plasterer's trade, and altogether spent eleven years as apprentice, journeyman and occasionally an independent worker in different cities of the country. In 1905 Mr. Schneider began contracting under his own name at Detroit, and a few years later became junior member of the contracting firm of Austin & Schneider. Two years later Mr. Austin left the firm, and for the following year Mr. Schneider continued the business again under his own name, and then established Schneider Bros. by admitting his younger brother, C. W. Schneider.

Schneider Bros. take all kinds of contracts for interior and exterior, plain and ornamental plastering, and some of the large contracts executed since Mr. Schneider began an independent business are the following: Elliott, Taylor & Wolfenden Company's department store on Woodward avenue; the Owen building at Gratiot and Brush; the Telegraph building at Congress and Shelby; the Dodge Bros. plant, and many other contracts worth thousands of dollars in and about Detroit.

Mr. A. R. Schneider is a member and for 1914 on the board of directors of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, belongs to the National Union, is a member of the Master Plasterers Association, of which he is treasurer and a delegate from that association, and a member

of the executive board of the Builders and Traders Exchange. He has been one of the leading men in the Detroit Exchange for several years. His church is the Presbyterian.

At one time Mr. Schneider was a member of the old Scott Guards, and at the same time was captain of an independent military company. He was in a volunteer regiment about the beginning of the Spanish-American war and then became a regular as member of Company B of the Nineteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, enlisting at Fort Wayne at the beginning of the war. He saw service on the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and after his discharge resumed business activities in Detroit. Mr. Schneider married Mabel Irene Corston of Detroit, daughter of the late Charles Corston, a painter and decorator. Their children are: Gloria and Truman Hendrie Schneider.

G. G. GOODRICH. One of the oldest and best known business men of St. Charles, where he has been identified with the jewelry trade for nearly forty years and has held all the important local positions of trust and responsibilities, Mr. Goodrich is a successful example of the self-made man. When he was twelve years old he was thrown on his own resources and was employed at any honest labor that he could find until he could get his real start in life.

His birth occurred in New York City, October 16, 1847, and he is the only survivor and the youngest of a family of eight children whose parents were E. A. and Angeline (Lloyd) Goodrich. The father, also a native of New York, was descended from a family that came from Wales, and one of his ancestors fought on the American side in the Revolutionary war. The father became an expert cabinet maker and furniture manufacturer, and from New York City moved to Washington county, New York, where he died in 1856 at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother, also of English descent, was born in New York State, and died in New York City in 1847, soon after the birth of her last child, the St. Charles business man. The latter was able to attend school in New York City only until he was about twelve years of age and then went to work in a store. At the age of sixteen he began learning the jeweler's trade, and his apprenticeship was interrupted by his service as a Union soldier. He went out in 1864 with the Twelfth New Jersey Infantry, in Company D and was a fighter in the ranks for fourteen months. After his honorable discharge he returned home and finished his apprenticeship at the jeweler's and watchmaker's trade. In 1875 Mr. Goodrich located at St. Charles, Michigan, where he established himself in business and his jewelry store is the oldest and most popular establishment of its kind in that village. During his residence there his fellow citizens have honored him with many positions in the village, and he has served as president, clerk, supervisor and many other positions. Mr. Goodrich is a Mason and a Maccabee, and in religion worships with the Episcopal faith.

At Bay City, Michigan, on June 30, 1875, occurred his marriage with Miss Dora Blackman. She died at St. Charles in 1901. Her father was Horace Blackman. To the marriage were born three children as follows: Mrs. Lizzie Rowley, who was born at St. Charles, and is the mother of two children, Florence and William. Fred E. Goodrich, born at St. Charles, and now in partnership with his father, has one child, John B. Mrs. Angie McEwen, born at St. Charles, where she still lives, has one child, Ellen McEwen.

CHARLES CLARK HOPKINS. Having the distinction of being the first and only clerk as now constituted of the Supreme Court of Michigan, Charles Clark Hopkins has also the remarkable record of having served in this capacity for a period of more than thirty-two years, and there is,

probably, no better known figure in legal circles of the state today. Educated for the legal profession, he served in several offices until his appointment to his present position in 1882, and since that time has devoted himself to the duties of his office, his record being one that in years to come will be found hard to equal.

Mr. Hopkins was born on his father's farm in White Lake township, Oakland county, Michigan, April 4, 1849, and is a son of the late Erastus and Climene (Clark) Hopkins, early Michigan pioneers. Mr. Hopkins' ancestors came from Coventry, England, where the family was prominent, one member, William Hopkins, Jr., having been mayor of Coventry in 1564, while his brothers, Richard and Nicholas, were sheriffs of the same town in 1554 and 1561, respectively. Richard had two sons: Sampson, his heir, and William, proprietor of the lordship of Shortley. Sampson, who was mayor in 1609, had three sons: Sir Richard, Sir William and Sampson, the last-named of whom was mayor of Coventry in 1640. The eldest of these three sons became eminent at the bar, attained the rank of Sergeant at Law, was steward of Coventry, and represented the city in the Parliament at the Restoration. Their estates, by inter-marriage, passed to General Northey in 1799, and he assumed the surname of Hopkins and arms of the family upon inheriting the estates of his maternal ancestor, and was known as Northey Hopkins, of Oving House.

The early Hopkinses were among the earliest settlers in Connecticut colony. One of this family, John Hopkins, progenitor of the line of Charles Clark Hopkins, came to America in 1634 and settled first at Cambridge. From that point he removed to the new colony of Hartford and the colonial records tell of John Hopkins being the original owner of lands then settled. The line of descent from John Hopkins to Erastus, father of Charles Clark Hopkins, is as follows: John Hopkins, who was made a freeman of Cambridge, March 4, 1635, removed to Hartford the same year and died in 1654, leaving a widow and two children, one of whom, Stephen, born in 1634, married Dorcas, a daughter of John Bronson. He died in October, 1689, leaving six children. His eldest son, John, had eight children, one of whom, Samuel, was a graduate of Yale in 1718, and for some time a minister of West Springfield, Massachusetts. Another son, Timothy, was the father of Samuel Hopkins, the celebrated divine who founded the Hopkinsian School of Theology and was the author of several well-known works and a prominent character in Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing." President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, was of the same family. Another son was Consider, who died in 1776, leaving a family of five children. One of the sons, Consider, Jr., was born at West Hartford, in June, 1723, served in the Continental army, and died in Saratoga county, New York, in 1795. He was the father of Mark Hopkins, the grandfather of Charles Clark Hopkins. Three uncles of Mark Hopkins were in the Continental army. One was captured by the British and was starved to death on the Jersey Prison Ship, in New York harbor, and another was killed by Tory "Cow Boys" while home on furlough.

Erastus Hopkins, the father of Charles Clark Hopkins, was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, August 16, 1804, and came from Steuben county, New York, to Michigan in 1833, located land in Oakland county, and in 1834 brought his family out, making the entire journey in an immigrant wagon. He cleared a farm in the wilderness and lived to see the entire country around settled, remaining upon the farm until his death in 1876. His first wife was Lydia Parker, whom he married in Oneida county, New York, and who lived only a year and one-half after the family came to Michigan. There were five sons born to this marriage, two of whom died in infancy and the remaining three were William W.,

Ralph W., and Dan G. William W., and Dan G., served in the Civil war, the last-named being mortally wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland. The second marriage of Erastus Hopkins was to Climene Clark, who died in 1864, leaving three children, George H., Lydia C. and Charles Clark.

Charles Clark Hopkins was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools during his youth. In 1867 he entered the State Normal school, spending a portion of his time on the farm and a part in teaching, and graduated in the class of 1872, at once becoming principal of the Rockland (Michigan) Union School, where he remained two years. The summer vacation of 1873 was spent in surveying a section of the United States military road from Fort Howard, Green Bay, to Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Hopkins entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1876, and during the legislative session of 1875 was clerk of the house judiciary committee, and in 1877 clerk of the senate judiciary committee. In 1879 and again in 1881 he was assistant secretary of the senate. In the meantime, in 1876, Mr. Hopkins had been admitted to the bar, and was engaged in the practice of his calling at Detroit until January, 1882, when, the Supreme Court having been empowered by the adoption of a constitutional amendment to appoint its own clerk, Mr. Hopkins was appointed to the position, which he has continued to fill to the present time, as before stated.

In 1880 Mr. Hopkins married Clara J. Potter, who was born at Enfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Nathan D. and Mary (Clark) Potter. Mrs. Hopkins was graduated from Abbott Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, class of 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins the following children have been born: Edward Potter, born September 21, 1881, graduated from the University of Michigan, class of 1903, with Bachelor of Arts degree, now holding the position of state bank examiner of Michigan, with residence at Charlotte; George Hayes, born September 11, 1884, graduated from the University of Michigan, class of 1907, with Bachelor of Sciences degree, taking special work in marine engineering; Charles C., Jr. who died aged one and one-half years; and Carroll Lyman, born December 23, 1892, graduated from Amherst College in 1913, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Phi Delta Phi, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the University Club, of Detroit.

FRED. H. PRATT. The legal profession in Grand Traverse county has as one of its representative members Fred. Howard Pratt, who is engaged in successful practice at Traverse City, the judicial center and fair metropolis of the county, and whose ability and personal popularity is attested by the fact that he served ten consecutive years as prosecuting attorney of the county, a record that has had no parallel in the history of the county. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of his being a scion, in the third generation, of a family that was founded in Michigan three years prior to its admission to statehood, and the name has thus been worthily linked with the annals of this commonwealth since the territorial days. In addition to controlling a substantial professional business Mr. Pratt has wielded much influence in progressive enterprise as a dealer in real estate, and he has also an excellent business as an insurance underwriter.

Mr. Pratt was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Deerfield township, Livingston county, Michigan, and the date of his nativity was May 18, 1868. He is a son of James Allen Pratt and Elizabeth (McKane) Pratt, the former of whom was born in Livingston county, this State, on the 15th of September, 1841, and the latter of whom was born

in Ireland, on the 18th of February, 1843. The paternal grandparents, James and Clarissa (Thompson) Pratt, came from the State of New York to Michigan in 1834, and first settled on a tract of wild land in Washtenaw county. After perfecting his title to this property James Pratt sold the same and in 1837, the year that marked the admission of Michigan as one of the sovereign States of the Union, he entered claim to a large tract of land in Livingston county, where he reclaimed from the virgin forest a productive farm and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives, honored as sterling pioneers of the State. The subject of this review was born on the old homestead farm of his grandfather, and the place is endeared to him by many hallowed memories and associations. James A. Pratt was reared to manhood in Livingston county, under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days, and there his early educational privileges were those afforded in the somewhat primitive schools of the period. In his native county he was actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture during the entire course of his active career, and on his farm he also conducted for many years a popular wayside tavern, the locality being known as Pratt's Corners. He became one of the substantial farmers and influential citizens of Livingston county, was a staunch adherent and active supporter of the Republican party and was called upon to serve in various township offices. He passed the closing years of his life in the village of Fenton, Livingston county, where he died on the 9th of June, 1907, and where his memory is held in lasting honor by all who knew him. His widow now resides with her only daughter, in the city of Los Angeles, California, but, though venerable in years, she comes each summer to Michigan, to pass the season with her two sons and to renew the tender associations of past years, for she likewise is a representative of one of the early pioneer families of this State. Of the three children the eldest is Edwin, who is successfully engaged in the general merchandise business at East Cohocah, Livingston county; Fred. H. was the second in order of birth; and Clarbelle is the wife of John Adams, of Los Angeles, California.

Fred. H. Pratt acquired his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of the village of Fenton, and in preparing for the work of his chosen profession he located in Traverse City, where he began the study of law in the office and under the preceptorship of the well known and prominent firm of Pratt & Davis, his uncle, the late Edwin S. Pratt having been the senior member of the firm and Harry C. Davis the junior member. Under these conditions Mr. Pratt continued his technical reading until he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native State and he initiated the practice of his profession as junior member of the firm of Pratt & Davis, in Traverse City, his honored preceptors continuing their alliance with him until the death of his uncle, the senior member of the firm, in June, 1911, since which time he has conducted an individual practice of representative order. Mr. Pratt has appeared in connection with much important litigation in Grand Traverse county, both in private practice and while representing the county as its prosecuting attorney. As previously stated, he conducts also a profitable real-estate and insurance business, and his real-estate dealings are largely confined to the handling of his own properties. He is the owner of several farms in Grand Traverse county, as well as valuable business and residence property in Traverse City, where his own residence is one of the attractive homes of the city.

Mr. Pratt is a member of the Grand Traverse County Bar Association and in politics he has given yeoman service in behalf of the cause of the Republican party. He served two terms as circuit-court commissioner

of his county and five successive terms as prosecuting attorney, this decade of consecutive incumbency of this important office having, as already intimated, broken all records in connection with the history of the position in the county, both before and since his retirement, after having made a record that indicated fully his fine professional ability and that proved of great benefit to the county. Mr. Pratt is a Knight Templar Mason and is affiliated also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees and the Independent Order of Foresters. His chief diversion is in the driving of standard-bred horses, and he is the owner of several fine specimens at the present time, while he finds special pleasure in attending the well ordered racing events in his home county and other parts of the State.

At Fenton, Livingston county, on the 27th of June, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pratt to Miss Rose B. Leonard, a schoolmate and friend of his youth. She was born and reared at Fenton and is a woman of culture and most gracious personality—a popular factor in the leading social activities of Traverse City, where she is a popular member of the Library Club and the Woman's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have one son, Leonard Allen, who was born on the 23rd of January, 1902.

PAUL L. GUGEL. Every community has its men of leadership, those who have won the honors and responsibilities which go with success. In the thriving village of Frankenmuth two such men are the Gugel brothers, George Frederick and Paul L., dealers in general merchandise, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, hardware, a meat market, and other lines. Their joint business, established in 1888, has completed its quarter century of prosperous existence, is the largest concern of its kind in Frankenmuth and vicinity, and is distinctly creditable to the ability and enterprise that created it.

Paul L. Gugel was born in Frankenmuth township of Saginaw county, December 7, 1861, a son of John M., Sr., and Barbara (Bernthal) Gugel. The father was born in Rossthal, Germany, and the mother in the same place. The father during the latter forties settled in Frankenmuth township of Saginaw county, where his marriage occurred. A farmer by occupation, he started out as clerk in the store of John G. Hubinger, and remained for twelve years, investing his earnings in the rich lands of Frankenmuth township, and for a number of years combining the vocations of clerk and farming. He was a Democrat, very prominent in his locality, served thirteen years as supervisor, many years as school director, and always bore more than his full share of the responsibilities and obligations of community life. His death occurred in 1891 at the age of sixty-two years. He was three times married, had eight children by the first wife, two by the second, and four step-children by the third.

Paul L. Gugel, who was the fourth among the children, was educated in the parochial schools of Frankenmuth township, leaving school when fourteen years of age, and from that time until reaching his majority, faithfully assisted his father on the home farm. His career as a merchant may be said to have begun in his twenty-second year, when he accepted a clerkship in the store of Hubinger Brothers at Frankenmuth. His experience with that firm enabled him in 1888 to start for himself. In that year was formed the partnership with his older brother Fred, and in a modest way they began dealing in a general stock of merchandise. Both brothers had a large circle of acquaintances, and by their previous record had acquired the confidence and esteem of the community, so that almost from the start they prospered, discounted their bills regularly, and inside of ten years they had a store second to none of its kind outside of the city of Saginaw.

The pleasant partnership relations of the brothers are not confined to the store, and both, believing in the future growth and increasing values of the country, have become joint owners of a splendid tract of sixty acres of fine woodland in Saginaw county at Birch Run. They are also jointly interested in the larger flouring mills of the township, the Star of the West Mills, of one hundred and twenty-five barrels capacity. Paul L. is treasurer and director of this milling company, also a director in the State Bank of Frankenmuth, for a good many years treasurer of School District No. 1, village of Frankenmuth, and for many years treasurer of the Frankenmuth Cheese Manufacturing Company. The Gugel Brothers' store gives steady employment to eight clerks and assistants.

Mr. Gugel and family are active members of the St. Lorenz German Lutheran church. In October, 1887, occurred his marriage with Miss Anna Barbara Jordan, who was born in Frankenmuth, a daughter of Frederick Jordan, now deceased, but who was a pioneer settler, and for many years one of the leading farmer citizens of Frankenmuth township: To their marriage have been born six children: Walter Gugel, now twenty-five years of age, is a clerk in the employ of his father and uncle; Ernest Gugel, aged twenty-three, is a teacher at Harbor Beach; Louise, aged twenty-two; Alma, aged twenty-one; Martha, aged seventeen; Lorenz, aged fourteen. All the children were reared in a cultured home and received the benefit of excellent schooling in this community.

GEO. F. GUGEL. The older of the Gugel brothers, Geo. F. practically grew up at Frankenmuth, and at the age of twenty years he learned the carpenter trade. He is a business man from the ground up, and his experience and ability have been an important factor in the success of the general merchandise house of the brothers.

Geo. F. Gugel was born in Frankenmuth, September 27, 1859, and the principal fact concerning his family and its pioneer relations with the Saginaw Valley are given in the preceding sketch of his brother, Paul L. Educated in the schools of Frankenmuth, Geo. F. Gugel remained at home and assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty years of age. His first training was for the trade of carpenter, and that was pursued during the summer months, while during the winter, he found ready employment at the door and sash factory of the Neuchterline Brothers at Frankenmuth. He thus was well fortified in his early preparation, mastered the carpenter's trade, had all the work he could attend to in that line, and at the same time was getting a close and proficient knowledge of merchandising. Thus in 1888 he was ready to join his brother, Paul, and take into the firm more than his share of the capital, since he thoroughly understood trade conditions in this vicinity, and was practically assured of a large patronage among his former customers and friends. For the past twenty-five years the brothers have worked side by side, and are now regarded as the leading business men, in this locality.

Geo. F. Gugel and family are members of the Lutheran church at Frankenmuth. He was married in 1885 to Miss Johanna Jordan, who is a sister of Mrs. Paul L. Gugel. They are the parents of four children: Otto Gugel, who clerks in the Gugel Brothers' store; Johanna; Ludwig, bookkeeper in the Bank of Saginaw; and Rudolf Gugel, a student in the Bliss-Alger College of Saginaw. These children have been well educated, and have already taken or are preparing to take creditable positions in the world.

GEORGE HARGREAVES, JR. Prominent among the manufacturers of Detroit is found George Hargreaves, Jr., who is closely identified with

the industrial interests of Michigan as superintendent of the Detroit plant of the Railway Steel Spring Company. Mr. Hargreaves is a native of England, having been born in Staffordshire, March 12, 1852, a son of the late Thomas and Dinah (Lawton) Hargreaves, well-known citizens of Detroit for a number of years, and both now deceased.

The parents of Mr. Hargreaves were born in England, and the family came to the United States in 1872, locating immediately in Detroit, where the father purchased a home on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Fifteenth street. He was an iron and steel worker by trade and worked at that vocation in Detroit until 1876, then moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, to which city the son, George, had previously gone. In 1884 the parents went to San José, California, where they spent about six years, then returning to Detroit. During the last fifteen years of his active life, Thomas Hargreaves was superintendent of iron and steel plants and for seven years was superintendent of the Swift Rolling Mills Company, at Newport, Kentucky. He was earnestly and actively interested in church work as an official member of the Preston Methodist Church of Detroit, was for many years leader of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, connected with that church, and a memorial window to his memory in that direction was placed in the church by that society. Mr. Hargreaves died at Detroit in 1901, Mrs. Hargreaves preceding him by one and one-half years.

George Hargreaves, Jr., received his education in the commercial school at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and then served an apprenticeship at the iron and steel plant at that place. He came with his parents to the United States in 1872, and in Detroit became identified with the firm of George Hargreaves & Brother, large picture frame manufacturers. In 1873 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where during the next thirteen years he was connected with the Globe Rolling Mills Company, but in 1886 returned to Detroit to become roll designer and consulting engineer of the Detroit Steel and Spring Company, the Eureka Iron and Steel Company, the Baugh Steam Forge Company and the Toledo (Ohio) Rolling Mill Company, all of which positions he held simultaneously until 1890. In that year he became superintendent of the rolling mill department of the Detroit Steel and Spring Company, and held the same position until the company was merged with the Railway Spring Company in 1902, since which year he has been superintendent of the Detroit plant of that corporation. He is also a director of the Lewis Spring and Axle Company of Jackson, Michigan.

Mr. Hargreaves has followed music semi-professionally and as a recreation, having held positions in various churches as church organist at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Detroit, and was also identified with the May Festival Association of Cincinnati, Ohio, for nine years. He was organist of the Michigan Sovereign consistory of Detroit for nine years. Like his father he has been interested in church work, being a member of the Episcopal faith. He is well known in Masonic circles, having attained to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and also holds membership in the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Motor Boat Club and the Fellowcraft Club. In 1874 he was married to Miss Mary E. Bryan, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have the following children: Charles H., Fannie L. and Rachel, who married S. D. Campbell.

HARVEY JONES CAMPBELL. Among the men of Benton Harbor who have attained prominence because of their activities in the business and official life of the city, Harvey Jones Campbell is deserving of more than ordinary mention, for he has been identified with the business interests of this place since the year 1900, and is serving in the capacity of post-

master at the present time. Mr. Campbell's desire to be always doing something for the city of his adoption has made him very favorably considered by the people of this thriving Michigan community, and at all times he has given to his official duties the same conscientious attention which characterized his business career and brought him success therein.

Mr. Campbell is a native of Missouri, born at Rock House Prairie, near the city of St. Joseph, December 18, 1854, and is a son of the late Charles W. and Sarah (Jones) Campbell, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. The grandfather of Mr. Campbell, Thomas Boyle Campbell, was born in Scotland and brought to America when a child of three years, the family locating at Winchester, Virginia. The maternal grandfather of Harvey J. Campbell was William Jones, a native of North Carolina, who became an early settler of Missouri, the mother of Mr. Campbell being born near Liberty, Ray county, that state. In 1844 Charles W. Campbell removed from his Virginia home to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was for many years engaged in the dry goods business, and where two of his sons are still engaged in the wholesale trade in the same line. He became a successful merchant, displaying far more than ordinary ability in his transactions, and was also known as a public-spirited citizen. He died at his winter home in Florida, in 1904, and there Mrs. Campbell also passed away.

Harvey Jones Campbell was reared in the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, and there he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school with a good student record. In 1872 he entered upon his business career in a dry goods business, continuing until 1898, in which year he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Campbell came to Benton Harbor in 1900, to establish the manufactory of the John V. Farwell Company, and continued to be identified with that enterprise until his appointment to the office of postmaster, February 2, 1913.

For a number of years Mr. Campbell has taken an active part in the activities of the Democratic party, serving for a long period as chairman of the Democratic central committee. While he was an applicant for the appointment as postmaster and had good backing, his appointment was in the nature of a personal one from President Wilson, who asked the appointment from the Postoffice Department. Mr. Campbell took charge of the office March 1, 1913, and since that time through his energetic labors has been able to accomplish much for the good of the service. He has always had the capacity for gathering about him men of force of character who are capable of accomplishing things, and in this much of Mr. Campbell's success lies. Recognized as one of his city's leading men, in 1914 he was made president of the board of trustees of the Benton Harbor Public Library.

Mr. Campbell married Mary Brown Denney, of Winchester, Virginia, who was born there, a member of the distinguished family of that name. Her father, Col. William R. Denney, was a Confederate officer during the Civil War and one of the captors of John Brown, at Harper's Ferry; and subsequently was one of the charterers of the vessel which took abroad Mark Twain and his "Innocents," out of which voyage grew that author's famous "Innocents Abroad," Colonel Denney being the original from whom was drawn the character of "the Colonel." A brother of Mrs. Campbell is Bishop Collins Denney, of the Southern Methodist church, a graduate of Princeton University and an intimate friend of President Woodrow Wilson. Mrs. Campbell is widely known in social circles of Benton Harbor, having formerly been secretary of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and three years state secretary, and now serving her second term as regent of the Michigan State Society. Mr. Campbell, who is also widely and favorably known

in the city, is a member of the Missouri Society, Sons of the American Revolution, his military ancestor having been Daniel Donnell, of North Carolina.

ARTHUR VON SCHLEGELL, of Detroit, general manager of the Michigan State Telephone Company, is the most conspicuous figure in the telephone field of Michigan today. He has been identified with this line of business during the past twenty years, during which period he has steadily worked his way up from the bottom of the ladder until he is now the recognized local head of the largest telephone system in the state.

Mr. von Schlegell was born at St. Louis, Missouri, December 15, 1872, and is a son of Lieutenant and Marie (Muller) von Schlegell. The family has been prominent in Germany for many generations. His grandfather was for years commander of the military school at Potsdam, Germany, while Lieutenant von Schlegell was an officer in Franz Joseph's Grenadiers of Prussia. Lieutenant von Schlegell and his wife came to the United States in 1870, locating first at St. Louis, and a few years later removed to Minneapolis, where the father became prominent as a member of the bar and served as judge of the probate court.

Arthur von Schlegell was graduated from the Minneapolis High school and matriculated for the University of Minnesota, but did not enter that institution, preferring to enter at once upon his career. For two years he served as deputy clerk of the probate court, and the following three years were passed as a clerk in the National Bank of Commerce, at Minneapolis, succeeding which he became identified with street railways, first with the construction and maintenance department of the St. Louis Street Railway Company and later with the operating department of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, being engaged with each line for about one year. During the early nineties, Mr. von Schlegell entered the telephone field, in Minnesota, and in 1895 became contract agent for the Northwestern Telephone Company, at Minneapolis. His success in this line gained him promotion after promotion, and in 1907 he came to Michigan to accept the position of general contract superintendent of the Michigan Telephone Company, which, in 1910, became a subsidiary of the American Telephone Company and Telegraph Company, and shortly afterwards one of five companies operated as the central group of Bell Telephone Companies, and one of the territorial units of the Bell System. Mr. von Schlegell's position then became that of general commercial superintendent of the Michigan State Telephone Company, the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Cleveland Telephone Company and the Central Union Telephone Company. In 1912 there occurred a reorganization of the Michigan State Telephone Company and Mr. von Schlegell was made general manager, a position which he still retains, being also president of the Cheboygan Telephone Company and vice president of the Lenawee County Telephone Company. He is an active member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and belongs to the Detroit, Fellowcraft Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On April 3, 1892, Mr. von Schlegell was married to Miss Grace Laraway, of Minneapolis, and to them there has been born one daughter: Abby Elise.

HON. GRANT FELLOWS. Long accounted one of Michigan's most eminent legists, Hon. Grant Fellows, attorney general of the state, is also known as a dominant factor in Republican politics. He is a product of the farm, having been born on his father's homestead in Hudson town-

ship, Lenawee county, Michigan, April 13, 1865, and is a son of Nelson and Sarah M. (Perry) Fellows.

Abel Perry, the grandfather of Grant Fellows, was a descendant of John Perry, of Waterford, who founded the family in America in 1780. The grandfather came to Michigan from New York in 1838 and settled in Medina township, Lenawee county, and there spent the remainder of his life. Nelson Fellows was a native of the Empire state, and came to Michigan in 1835, two years prior to this state's admission to the Union. Settling on land in Medina township, Lenawee county, which he had secured from the Government, he engaged in agricultural pursuits in that and Hudson townships, and passed away after an honorable and successful career, in 1876, aged fifty-seven years. The mother of Grant Fellows was also a New Yorker and belonged to the same family which gave to the United States Commodore Perry, who won imperishable fame in the War of 1812. She died in 1898, when seventy-nine years of age.

Grant Fellows received his early education in the district schools of Hudson township and the high school at Hudson, and following some preparation entered the practice of law, being admitted to the bar December 11, 1886. He has since engaged in the practice of his calling, and since 1890 has been senior member of the law firm of Fellows & Candler, accounted one of the strongest legal combinations in the state. From 1911 until his election to the attorney generalship, Mr. Fellows was a member of the Michigan State Board of Law Examiners. He has been actively identified with the Republican party since attaining his majority, and his services as an orator have been in great demand during numerous campaigns. Mr. Fellows was nominated for the office of attorney general at the Republican state convention held at Detroit, September 24, 1912, and at the following election was sent to that office by the voters of Michigan. One of the most capable of the state officials, his record has been one of steadfast loyalty to the interests of the commonwealth, and his achievements have been such as to place his name prominently among those of Michigan's foremost and most useful men in public life.

Mr. Fellows belongs to the various organizations of his profession, and is also prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masons, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, Adrian Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Hudson Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

DUDLEY M. WELLS. Since 1879 Mr. Wells has been in the active and successful practice of his profession as a lawyer, for a number of years at Coldwater and later at Adrian. While he has not confined all his attention to one branch of the law, it is in criminal practice that he has gained his chief reputation, and as a criminal lawyer is regarded as one of the ablest and most successful in the southern part of the state.

D. M. Wells was born at Blissfield, Michigan, September 20, 1852, a son of Marvin B. and Harriet (Dunton) Wells. His father, born in Monroe county, in 1826, was a member of a pioneer family in southeastern Michigan. He followed the vocation of farming and died in 1863. His wife, born in Monroe county in 1833, and also of an old family in the state now lives at Coldwater. After the death of her first husband she married William J. Peters, in 1875. Mr. Peters, who was a farmer, died in 1889. Her only child is the Adrian lawyer.

D. M. Wells grew up on a farm, was educated in the common schools at Blissfield, and also the high school at Reading. After graduating in 1875 from the high school he spent two terms in teaching, entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated LL. B. in 1879. In the same year he was admitted to practice before the supreme

court of Michigan, and in 1902 was admitted to practice in the Federal courts. Mr. Wells began his career in Coldwater, Michigan, in 1879, and in a few years had gained a place among the leading lawyers of the bar who have long had a high reputation for ability in the southern section of the state. His practice at Coldwater continued until 1902, since which year he has been identified with Adrian.

At Montgomery, in Hillsdale county, Michigan, May 25, 1878, Mr. Wells married Miss Hattie Thompson, a daughter of Hiram Thompson, a farmer in Hillsdale county. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have only one child, Bertha H., whose husband, Emil Hubn, is a plumber by trade, but is best known among the thousands as catcher in the Adrian ball club. Mr. Wells and family worship in the Methodist church, in politics he is a Progressive Republican, and his record of public service includes two terms in the city council at Coldwater, and two terms as circuit court commissioner in that city. During his early residence in Coldwater he was for one year a member of the Coldwater Light Guards. Mr. Wells still owns residence property in Coldwater. For his recreation he is partial to travel, but enjoys all outdoor sports, fishing being his special delight.

LEVI C. ANNIS, M. D. A physician and surgeon who has done a quiet but efficient work as a rural practitioner in Kent county, and whose home is at Cedar Springs, Levi C. Annis graduated from medical school a number of years ago, and has enjoyed success as a physician and high standing as a citizen.

Levi C. Annis was born January 27, 1864, at Lindsay, Ontario, a son of David and Julia A. (Clark) Annis. His father, who was born December 11, 1842, is a successful farmer, and still lives at Lindsay. The grandfather was William Annis, who married Miss Coleman. She came from England. Grandfather Annis was born in 1817 and died in 1905, while his wife passed away in 1876. His occupation was likewise that of a farmer, and in politics he favored the Reform party. Mrs. David Annis died in 1900. There were seven children in the parents' family, including Mrs. Robert S. Jenkins, Mrs. William I. Simpson, Miss Emma and Miss Nellie, and Andrew, the latter a successful farmer in Canada, also Jerry, deceased. Mrs. Simpson and the two unmarried daughters live at Vancouver, B. C. The father in politics is likewise a Reformer, and has fraternal affiliations with the Independent Order of Foresters.

Dr. Annis in politics is a Progressive, and affiliates with the Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married at Windsor, Ontario, September 14, 1898, to Frances B. Scott. She died July 23, 1911, and on November 30, 1912, Dr. Annis married her sister, Walter Scott, an uncle of these sisters, is in the active service of the British government in India, and has attained the rank of colonel in the English army. Dr. Annis has five children by his first wife, all of whom are now attending school in Cedar Springs. Their names are William E., Richard C., Gordon C., Charles G., and Ethel L.

ARA B. HEWES, M. D. A native Ohioan and since 1903 in practice at Adrian, Dr. Hewes by his skill and high character reflects credit on his profession, and is one of the most popular citizens of his community.

Dr. Ara B. Hewes was born in Medina, Ohio, December 27, 1873. His father, Alanson Hewes, was born at Medina, Ohio, in 1836, was a substantial farmer and honorable citizen of his community and a soldier during the Civil war. He died in 1874. The maiden name of the mother



Levi Clark Amnis

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was Mary J. French, who was born at Medina in 1840 and died in 1912. Their six children were: Lillian C., Marion E., Adelaide S., Ora K., Ara B. and John C. The daughter, Lillian, died in 1910 as Mrs. Mabry, her home having been at Medina, Ohio; Marion died when nineteen years old; Adelaide, who died in 1909, was Mrs. Busher, and lived at Oakland, California; Ora K., is a teacher; and John is living at Lorain, Ohio.

Dr. Hewes has made a success in life by hard work. He was educated in the high school at Medina, Ohio, and spent one year in Hillsdale College in Michigan. His studies preparatory for his profession were pursued in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1903. In the same year he opened his office at Adrian, and has since succeeded in acquiring a large general practice and is especially successful as a surgeon. Dr. Hewes is a member of the State Medical Society, the Michigan Homeopathic Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He was for two years city physician of Adrian, and during the Spanish-American war was with the Reserve Hospital Corps, a year. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees is a Presbyterian in religion, and a Progressive Republican.

At Rose, New York, October 7, 1903, Dr. Hewes married Mabel A. Ferris, a daughter of Henry Ferris, who was postmaster at Rose. To their marriage have been born two children; Helen M. and Richard F.

HON. C. E. GITTINS. The work of Mr. Gittins as a lawyer and business man in Detroit covering a period of twelve years has brought him a substantial position and reputation in that city, and more recently his name has become known over the state as one of the champions of the national Progressive party and he is one of the representatives of that new political organization in the present senate of the state, having been elected in 1912 from the first district of Wayne county.

Clarence Gittins, who is one of the young and able attorneys of Detroit, was born in Wayne county, at Plymouth, September 21, 1884. His parents are George I. and Josephine (Knight) Gittins. His father was born in Shropshire, England, in 1852, son of George and Charlotte Gittins, who brought him to the United States in 1863, the family settling at once in Michigan, first in Detroit and later in Redford, where George I. Gittins grew to manhood. Following his marriage he engaged in farming, and that was his vocation until 1913, when he retired from agriculture to take up the hardware business at Milford. His wife was born in Detroit in 1857, a daughter of Thomas Knight, a well known lumberman of the city. Both are members of the Episcopal church, and the father is affiliated with the Masonic order.

Clarence Gittins, like so many men in the city, grew up on a farm in Wayne county, and while living in the parental home attended district school. For his higher education he supplemented the means supplied from home by his own labors, and first prepared himself for teaching by a course in the Michigan State Normal school in Ypsilanti. His career as a teacher began in 1902, at the age of eighteen, and continued for seven years, with three years as principal of the Lyon graded school in Hamtramck, Michigan. While working in the schoolroom he was also industriously preparing himself for the legal profession, and in 1909 was graduated from the Detroit College of Law with the degree LL. B. and was admitted to the Michigan bar in the same year. With this training he embarked in practice at Detroit as senior member of the firm of Gittins & Stieler, and in addition to a general practice which has brought him before all the courts of the state he has participated in business affairs, and is an official in several well known Detroit companies. He is secre-

tary of the Highland Park Board of Commerce; secretary and treasurer of the Knowles Heights Land Company; secretary of the Ford View Realty Company; and secretary of the Highland Park Times Company, publishers of the *Times*.

Quite early in his career he began exerting some local influence in politics, and in 1912 allied himself with the new Progressive party. He accepted a place on the ticket of the National Progressives as candidate for the Michigan State senate from the first district of Wayne county, and in this connection it is a matter of interest to record the respective votes: Mr. Gittins' vote was 8,594, and the other candidates for the office were Leroy A. Nelson, who received 8,201; William J. Lee, with 7,041; Otto Hinz, with 1,599; and Gerrit L. Smith, with 153. During the last session of the legislature Mr. Gittins was chairman of the committee on immigration and a member of the railroad and other committees.

Mr. Gittins has membership in the Lawyers Club of Detroit, in the Delta Phi Delta, in Highland Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in the Presbyterian church. On July 10, 1911, he married Lois Goldsmith of Vicksburg, Michigan.

GEORGE F. SONNER. Both the city of Benton Harbor, which is his home, and the State of Michigan are fortunate in the possession of such a man as George F. Sonner. A few years ago he retired from a long and successful career as a merchant. Early in his life he had been one of the brave and valiant soldiers of the Union, and won a captain's commission. About fifty years ago he began his career at Benton Harbor as one of the men of small means, but with a large outlook on life and an energy and ambition which have in the passing years accomplished much not only for his own prosperity, but for the good of the city. In all this time he has been closely identified with Benton Harbor's business affairs, and also with its social and charitable interests.

George F. Sonner is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Highland county, Ohio, June 8, 1837. His parents were William and Anne (Cailey) Sonner. His father was a native of Highland county, and his grandfather came from Germany in the early days and became a pioneer in that section of Ohio. Mr. Sonner's maternal grandfather was likewise among the Highland County pioneers and a native of England.

The boyhood and early youth of George F. Sonner was spent in Highland county, where he acquired a district school education. On reaching his majority he moved to Zanesville, in Allen county, Indiana. At the outbreak of the Civil war, however, he was living in Ross county, Ohio. Like General Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, whose career is familiar to all students of American history, Mr. Sonner was plowing in the cornfield when the first news came to him that his services were needed to put down the armed force of rebellion. Without completing the furrow, he unhitched his team, at once repaired to the rendezvous and tendered his services to the government. He became a member of the Sixtieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and completed one year of service with that command. Then returning to Ohio, under orders from the war governor of that state, he and Major Irwin began recruiting soldiers for a new command. Major Irwin was appointed a major in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and Mr. Sonner accepted the position of captain in Company A of the same command. With that regiment he continued until the close of hostilities, and made an excellent record as a brave and faithful soldier.

On the close of his military career Mr. Sonner came to Benton Harbor, where his mother, who had been widowed and had again married, was then living. During his service in the war Mr. Sonner had managed

to conserve his means, so that he came to Benton Harbor with a small amount of capital. While looking around for an opportunity to invest his means in some independent enterprise, he supported himself by work in a humble capacity in a box factory. After several years, the opportunity came, and he entered the firm of H. L. Pitcher & Company, dry goods merchants, the constituent members of which were H. L. Pitcher and R. M. Jones. Their store was the leading one of the city. A few years later Mr. Pitcher retired, and under the name of Jones & Sonner, as sole proprietors, a business was developed which for many years stood as a landmark in the business section of Benton Harbor, and was synonymous with reliable merchandise, with honest business methods and successful integrity. In 1912 Messrs. Jones & Sonner dissolved their partnership by mutual agreement, and both retired after about forty years of successful merchandising. Since that time Mr. Sonner has been occupied with his private affairs and investments, though he has always been liberal with his means in support of movements and institutions.

His absorption in private business interests has never interfered with his public spirit, and no one has given more freely of his time and money toward the upbuilding of Benton Harbor and its institutions. One of the older settlers in Benton Harbor, he has continuously for forty years or more assisted in the upbuilding and development of the community. The old soldiers will always have special reason to remember him gratefully since it was out of his private means that the Soldiers' Home was built at St. Joseph. He has also contributed towards the different churches of the city, has for many years been one of the leading members of the Congregational church and for a long term of years was trustee of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Sonner was one of the promoters and liberal donors of the Benton Harbor Public Library, was chairman of the building committee of that institution, and was its first president, a position which he retained from 1902 until 1914, in which latter year he resigned.

J. STANLEY MORTON. From Michigan's territorial days down to the present time the Morton family has ranked among the honored ones of the state. For three generations the family has been closely identified with the development of the southern part of the commonwealth, and probably no other has had so much to do with the growth and development of Benton Harbor. The third generation of the family is honorably represented by J. Stanley Morton, who has well maintained the prestige of the name, and who is today justly accounted Benton Harbor's foremost citizen.

The Morton family is of old English ancestry, and was founded at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1620, and members of each succeeding generation have been prominent in American history. Among the distinguished members of the name may be mentioned the Hon. Levi P. Morton, formerly governor of New York and vice president of the United States, and the Hon. Marcus Morton, formerly governor of Massachusetts. The Benton Harbor branch of the Morton family was found in Michigan during territorial days, one year prior to Michigan's admission to the Union, by the pioneer Eleazer Morton, grandfather of J. Stanley Morton, who came here from New York state in 1834. Eleazer Morton was a native of the old Bay state, having been born at Stoughton, Massachusetts, August 1, 1786. He removed to Syracuse, New York, in 1806, and engaged in the manufacture of salt, and in 1811 was married in that city to Miss Joanna Cotton, who was a native of Vermont and was teaching school in the Salt City at that time. Soon thereafter, they went to Alexander, Genesee county, New York, where the grandfather engaged in farming

and manufacturing cloth, but in the spring of 1831 made removal to Broekport, Monroe county, New York, where he was engaged in business on the Erie Canal for a short time. In the fall of that year Mr. Morton removed to Ohio, locating at Medina, and there turned his attention to the keeping of a tavern, but after something more than two years again turned his face toward the West, removing to the then territory of Michigan and taking up his residence in Kalamazoo county. His object in coming to Michigan was to experiment in the making of sugar from potatoes. By the fall of 1835 he had abandoned that idea as impracticable, and at that time came to Berrien county, locating first at St. Joseph. During the few months that followed, Mr. Morton purchased from different owners 160 acres of land, in sections 15 and 20, and in the spring of 1836 built a log tavern on the Territorial Road, this at that time being the only house for seven miles eastward of the river St. Joseph. Mr. Morton cleared his land, improved it into a desirable farm, and set out a fruit orchard of apple, peach, pear, plum, nectarine and apricot trees, which began to bear in the early 'forties, and thus he became a pioneer fruitgrower of the state. Also, he was the second man to ship fruit from Michigan to the Chicago markets. As the years passed he became identified with other business interests until he was justly accounted one of the leading and most successful business men of the community. Eleazer Morton was a man of unusual ability and of most marked characteristics. He was a deep student, a profound thinker and a ready and fluent writer. Keeping fully abreast of the trend of the times and the important affairs of the day, he was constantly in correspondence with numerous of the leading national men of the time, and was in demand as a contributor to the press as a writer of articles upon his favorite topics. He was an Abolitionist and a Whig, but subsequently joined the Republican party upon its organization. His work, "Morton's Guide to True Happiness," had a wide circulation during early days. Altogether, he was a strong character and left his impress upon the history of his community, an imprint which was in every way beneficial to his locality and helpful to its citizens of the succeeding generations. He died July 4, 1864, his wife having passed away about eight years previous, in September, 1856.

Among the children born to Eleazer and Joanna Morton was Henry C. Morton, who became a worthy successor of his father and carried the prominence of the family through the second generation. Born in Genesee county, New York, January 27, 1817, he was a youth of seventeen years when he came to Michigan with the family, and for many years was identified with the growth and development of Benton Harbor, witnessing the growth of the city from a straggling village to a metropolitan community, thriving, progressive and substantial. He was a firm believer in the project of the Benton Harbor Canal and was one of the promoters and builders of that waterway. He also gave freely of his time, means and advice toward the establishment of other important enterprises, and always did his full share in promoting the welfare and growth of the city during his time. On February 8, 1848, Mr. Morton married Josephine Stanley, who was born at LeRoy, Genesee county, New York, and who died at Benton Harbor in September, 1859, Mr. Morton surviving her until May, 1895.

J. Stanley Morton, grandson of Eleazer, and son of Henry C. Morton, has well maintained the prestige of the family in the third generation, and is regarded as one of the foremost men in business and social circles of Benton Harbor today, while his name and reputation are familiar in the business world all over the country. He was born at Benton

Harbor, September 16, 1850, and attended the public schools until the age of fifteen years, at which time he embarked upon his business career as clerk in a general store of his native place. In 1869, before he had reached his majority, he engaged in the drug business on his own account and continued to devote his attentions to that line until 1873. In 1874 he entered the field of transportation by chartering a steamboat and placing it in the trade between Benton Harbor and Chicago, this boat being the *Lake Breeze*, which carried freight and passengers, although at that day travel was limited between the Michigan and Illinois shores. Mr. Morton continued to operate this boat with success until 1875, when he became interested with the late John H. Graham and Anderson Crawford in a steamboat line between Benton Harbor and Chicago, and, forming a partnership with these gentlemen, established what is now the famous Graham & Morton Transportation Company, which has grown into one of the largest lines operating on the Great Lakes. Mr. Morton was secretary and treasurer of the company until 1893, when he withdrew from the enterprise, but in 1898 re-entered the firm and held the same position until the death of Mr. Graham in 1907, when he succeeded to the presidency.

After leaving the Graham & Morton Company, in 1893, Mr. Morton, in company with other enterprising business men, purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the old *Excelsior Gas Company*, which was reorganized under their management, Mr. Morton becoming secretary and treasurer of the new concern. This venture was later again reorganized, becoming the *Benton Harbor and St. Joseph Gas and Fuel Company*, of which Mr. Morton was vice president until his withdrawal in 1912. At this time he is president of the *Peck Furniture Company*, of Benton Harbor. In former days Mr. Morton was intimately identified with many important local enterprises, being for a number of years vice president of the *First National Bank of Benton Harbor*, president of the *Stevens & Morton Lumber Company*, treasurer of the *Alden Canning Company* and secretary of the *Benton Harbor Improvement Company*.

On June 21, 1871, Mr. Morton was married to Miss Carrie Heath, of Benton Harbor, a daughter of the late Salmon F. and Julia Heath, who came to Benton Harbor from Wisconsin in 1861. Four children have been born to this union, as follows: Charles, who died at the age of two and one-half years; Henry, who died when two months old; William H., who has charge of the Chicago offices of the *Graham & Morton Lines*; and Raymond, who died in October, 1913, leaving a widow and one daughter, Josephine, the latter now aged two and one-half years, and the only grandchild in the family.

Mr. Morton is well known in fraternal circles of Benton Harbor, being prominently connected with the lodges of the *Masons*, the *Knights of Pythias* and the *Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks*.

HENRY I. ARMSTRONG. That Detroit gained its supremacy as a manufacturing city is due to several factors, the most important of which is the status of its representative business men engaged in the manufacturing line, a prominent example being found in Henry I. Armstrong, member of the firm of *Armstrong and Graham*, wholesale manufacturers of saddlery hardware, with shops at No. 130 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

Henry I. Armstrong was born in the city of Detroit, December 10, 1850, and is a son of the late Thomas and Catherine (Hopson) Armstrong. In the democratic atmosphere of the public schools he secured his early educational training, afterward becoming a student at *Olivet College*, in Michigan, a well known institution from which he passed to the *University of Michigan* and after completing a period there was ready to

make a start in business. In 1870 he secured a position in the laboratory of the Detroit medicine manufacturing concern, Parke, Davis & Company, and continued so connected for one year, following which he engaged with the firm of Hayden & Baldwin and still later was with Glover & Campau. In 1875 he entered the employ of Buhl, Ducharm & Company, with which concern he remained for ten years, or until 1885, when he embarked in business for himself, becoming a member of the firm of Armstrong & Graham. The business of this widely known firm is the manufacture of saddlery hardware and the scope of its trade has so broadened that it has become the leader in its line in Michigan, doing an exclusive wholesale business.

Mr. Armstrong was married March 21, 1877, to Miss Sarah Aikman, of Detroit. He is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and belongs also to the Detroit Club. While not active as a politician, Mr. Armstrong recognizes every duty of citizenship and ever exerts his influence toward the making of wholesome laws and to the impartial enforcement of the same.

HON. EDWARD E. EDWARDS. It was more than forty years ago that Judge Edwards was admitted to the Michigan bar, and with the exception of three years his career since 1875 has been spent in Newaygo county, where he is not only one of the oldest lawyers, but his success and influence have been measured proportionately with the length of his practice. Besides the successes which have come to him as a lawyer, he has enjoyed public distinction at the hands of his fellow citizens, and is now devoting all his time and attention to the work of the probate judgeship, which he has held since January 1, 1905.

Edward E. Edwards was born in Broome county, New York, February 20, 1845. Grandfather David Edwards was born in New York state and spent all his life there. The Edwards family originally came from Wales. Judge Edwards' maternal grandfather was born in New York state also. The parents were David C. and Electa A. (Pettis) Edwards. The father was born in New York July 4, 1820, and died August 1, 1881, while the mother was born in 1823 and died in 1865. Some time after their marriage, they moved to Illinois in 1852, and the next year went to Iowa, and after two years there settled at Greenville, Michigan. The father was a farmer in that locality four or five years, then became a pioneer settler in Oceana county, and from there moved out to the state of Missouri where he died. During his early life he was an active worker in the Good Templar organization. In politics he was a Democrat, and as a business man was quite successful, leaving property valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars when he died. He and his wife had seven children, six now living, as follows: Edward E.; Cynthia G., the wife of A. Harding, who lives at Port Townsend, Oregon; Clara A., who married Mr. Armstrong and lives in South Dakota; Mrs. Cornelia E. Young, wife of a physician in Iowa; Mrs. Ella G. Moore, who lives in the northeastern part of Washington; and Daniel J., who also lives in the state of Washington, where he is a carpenter and builder.

Judge Edwards received a common school education in New York state, and in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan, his youth being spent in all four of those states. His practical career began as a clerk in a store, and after four or five years, having devoted himself assiduously to the study of law, under private direction, he was admitted to the bar in March, 1870. He was then twenty-five years of age, and after two years of practice at Pentwater, and then three years in the southern part of the state, he came to Newaygo county in 1875, and set up an office and began practice at Fremont. Success came to him very quickly after locating



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in Newaygo county and he has for nearly forty years enjoyed a distinction as an able and successful member of the bar. His home was at Fremont for a number of years, and while there he filled the office of circuit judge for a year and a half, having been appointed to that position in 1897. After taking up his duties as probate judge he moved to the county seat in 1905, in 1910 changed his residence to White Cloud, which in that year was made the new seat of government for Newaygo county.

At Pentwater in 1867 Judge Edwards married Emma J. Carroll, a daughter of Watson Carroll. Mrs. Edwards, who died in 1869, left one son, Edward C., who died when six years of age. In 1872 the judge married Mary E. Queale, a daughter of Rev. Robert Queale, a minister of the Universalist church. By this marriage there were two children: Edith M., who lives at home; and Corydon Howard, who died in youth. Judge Edwards and family worship in the Universalist faith, and he has been prominent in Masonry. He helped to organize Arcana Lodge No. 463, F. & A. M., at White Cloud, and has been master in four different lodges. He also affiliates with the Royal Arch Chapter at Fremont and the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine at Grand Rapids. In politics a Republican, he has interested himself in public affairs, has been a friend of good government and a worker for the best interests of every community where he has had his home. He served as township clerk, as village attorney and president in Fremont, was a member of the state legislature and made an excellent record in the lower house during 1881-82, and in the state senate from 1885 to 1887, and he attained to no little distinction while a member of the senate. Judge Edwards is a man who has well won the various distinctions which have come to him, and in every place of trust has acquitted himself with credit to himself and with a fine performance of obligation to the public.

HON. FRANZ C. KUHN, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, is a worthy representative of the dignity and greatness of the state in the domain of the law which he has honored for twenty years, and an able and virile product of the city with which he has been for so long identified as lawyer, jurist and progressive citizen. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 8, 1872, and is a son of John and Anna C. (Ullrich) Kuhn, both natives of Germany. The mother belonged to the Ullrich family of Mount Clemens, which has long been identified with the commercial and financial interests of that city. The parents of Judge Kuhn were married in Detroit, but in 1874 removed to Mount Clemens, where the father is still engaged in commercial pursuits.

Judge Kuhn was reared in Mount Clemens and was given a thorough literary training by parents who firmly believed in an education as the best asset of manhood. After attending the public schools, he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated with the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, and in the following year graduated from the law department, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Almost immediately thereafter he was admitted to the bar, and during the same year was elected Circuit Court commissioner of Macomb county, a capacity in which he served from 1894 until 1896. From 1898 until 1904 he served as prosecuting attorney of Macomb county, three terms, and in the latter year was elected probate judge. He was re-elected to that office in 1908, but June 6, 1910, resigned to accept the appointment of attorney general of Michigan, from Governor Warner. On October 6, 1910, the Republican State Convention nominated Judge Kuhn for the office of attorney general, and he was elected for the full term at the ensuing election. In September, 1912, Governor Os-

born appointed Judge Kuhn associate justice of the Michigan Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Blair, and at the Republican State Convention held the same year he was nominated to complete the full term of Judge Blair, and was sent to that office at the following election. His term will expire in 1918. Judge Kuhn established his residence in Detroit in July, 1913, having formerly resided at Lansing. While Judge Kuhn's rise to his present exalted position has been rapid, it has been fairly earned. No one has ever had cause to doubt his mental strength or his deep and thorough knowledge of law and jurisprudence. His decisions have ever indicated a strong mentality and careful analysis, and the discovery has yet to be made that he has ever been other than impartial.

Judge Kuhn was married to Mrs. Mina C. Burton, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, and they have one daughter, Wilhelmina Ann, who was born in 1911. Judge Kuhn is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Romeo Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, and Moslem (Detroit) Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is past grand chancellor of Michigan of the Knights of Pythias, and a valued member of the University Club and the Detroit Boat Club.

WILLIAM F. MALOW. Now at the head of Malow Brothers, William F. Malow has for nearly twenty years been identified with the building interests of Detroit, and is one of the successful contractors in the city. In the modern city's development few firms have taken a more conspicuous part as builders than this one. Only a few examples can be selected and mentioned to indicate the extent of their enterprise. They took part in constructing the first Ford automobile factory and erected the trussed-concrete building at the corner of Lafayette boulevard and Wayne street. They also erected the Country Club building in Grosse Pointe; the fine residences of Henry Ford, of John Dodge, of H. E. Dodge; the Fisher's Woodward Arcade; the original building of the Addison apartment hotel, and the firm has just completed an addition to that hotel costing three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

William F. Malow is a native of Michigan, born on a farm four miles north of Mt. Clemens, October 21, 1868, a son of Henry and Sophia (Priels) Malow. Both parents were natives of Mecklinburg, Germany, and were both born in the same year, 1836. After their marriage in the old country they emigrated to the United States in 1857. The father was already thoroughly trained in the trade of wagon maker, and continued in that line in Macomb county, where he first settled on reaching this country. In later years he retired to his farm, and continued actively as an agriculturist until 1904. That year he moved to Utica, Michigan, and now lives retired. The mother died in 1908.

William F. Malow was reared on the farm in Macomb county until eighteen. In 1886, going to Detroit, he learned carpentry under his older brother, Martin Malow. Two years were spent as a journeyman carpenter in Detroit, and also two years in Cleveland, followed by a similar time in Detroit, and in 1897 he began contracting as a member of the firm of Malow Brothers. His brother Martin had long been identified with the building interests of the city. In 1907 William acquired the interest of his brother in the firm, and is now sole owner, but retains the old and well known firm name of Malow Brothers.

Mr. Malow is one of the popular members of the Detroit Builders & Traders Exchange, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and of the Rotary Club. He and family worship in the German Lutheran church. Mr. Malow married Flora Rieck, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of

William Rieck of Utica. To their marriage have been born three children, Arnold, who is bookkeeper for his father, and Esther and Eleanor.

HON. GEORGE WILLARD BRIDGMAN. The sound judgment, the well-balanced mind, and freedom from bias that is demanded in those practitioners of the law who are ultimately honored by elevation to the bench, is well exemplified in Judge George Willard Bridgman, an honored resident of Benton Harbor, and judge of the Second Michigan Judicial Circuit. Judge Bridgman comes of famous New England ancestry and was born at Lee, Massachusetts, July 4, 1848. His parents were George and Sarah (Cowles) Bridgman, and the family ancestry, reaching to an English source, later became signally distinguished in the intellectual life of the colony of Massachusetts.

George Bridgman, the father of Judge Bridgman, was born at Belchertown, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in October, 1813, and was a son of Ebenezer Bridgman, also a native of Belchertown, who married Abigail Willard. She was born at Petersham, Massachusetts, and was a descendant of Simon Willard, who was the English founder of that family in Massachusetts, where it was prominent for generations. From this ancestor came Samuel Willard, who was the first president of Harvard College; his son, also Samuel, was also president of this noted institution of learning. It was the third Samuel Willard who was the noted blind Unitarian preacher and distinguished author, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Another Willard known to fame was Joseph Willard, brother to Abigail, who was the architect of the Bunker Hill monument. At Amherst, Massachusetts, George Bridgman married Sarah Cowles, who was born at Amherst, in 1814, and was a daughter of Jonathan Cowles of Massachusetts. Her maternal grandmother was Esther Graves, who was a daughter of Eliphat Graves, who, with his five brothers, served in the Revolutionary War. In 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman came to Michigan, in which state they spent the rest of their lives. In Massachusetts, Mr. Bridgman was a manufacturer of carriages in early business life and later was connected with the Hosotowac Railroad Company. When he came to Michigan he located in Lake township, Berrien county, at a point then known as Charlottville, now as Bridgman, a station of the Pere Marquette Railway, where he engaged for some years in the lumber business, later turning his attention to farming. His death occurred in 1901. He was a man of influence in Berrien county, interested in its progress and development but never accepted public honors. Originally a Whig, in later years he became affiliated with the Republican party.

George Willard Bridgman attended the public schools, including the high school course and also enjoyed instruction from private tutors. In 1861 before making a choice of career, he was appointed to a position in the United States Treasury Department at Washington and spent seven years in the national capital. While there he studied law, taking the regular law course in the Columbian, now the George Washington University, and was there graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1868, and in June of that year was admitted by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to the practice of law. In 1872 he returned to Michigan and two years later was admitted to the Michigan bar and began the practice of his profession in his old home section. In 1884 he formed a law partnership with George H. Clapp, at Niles, Michigan, under the style of Clapp & Bridgman, which became one of the dominating law firms of the state and the association continued until 1889, when Mr. Bridgman was elected prosecuting attorney, which was followed by his re-election. In 1891 he came to Benton Harbor, where he resumed private practice and

continued until the spring of 1911, when he was elected to the Circuit bench for a term of six years. His ideals of the legal profession have always been high and in practice he has lived up to them, thereby gaining the public confidence that made his elevation to the bench a matter of general congratulation among this law-abiding people. He is a member of the Berrien County Bar Association.

Judge Bridgman was united in marriage with Miss Thyrza Chamberlain, of Cherry Valley, Illinois, who is a daughter of Alfred A. and Nancy E. (Monger) Chamberlain. Judge and Mrs. Bridgman have three children: Ida C., who married George Schairer, of Benton Harbor; George C., who is engaged in the drug business at Benton Harbor; and Emma C., who is the wife of William H. Howard, Jr., of St. Joseph, Michigan. Judge Bridgman is a Royal Arch Mason and an Elk and Knight of Pythias.

JAMES CHARLES WARD. In the Detroit building trades no firm has a record which includes more notable examples of building construction than that of J. C. Ward & Son, mason contractors. J. C. Ward himself has been identified with the business activities of Detroit for more than forty years, and his rise to success has been through the avenue of hard work, first at his trade, with progressive responsibilities and eventually to an independent business of his own.

James Charles Ward was born in New York state, at Brazier Falls on the St. Lawrence river, June 2, 1855. His parents were Patrick and Anna (White) Ward. Both were natives of County Sligo, Ireland, came to America when young and single, and were married in New York state. From there they moved across the boundary to Ontario, and for several years Patrick Ward was employed at different points along the Welland canal during the construction of that great waterway. Both parents died in Canada, and were members of the Catholic church.

The years from five to fifteen James C. Ward spent with his parents in Canada. His education from books was of an average amount, but was less important in his career than his ready industry and thorough training as a young man. When still a boy he began learning the trade of brick-making in Canada, and had made such progress that when he came to Detroit in 1872, at the age of seventeen, he was able to command a journeyman's wages. His first employer in Detroit was Mr. Albright, the pioneer contractor. Subsequently he was with Joseph Dietz, first as journeyman, then as manager, then as partner, and for a period altogether of more than twenty years. After two years as a member of the firm of Deitz & Ward, mason contractors, Mr. Ward bought out his partner, and then continued in business under his own name. Like the majority of successful organizations of that kind, Mr. Ward's beginning was on a modest scale, employing a few men and with limited capital resources. The business developed from year to year, and his reputation became established as one of the leading mason contractors of the city. In 1912 Mr. Ward formed the firm of J. C. Ward & Son, taking into partnership his oldest son, William C. In a brief sketch only the more notable contracts successfully handled by Mr. Ward can be mentioned. They include some of the finest residences, factories and business houses in the city. Mr. Ward put up the addition to the old Ford Motor Works, the large factory of Edmund & Jones, the Jewish Synagogue on Farnsworth street between Beaubien and St. Antoine streets, and most conspicuous of all is the Windeman residence, regarded as one of the finest and most costly in the city.

In the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange Mr. Ward is one of the influential members, and also belongs to the Detroit Master Masons

Association. Fraternally he is a Maccabee, and his church is St. Leo's Catholic.

His first wife was Mary Taylor, who died leaving two sons: William C., junior member of the firm of J. C. Ward & Son; and James Francis, a brick maker, also associated with the firm. Mr. Ward married for his second wife Mrs. Bessie (Pickup) Blackburn of Detroit, who was born in Yorkshire, England.

GOTTLÖB C. LEIBRAND. At the head of the corporations department of the department of the Secretary of State, and ex-prosecuting attorney of Gladwin county, Michigan, Gottlob C. Leibrand is probably one of the best known men in the official and professional life of the state. Although his career has not covered as many years as those of some of his official brethren, it has been characterized by such activity, faithful devotion and general usefulness as to place his name favorably before the people, and to make him one of the influential Republicans of the state. Mr. Leibrand is an Ohioan, born at Canton, Stark county, June 4, 1870, and is a son of Christian and Catherine Leibrand, both natives of Germany. The father followed the vocation of teacher of vocal music, and died in the year following that in which his son, our subject, was born, and the mother married again and in 1876 came to Isabella county, Michigan.

Gottlob C. Leibrand secured his primary education in the public schools of Isabella county, and was reared to the pursuits of agriculture. On attaining his majority he started upon a career of his own, but remained on the farm and continued as a tiller of the soil until 1907. It had long been his ambition to follow a professional career, and in that year he began to study law under a preceptor, although he had previously taken a law course in a correspondence school. In 1907 he entered the Detroit College of Law, receiving one year's credit, and in the class of 1909 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During that same year Mr. Leibrand was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered upon the practice of his calling, at Beaverton, Gladwin county. The next year marked his entrance into public life, when, as a Republican, he was elected to the office of county attorney of Gladwin county, and moved his offices and transferred his activities to Gladwin, the county seat. Mr. Leibrand served four years in that office, and so ably did he discharge the duties devolving upon him that June 4, 1914, he was appointed to his present position in the Department of State. Here he is rapidly establishing a reputation that promises much for his future political career.

Mr. Leibrand has long been prominent in Grange matters and during his earlier years did much to promote the agricultural interests of the communities in which he resided. He was well and favorably known in Isabella county, where he served as supervisor for some time, and always was foremost in the support of Republican policies. In May, 1914, Mr. Leibrand was a delegate to the "welfare" Republican convention, held at Detroit. Mr. Leibrand takes some interest in fraternal matters, and is a popular member of Beaverton Lodge, F. & A. M., in which he has numerous friends.

In 1901 Mr. Leibrand was married to Miss Minnie Kilborn, who was born in Saginaw, Michigan. Her father came from Canada when a young man and served in an Indiana volunteer regiment of infantry. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leibrand: Carl, born in 1902; Dorothy, born in 1904; and Ralph, born in 1906.

HON. SAMUEL W. SMITH. As representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Michigan in Congress since March 1897, Mr. Smith

is one of the oldest members of this state's delegation at Washington, and his services and ability have ranked him as one of the most useful men in the national legislature. His public career began with the office of prosecuting attorney of Oakland county in 1880, and he has for many years been one of the prominent attorneys at Pontiac.

Samuel William Smith was born in Independence township, Oakland county, Michigan, August 23d, 1852, son of Nicholas B. and Mary (Phillips) Smith. His father, a native of Monroe county, New York, was one of the early settlers of Oakland county, and in 1841 he began the improvement of eighty acres of wild land in Brandon township of Oakland county. Some years later he bought one hundred and twenty acres in Independence township, where Samuel W. Smith was born, and the latter part of his active career was spent as a merchant in the village of Clarkston. His wife was born in New York in 1825, came as a girl with her parents to Oakland county, and died there in 1856.

Samuel W. Smith was educated in the public schools of Clarkston, in the Detroit schools, and was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1878. Admitted to the bar in 1877, he began his regular practice at Pontiac, and for many years was associated with the late Judge Levi B. Taft until the latter's death. For a number of years the Oakland county bar has had no more successful attorney than Mr. Smith.

His attention has been pretty well divided between law and politics for more than thirty years. Beginning as a practically unknown young attorney he has achieved a place among the national leaders in affairs. In 1880 the Republican party of Oakland county elected him prosecuting attorney, an office he held until 1884. This was followed in the latter year by his election as state senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

In 1896 Mr. Smith was first chosen to represent the Sixth Michigan District in Congress, and his service has been continuous since the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress. In 1912 he was re-elected for his ninth consecutive term. In Congress he has given his support and has championed much important legislation. He has been recognized as one of the foremost advocates of government ownership of telegraphs and telephones. His speech delivered in the House of Representatives May 26th, 1906, has everywhere been regarded as an authority on this subject. He spent much time on this speech, and he does not believe that a single fact or statement in the same can be successfully controverted. He also advocated at a time when it was not so popular to do so, the abolition of railroad passes, telegraph and express franks and a reasonable reduction in express rates. He had no desire to injure the express companies, and has often been heard to say that if the express companies had made a fair reduction, it would have delayed the establishment of parcels post for many years. He also favored a reduction in railway mail pay, believing that the government was paying too much for this service; which subject is again receiving a great deal of attention in the Sixty-third Congress. It is to be hoped that the Bourne Commission will make such a report as Congress can adopt and one that will be fair and just to the government and the railways and settle this very complicated question for years to come.

The laws regulating the sale of oleomargarine, a measure of equal importance to dairymen and consumers; and a bill for improved coupling of freight cars for the protection of railway employes, received considerable attention at his hands during his legislative experience; and the legislation for the introduction and extension of rural free delivery of mail is one among the better known measures to which Mr. Smith gave

much of his attention, and for which he deserves special credit. As a result of his leadership in the rural free delivery matter, the Sixth District was one of the first places in the United States where the system was given trial. The cities of Lansing, Flint and Pontiac are indebted to Mr. Smith for his efforts in securing suitable federal buildings for those communities. His constituents have always recognized in him a vigilant and untiring worker for their best interests. Until the Republican majority in the House gave way to the Democratic success of 1910, Mr. Smith was Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, an office which practically made him mayor of the city of Washington, and his administration in that post was so efficient and admirable as to receive the direct compliments of President Taft at the time Mr. Smith retired from the head of the District Committee.

Mr. Smith was married November 17, 1880, to Miss Alida E. DeLand, a daughter of Edwin Tracy and Susan (Bentley) DeLand. She was born near Grass Lake, Jackson county, Michigan. Their four sons are Lieutenant E. DeLand, Ferris N., M. D., Dr. Wendell T. and Harlan S.

CHRISTIAN PAUL TIETZE. Few men in Detroit are better or more favorably known among contractors than is Christian Paul Tietze, who has gained an enviable position in the line of plumbing and heating, and who is also prominent in the councils of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange. Mr. Tietze is a native son of Detroit, born January 3, 1859, and is a son of Ernst and Barbara (Hoetzel) Tietze, both of whom were born in Germany, the father in the province of Prussia and the mother in the province of Bavaria.

Ernst Tietze was born September 21, 1833, and came to the United States in 1850, making the voyage in a sailing vessel and being ten weeks on the water, during which time he passed through a shipwreck on the English Channel. The mother was born January 26, 1833, and came to America, landing at New York after a voyage of eleven weeks. She came to Detroit by railroad, and her train was wrecked near Hamilton, Ontario, but she escaped serious injuries. The parents first met at Detroit, where they were married April 22, 1855. The father had worked at sewing boot uppers early in life, but later learned the upholstering trade, at which he worked until his death, May 31, 1872. His widow survived many years and passed away July 9, 1908. They were consistent members of the German Lutheran church and were the parents of the following children: Christian Paul, of this review; Elizabeth, born November 18, 1861, who is head of the L. Tietze Company, dyers and cleaners, one of the largest firms in that line of business of Detroit; George, born December 22, 1862, who died September 6, 1866; Mina Henrietta, born September 9, 1869, who died July 17, 1872; Paul H., born November 17, 1864, is supervisor of the Fifteenth Ward of the city of Detroit; George M., who was born December 21, 1866, a plumber by vocation, who is employed by his brother, Christian P.; and Theodore William, born December 28, 1874, who died March 28, 1874.

Christian P. Tietze attended the Lutheran parochial schools and Goldsmith Business College, and was but thirteen years of age when he started to work as parcel boy with Friedman Brothers, a wholesale millinery firm on Woodward avenue. Succeeding this, he was associated with E. T. Barnum's wire works, later was employed in a cigar box factory, and following that worked in the grocery store of Earnley & Hazelton. During this time he had carefully saved what he could of his earnings and made the most of his every opportunity, keeping his eyes open and his senses alert for whatever benefit he might gain which would help him in later years. On August 9, 1875, he received his introduction to

the plumbing trade when he apprenticed himself to the firm of Jack & Reynolds, of Detroit, and when he had completed his training worked as a journeyman plumber until 1896. In that year he entered the plumbing and heating business for himself under his own name, and since that time has carried on a large contracting business. His first establishment was located on Gratiot avenue, but in a short time he removed to the rear of his residence, at No. 558 Mack avenue, where he has since continued. As a journeyman plumber Mr. Tietze had charge of the remodeling of the Moffatt building, of the Cadillac Hotel and of a great number of fine residences, among the latter being those of Col. Frank Hecker and the late Orin Scotten. As a contractor he did the plumbing and heating of the Marvin M. Stanton residence, near Water Works Park, the fine residence of Charles S. Chapman at Rochester, Michigan, installed the water works system of the Old Club, at St. Clair Flats, the Addison Apartments on Woodward and Charlotte avenues, which are the largest and finest apartments in Michigan, and in which he is financially interested, and has carried numerous other large pieces of work to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Tietze has for many years been prominently identified with the city, state and national Master Plumbers associations. He became a member of the Detroit Master Plumbers Association in 1897, in 1898 became a member of the State and National Associations, and during these years has been active in all connections. He has served as president of the local organization for three full terms and is president of the state body for one term, and in 1914 was chosen vice-president of the state body which places him in line for another term as president. He was also secretary and treasurer of the state body for three terms in succession, during which time, in the line of duty, he visited every city water works plant in Michigan, making two trips to the Upper Peninsula. In 1901 he was first elected a delegate from the local association to the national association convention, at Kansas City, Missouri, and was sent also as a delegate to the following conventions: Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1902; San Francisco, 1904; St. Louis, Missouri, 1905; Atlanta, Georgia, 1906; Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1907; Louisville, Kentucky, 1908; Boston, Massachusetts, 1909; Detroit, Michigan, 1910; Chicago, Illinois, 1911; Galveston, Texas, 1912; Salt Lake City, 1913. He has missed but one national convention since 1901. In 1906 he was appointed by the president of the national body a member of its board of directors, and was reappointed in 1907 and 1908, holding that position three successive terms, which is full time for which an individual is eligible to membership on the board. It was through Mr. Tietze's efforts that the national convention was secured for Detroit in 1910, at which convention the record attendance was broken and the success of which was credited in a great measure to Mr. Tietze.

Mr. Tietze is a member of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange and chairman of its legislative committee in 1913 and 1914. He is a member of the board of directors of the Michigan State Compensation Insurance Commission, under appointment from Governor Ferris. For twenty-five years he has been a member of Bethania Liederkrantz Singing Society. He was married November 12, 1884, at Detroit, to Miss Amelia Wendt, who was born in Detroit, June 15, 1862, the daughter of John F. and Julia (Frey) Wendt, natives of Germany. John F. Wendt was a pioneer shoe merchant of this city and saw many and great changes in the city during his long life, he having lived to reach the advanced age of eighty-six years and dying July 24, 1907. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tietze: Lottie Barbara, born November 12, 1885,

who died January 6, 1906; Lillie Julia, born March 24, 1888; Eleanor Louise, born December 24, 1891; and Edna Caroline, born November 17, 1894.

HON. MILO DEWITT CAMPBELL. The name of Milo D. Campbell in Coldwater and Branch county has for years represented a dominant influence in politics, and leadership in public affairs. Mr. Campbell is a lawyer by profession and has practiced in Branch county for more than thirty-five years, his home having been in Coldwater since 1886. While well known as a lawyer and business man it is his political career which has brought him his chief fame in Michigan, and he has long been one of the Republican leaders of the state. The public position which he now holds is that of United States marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan, a position to which he was appointed in 1908. His term expires May 1, 1914. While Mr. Campbell has held many places of trust in local and state affairs, these honors always have come to him unsolicited, and it is a fact of which he and his supporters are both proud that he has been able to fill every position and discharge every obligation in a highly commendable and satisfactory manner, so that there is not one blot upon his official record.

Mr. Campbell's first public service may be said to have been as a school teacher in a country school, when he was seventeen years of age. There have been comparatively few years since then in which he has not done public work in one capacity or another. Milo DeWitt Campbell was born in Quincy township, Branch county, October 25, 1851, and represents one of the older families in the citizenship of that county of this commonwealth. His parents were Rollin Madison and Susan Ann Campbell. The paternal ancestry is Scotch and on the mother's side the lineage goes back to England. Both parents were born in western New York, settled in Branch county in 1848, and the father was a substantial farmer all his active career. Mr. Campbell's great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Growing up on a farm, Mr. Campbell attended the country schools until fourteen years of age, later went to school in Coldwater, and at the age of seventeen got his first license and obtained permission to teach a roomful of country boys and girls. After that he taught school and attended school alternately, until he graduated from the Coldwater high school in 1871. His work as a teacher went on at varying intervals, and he completed in 1875 the course in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. During the summers he also worked on the farm, and in many ways got the practical experience and earned the money with which he prepared for his larger career of usefulness. While teaching he was also studying law, and in 1877 had completed the studies which enabled him to gain admission to the bar of Branch county.

The first ten years of his professional work he had an office and lived in the village of Quincy. His practice grew rapidly, until it was as large as that enjoyed by any lawyer at the county seat, and eventually his business compelled him to move to Coldwater in 1886, which city has since been his home. Clayton C. Johnson had previously been a student in his office, and they formed a partnership at Coldwater, which in a short time became one of the strongest legal combinations in that part of the state. Mr. Campbell, besides his practice, has been identified with different business organizations, and is a stock holder in the First National Bank at Quincy, and a director of the Southern Michigan National Bank, Coldwater, Michigan.

Besides his work as a school teacher, Mr. Campbell's first office was

that of county school commissioner to which he was elected when twenty-one years of age. He was next chosen by popular vote as circuit court commissioner of Branch county, and in 1885 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature. During the term of Governor Luce, another Coldwater citizen, Mr. Campbell became private secretary to the Governor, and performed the duties of that position four years. In 1891 Governor Winans appointed him as the Republican member of the state board of inspectors, having charge of all the penal and reformatory institutions of the state, together with the pardon board. He served two years as president of that board, until the law creating the board was changed. Governor John T. Rich in 1893 appointed Mr. Campbell a member of the railroad and street crossing board, and he was one term in that office. In 1897, came perhaps his greatest opportunity for public service with his appointment by Governor Hazen S. Pingree as commissioner of insurance. At the end of two years, he was solicited by the governor to accept membership on the board of state tax commission, and was president of that board until the close of Governor Pingree's office. While commissioner of insurance, Mr. Campbell completely re-organized the insurance business of Michigan. He closed up and put into the hands of receivers thirty or more insolvent and worthless companies, and drove more than fifty other fraudulent and fake concerns out of the state. He secured a reduction in fire insurance rates from the stock companies, resulting in a saving of more than eight hundred thousand dollars annually to the people of the state. Also his work was important as president of the tax commission, and in the first year he secured an increase in the assessed valuation of state property amounting to more than thirty-five per cent.

Mr. Campbell has also been honored in his home city of Coldwater, which he served three terms as mayor, being elected in 1902, 1903 and 1904. He has attended many state conventions as delegate and was four times chairman of the Branch county delegation. He has frequently been a delegate to national conventions. His experience in public affairs has resulted in his selection to membership on various conferences of national or international character, and he was a delegate to the national conference at New York to prepare extradition agreements between the states, and to national conferences of the board of corrections and charities. Mr. Campbell cast his first vote for General Grant in 1872, and has been a steadfast Republican ever since. He belongs to the Coldwater Presbyterian church, and affiliates with the patrons of husbandry, has taken the York Rite degrees of Masonry, including the Knights Templar, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

At Quincy, on October 17, 1876, he married Miss Marion Florence Sears. They have one adopted daughter, Jessie May, taken into their household when three years of age and reared with all the advantages which they could have bestowed upon their own child. She is now the wife of E. R. Clark, a merchant of Coldwater, and they have one child, Elizabeth.

JAMES CRAIG, JR. Among men foremost in Detroit as identified with Western industrial enterprises, those who have become known because of the magnitude of their operations and the vast extent of their trade connections, none is there whose personality is of a more interesting character or whose career has been more impressive or beneficial as an object lesson to the young than James Craig, Jr., president of the firm of Parker, Webb & Company, probably the largest meat packers between New York and Chicago.

Mr. Craig was born in Detroit and is a son of the late James Craig, an early business man of Detroit. The latter was born near Fort Ticonderoga, New York, and came to Detroit during the late 'forties, being for a number of years engaged in the wholesale grocery business as a member of the firm of Craig Brothers. Later he identified himself with the wholesale fish business, and also was interested in lake vessels, having owned an interest with the late E. B. Ward, in the old Mohawk and other boats. He married Daphney Cook, who was born on Lake George, New York, and whose nephew, Joseph Cook, D. D., was a well-known Boston divine. Both parents died in Detroit after a long residence here, passing away within a year of one another. They were devout members of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

James Craig, Jr., was graduated from the Detroit High school in the class of 1872 and at once went to work for his father, in whose employ he remained for four years. At the end of that time he became shipping clerk, bookkeeper and cashier for William Parker & Company, the packer, with whom he remained until 1889, and then went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he became identified with Armour-Cudahy Packing Company, the old firm of meat packers then doing business as Armour & Cudahy. A few months later Mr. Craig became connected with the firm of G. H. Hammond & Company, packers, and for two years had charge of the company's sales department, at South Omaha. In 1890 the two old firms of Willard Parker & Company and Webb Brothers, packers of Detroit, consolidated, and soon afterwards Mr. Craig was sent for, he joining the new firm as manager in 1891. By 1892 he had secured some stock in the company and was elected secretary, subsequently became secretary-treasurer, and in 1908 was chosen president of the concern. From the time he entered the service of the company in 1891 he has been the dominating influence in its management and the wonderful success which has marked its development may be credited directly to his indefatigable efforts, his wise judgment and his fine organizing and executive ability. Mr. Craig is widely known among packers all over the country, and in 1913 was president of the American Meat Packers Association. Mr. Craig is a director in the Old First National Bank of Detroit. He belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Detroit Curling Club and the Detroit Boat Club. The record of a career that has been so strong and forceful, so active and honorable, is necessarily brief, but it is full of useful incentive and lesson. By his own energy and labor Mr. Craig has succeeded in achieving a high position, and what he has accomplished is due entirely to his ambitious nature, his constant endeavor and his unwearying application. Systematic methods, prompt and decisive action under all circumstances, good judgment and tact united to a high sense of honesty, and an absolute fidelity in every undertaking, have, when in such combination, placed Mr. Craig in his present position and given him a reputation of an enviable nature among his many friends and business associates.

Mr. Craig was married to Miss Clara Aspinall, of Detroit, and they have two sons and a daughter: Harvey A., Lyman J. and Clare Jean.

JUNIUS E. BEAL. A scion of Revolutionary ancestry, Hon. Junius Emery Beal has fully upheld, through character and achievement, the prestige of the name which he bears, and he has exerted large and benignant influence in connection with the civic and material affairs in his native State of Michigan and especially in the city of Ann Arbor, where he is known as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen. He is a representative of a sterling pioneer family of the Wolverine commonwealth,

his grandfather coming to Michigan in 1835, and his loyalty to Michigan has ever been of the most insistent type, so that there are many points that make consonant his recognition in this history. He is at the present time not only a member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan, but is also chairman of the public domain and immigration commissions of the state.

Junius E. Beal was born at Port Huron, St. Clair county, Michigan, on the 23d of February, 1860, and to the public schools of his native state he is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was effectively supplemented by his higher academic work in the University of Michigan. In this institution, of which he is now a regent, he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For a long term of years he was a representative newspaper man of Michigan, as editor and publisher of a well ordered daily paper in the city of Ann Arbor, and he has been prominently concerned with business and public activities in this city, where he still maintains his residence. He has been a most zealous and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party has stood sponsor and has been influential in its councils in Michigan. In 1888 he represented his party and state as presidential elector, and in the following year he gave yeoman service as president of the Michigan Republican League. In 1893 he was president of the Michigan Press Association, and he has served also as president of the Wesleyan Guild. He has various and important capitalistic interests and it should be specially noted that he is a stockholder of that staunch and long established corporation, the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of which he is a director. In 1905 he represented Washtenaw county in the lower house of the Michigan legislature, in which he made an admirable record as an earnest worker with the deliberations of both the general body and its committee rooms. He was assigned to various important committees, including that on ways and means. He has been a member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan since 1907, and in this capacity has shown the utmost interest in the loyalty to his alma mater. He was elected to this office on the Republican ticket and received the extraordinary majority of more than 100,000 votes. In 1909 he was appointed a member of the Michigan public domain commission, of which he is now chairman, as is he also of the adjunct body, the immigration commission. He holds membership in the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and is identified with various civic organizations of representative character aside from this.

JAMES VINCENT CUNNINGHAM. Few of Michigan's men in public life have rendered greater or more helpful services during the past several years than has the present state commissioner of labor, James Vincent Cunningham. In various capacities he has displayed a high order of executive ability and administrative power. Born on a farm in Genoa township, Livingston county, Michigan, February 3, 1871, Mr. Cunningham is a son of James and Mary (McKeever) Cunningham. The father was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1837, and was a lad of twelve years when he came to the United States, and as a young man went to Colorado and later to Idaho, there securing employment in the mines. Through industry, thrift and perseverance he managed to accumulate enough money with which to return to Livingston county and purchase a farm, and carried on agricultural pursuits during the balance of his life, dying May 4, 1913. The mother of James V. Cunningham was born in Occola township, Livingston county, Michigan, in 1842, and is still living.

James V. Cunningham was born in a log house on the old homestead,

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Allan B. Wallowen

and secured his education in the old Beaurman district school and the Brighton high school. Reared on the home farm, he remained thereon until after passing his majority and in 1893 moved to Detroit and secured a position as conductor on the street railways, remaining thus engaged for a period of ten years. Mr. Cunningham early interested himself in the affairs of the Street Railway Men's Association, of which he was elected business agent, and was twice re-elected to that position, resigning in May, 1905, to accept the position of chief deputy under Sheriff James D. Burns of Wayne county. Mr. Cunningham served two terms of two years each in that capacity. Succeeding this, Mr. Cunningham was made an adjuster for the Home Telephone Company, of Detroit, but after about one year became identified with the Columbia Buggy Company, with which concern he spent a short season. Mr. Cunningham was then appointed state factory inspector for the city of Detroit, under Commissioner of Labor Fletcher, and held that office for six months, or until the expiration of Commissioner Fletcher's term of office. He was next appointed special inspector of the Wayne county board of poor commissioners, and while acting in this capacity had charge and direction of the sons over sixteen years of age of mothers who were receiving aid from the commissioners. During his term of office Mr. Cunningham found employment for more than 350 boys, who up to this time, although able, were not willing to work, although if they had done so would have been capable of earning more than the commission was allowing their mothers. Mr. Cunningham takes a pardonable pride in the fact that these boys, the greater number of whom furnish material for excellent future citizenship, have been set straight by him and for the greater part have remained so. He left this position to accept the position of assistant city assessor for the city of Detroit, and in 1913 was appointed by Governor Ferris to the office of state commissioner of labor, assuming charge of the duties of that position July 1st of that year. His services have been of the highest character and his record in office has continued to be that of an energetic, thoroughly capable and progressive official. Mr. Cunningham is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Cunningham was married to Miss Mary Wilcox, of Detroit, who was born on a farm in Washington township, Macomb county, this state, the daughter of Rush Wilcox, a pioneer of Macomb county. One daughter has come to this union: Frances Evelyn. The family home is located at No. 769 Tillman street, Detroit.

ALLAN B. WALLOWER. Formerly in practice at Detroit, and now one of the successful members of the Grand Rapids bar, Allan B. Wallower has had many varied and interesting experiences since he started on his own responsibility when a boy. He educated himself, has worked in various lines, was a soldier during the war with Spain, and a knowledge of men and affairs acquired by constant contact with the world has been very useful to him in his profession.

The Wallower family for a number of generations lived in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where Allan B. Wallower was born August 15, 1875. His parents were Benjamin F. and Margaret (Harren) Wallower, both natives of Pennsylvania. Grandfather John Wallower and great-grandfather Leonard Wallower were both Pennsylvanians, and the latter had a large farm near Harrisburg and was one of the prosperous early settlers in that vicinity. The maternal grandfather, Levi Harren, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, married Elizabeth Bates, and all their lives were spent in that county. Benjamin F. Wallower, who was born at Harrisburg July 25, 1844, and who died July 27, 1883, spent six and one-half years of his early career in the service of

the regular army and afterwards was a railroad man. During the Civil war he was in Troop F of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry until the regiment mustered out, and then was in Battery F of the Third United States Artillery until 1867. He re-enlisted in the Twenty-third United States Infantry under General George Crook, and participated in many western campaigns and was stationed at various military posts throughout the country until 1870. He served with the rank of a non-commissioned officer. After his army career Benjamin F. Wallower entered the railway service, and was conductor on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, running from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, at the time of his death. He was married in Harrisburg to Margaret Harren, who was born in Cumberland county June 12, 1851, and died December 15, 1888. Of their four children three are living: Allan B.; Roland C., who is advertising manager for the Frick Company at Waynesboro, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; and Charles W., who is district plant chief of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company at Boston. The father was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a Republican in politics.

Allan B. Wallower attended school at Harrisburg, and at Champ Hill in Cumberland county, but was soon thrown on his own responsibilities and continued his education as a result of his own earnings. He took a business college course at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and pursued his law studies at Detroit, graduating in 1908. He was connected with the Asphalt Trust, being located in Trinidad, British West India, and in Venezuela, from April, 1900, to August, 1903. In October, 1903, Mr. Wallower came to Detroit as cashier for the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and resigned that position in September, 1904. His practice as a lawyer began in Detroit after his graduation from law college, and continued there until January 15, 1913, since which date his home has been in Grand Rapids, where he already has a good practice.

Mr. Wallower is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Detroit and affiliates with Zion Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., in the same city. In politics he is a Republican. For six years of his earlier career he served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as a member of Company E of the Twelfth Regiment, and held the rank of lieutenant, and later that of captain and regimental adjutant, having the latter rank at the time of his resignation. During the war with Spain he served as lieutenant in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry, and while in the army fell a victim of typhoid fever and spent seven weeks in hospital. Mr. Wallower is a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war, and was recorder of that organization four years. He has again entered the National Guard and is now a lieutenant of Company B, Second Regiment Infantry of Michigan.

DAVID EDWARD THOMAS. The late David Edward Thomas of Detroit was one of Michigan's most prominent insurance men, and was the founder and president until the time of his death of the National Casualty Company, one of the large indemnity and accident insurance concerns of the country. He was born at Cambridge, Michigan, June 4, 1853, and was a son of David W. and Selina (Dickenson) Thomas, natives of England, who were early citizens of Michigan. The father died when David Edward Thomas was a baby, while the mother remarried and reared her three children to lives of industry and usefulness.

David E. Thomas received his educational training in the Saginaw graded and high schools and supplemented this by a course at Adrian College. He was reared as a farmer, and continued to reside on the homestead until 1875, during which period he also had six terms of ex-

perience as a teacher in the country schools. For three years after leaving the farm he was connected with a retail grocery store, at Alpena, Michigan, in the capacity of clerk, then entering that line of business on his own account and continuing to be thus engaged for two years. Mr. Thomas then became a "knight of the road," becoming a traveling salesman for a large flour manufacturing company, but in 1891 entered the business in which he was destined to become one of the leading figures in business circles of the state. He was content to enter this field in a humble capacity, and in the position of solicitor for a casualty insurance company for three years familiarized himself with every detail of the business. In 1894 he organized the National Protective Society, which at first was a very modest venture and of slow growth during the first year or so of its existence, but under the able guidance of Mr. Thomas the society grew in strength, importance and scope from year to year, until it was removed from Bay City to Detroit, and in 1904 was reorganized as the National Casualty Company, with Mr. Thomas still president and guiding spirit.

Mr. Thomas died at his handsome Detroit home, April 9, 1909. He was a member of the Episcopal church, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Fellowcraft Club, the Detroit Yacht Club, the Detroit Golf Club and the Rushmere Club. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine.

On May 11, 1888, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Mrs. Maria A. Van Dusen, of Bay City, Michigan, who was born in Ontario, Canada, the daughter of Philip and Catherine (Wagner) Empey, both of whom were natives of the Dominion. She married for her first husband Jacob Van Dusen, a native of Canada, who died in 1880, leaving the following children: Sue, who was with Mr. Thomas in the office in the early days of the insurance company and continued as his assistant after the business was finally established, and married William Oliver Turrell, a well-known bond broker of Detroit; Franklin, who is a resident of this city; and Walter, who is deceased.

ELMER JUSTIN WAY. One of the largest and most prosperous lumber companies of Saginaw is the Kerry & Way, the senior member of which is Charles T. Kerry, and the active manager of the business is Elmer J. Way. Mr. Way is well known in Saginaw business circles, is a man of progressive ideas and a willing worker whenever the public interest is at stake, and is a man who less than forty years of age has reached a commendable situation in life, and has his own industry and ability to thank for his success, since he started as a poor boy and earned his own education.

Elmer Justin Way was born in Flushing township of Genesee county, Michigan, February 3, 1876, a son of Hiram Parker and Susan (Shanks) Way. His father was born in New York and his mother in Indiana. The maternal grandfather Shanks was a veteran of the war of 1812, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and six years and nine months. His last years were spent in Flushing township. He was descended from the hardy Pennsylvania Dutch stock. The records for longevity of the Shanks family is further indicated by the fact that this centenarian reared a family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, and all lived to maturity. Hiram P. Way, who was born in 1835, when a young man of eighteen settled in Genesee county, Michigan, was married there, and spent twenty-one years as a contractor in the making of lumber drives. Later he followed farming with equal success, and was one of

the men who helped develop the agricultural resources of Genesee county. His death occurred August 7, 1913, at the age of seventy-eight, in Montrose, where he had lived a retired life since 1910. His wife passed away October 1, 1910, and both are at rest in the town of Flushing. The father took an active part in township and county politics as a Republican but would never accept any office, and did his civic duties with the quiet efficiency which characterized him in business. There were six children, and their records are briefly stated as follows: Justin, who died at the age of six years; Alice, who died aged twenty-one; Byron, who is a successful farmer in Flushing, Genesee county; Eleanor, widow of Alfred Barlow, and living in Montrose; Elmer J.; and Arthur, one of the leading merchants of Montrose.

Elmer J. Way is indebted to the public schools of Flushing for his early training, while he learned the lessons of industry on the home farm. During his early years he spent his vacations in selling fence rights, and in that way earned enough money to take him through college. In 1898 he graduated in commercial and shorthand course, at Ypsilanti College, and then with characteristic energy applied himself to the business of life. His first three years were spent in the employ of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, beginning as car checker, later as weighmaster, and finally as chief clerk in the Bay City yards. Leaving the Pere Marquette, he became a commercial contractor, with the Michigan Central Railroad, and worked in that line until 1908. That was the year in which he joined Mr. Charles T. Kerry in the Kerry & Way Company. They bought an ideal location with unexcelled railroad and river facilities at the corner of Bristol and Niagara Streets in Saginaw, obtaining between seven and eight acres of ground. An old mill and other buildings that occupied the grounds were razed in order to clear the property, suitable lumber sheds and modern two story brick office buildings erected, and the business has since been developed to flourishing proportions through the energies of Mr. Way, who has active charge of the yards. At the present time thirty-five men are employed in the conduct of the business which began in a small way and has been steadily increasing each year since it was established. Besides his connection with the Kerry & Way, Mr. Way is identified with the Fred R. Welch Company, wholesale lumber dealers.

In politics he is a Republican, belongs to the Methodist church, and is affiliated with the Order of Elks. On June 28, 1905, occurred his marriage with Miss Margaret Farrell, of Saginaw, a daughter of Dennis and Mary (Brown) Farrell. Mary Brown was the daughter of Michael Brown, a veteran of the Civil war in the union army, who died from the effects of wounds received in the battle of Nashville. Mrs. Way's grandmother was Margaret Whalen. Mr. and Mrs. Way have two children: Justin Farrell Way, aged six years; and Esther Margaret Way, aged five.

WILLIAM ANTON WELLEMAYER, M. D. The oldest physician in point of active practice at Vassar, Michigan. Dr. William Anton Wellemeyer has attained merited distinction in the line of his calling through the exercise of natural ability, close application and strict adherence to the ethics of the profession. While the greater part of his attention has been devoted to the duties of his large practice, he has found time and inclination to devote to the needs of his community, and both as physician and citizen has gained and retained the confidence and esteem of the people of his adopted place.

Doctor Wellemeyer is a native of New York state, born at Port Gibson, Ontario county, February 20, 1877, a son of John Anton and Emily A. (Moore) Wellemeyer. His grandfather, Ignatz Wellemeyer, was born

in Germany, where he was educated, grew to manhood, learned the shoemaker's trade, and was married, and in 1842 came to the United States and settled at Port Gibson, New York, there continuing to follow his trade until his death at the age of eighty-nine years. John Anton Wellemeyer was also born in the Fatherland, and was seven years old when he accompanied his parents to America. He received his education in the village schools of the Empire state, and as a young man received his introduction to mercantile life as a clerk. He was industrious and ambitious, carefully saved his earnings, and eventually entered business on his own account, but when he had accumulated a fair competence he gratified a long cherished ambition to become a farmer and in 1881 moved his family to Vassar, Michigan. Here he purchased a farm four miles north of the village, and this has since been his home. He has been successful in his operations, by reason of his continued industry and persistent effort, and at this time is known as one of the substantial men of his part of Tuscola county. He married Emily A. Moore, who was born at Seneca Falls, New York, May 21, 1839, and she died in Vassar township, April 27, 1912, aged almost seventy-three years. Three sons were born to John Anton and Emily A. Wellemeyer, namely: John Bernard, who is connected in an official capacity with the Vassar postoffice and is also the owner of a handsome farm in Vassar township; Henry Moore, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits on a property adjoining that of his father; and Dr. William Anton, of this review.

After graduating from the local public and high schools of Vassar, William A. Wellemeyer entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1900 with his degree, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Cass City, where he remained one and one-half years. His practice there was of a satisfactory character, but he desired a wider field for the display of his abilities, and deciding that Vassar, also in Tuscola county, offered a more desirable locality, he moved to this point, which has since been the scene of his labors and successes. He holds membership in the Michigan State and Tuscola County Medical Associations and the American Institute of Homeopathy, and is a close and constant student, keeping fully abreast at all times of the advancements that are being made in the field of medicine. Fraternally, Doctor Wellemeyer is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a devoted student of nature, loves the woods and streams, and is fond of all out door recreations. Personally, he is of pleasing personality and his friends are legion wherever he is known.

Doctor Wellemeyer was married first to Miss Agnes Leona Livingston, in 1903, she being a native of Caro and a granddaughter of the late Charles R. Selden, one of the pioneers and early treasurers of the county. She died in 1904, one year and one day after her marriage. The Doctor was married in November, 1906, at Lapeer, Michigan, to Miss Charlotte L. Bradley, who was born at Wingham, Canada, a daughter of Nelson W. Bradley, a resident of Crosswell, Michigan. Mrs. Wellemeyer is widely known in club and social circles, and chiefly in musical affairs, she being a talented vocalist and choir singer. Two children have come to Doctor and Mrs. Wellemeyer, namely: Miriam Hope, born at Vassar, August 10, 1908; and Bradley Ellis, born at Vassar, March 3, 1911.

EDWARD C. RUMER, M. D. Outside those special ones gained by professional training, the general qualifications for a physician are numerous. Culture and refinement are certainly prime elements of success in the

medical profession; nor should anyone of less than average ability attempt to enter the calling; the training and the tests are severe, and the competition, even amongst clever qualified men, is very keen. Good physique is an essential qualification, not alone because of the strain involved in training, but of that of general practice. The physician's time is never his own—his nights are frequently broken and his meals are movable feasts. He must be a man of character—capable of firmness and swift decision in emergencies; but for all that, he must be a man of tact and of sympathy. In every particular named in the foregoing, Dr. Edward C. Rumer possesses the qualifications of the successful medical practitioner. The son of a physician, he was reared in a refined home; he inherited a natural ability and inclination, built up a robust physique in a military career, has won success in a number of hard-fought cases which demonstrated his possession of a high order of courage, and has gained friends and patients by his understanding and broad sympathy. Since 1905, when he first came to Flint, he has occupied a foremost position among this city's practitioners.

Dr. Edward C. Rumer was born December 25, 1875, at Oxford, Michigan, and is a son of Dr. James F. and Melissa (Scott) Rumer. The father, a native of Ohio, came to Michigan about 1868, and settled first at Pine Run. At the present time he is a resident of Davison, and is not only prominent in the ranks of his profession, but is one of the leading public men of his community, having served as state senator from Genesee county in 1904 and 1906. The mother is also living, and three of the four children survive. The eldest of his parents' children, Edward C. Rumer received his early education in the public schools of Davison. He early showed an inclination for the science of medicine, and received excellent instruction under the preceptorship of his father, with whom he studied until entering the Detroit College of Medicine, an institution from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following this he became house physician at Harper Hospital, Detroit, a capacity in which he acted until 1904, then returning to his home city of Davison to take charge of his father's practice while the elder man was serving in the state senate. In 1907 Doctor Rumer came to Flint, and this city has since been his home. He now maintains well-appointed offices at Nos. 805-6 Flint P. Smith building, and is in the enjoyment of a large practice which has been drawn about him by his skill and professional attainments. On April 26, 1898, Doctor Rumer enlisted for service during the Spanish-American War, and participated in the Porto Rican campaign, being in the Hospital Corps during the greater part of the time and connected with General Miles' Division. He received his honorable discharge in February, 1899. In 1911 he was appointed first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army by President Taft. He is a Republican, with Progressive leanings, and while a resident of Davison was elected to the office of health officer for two terms. He holds membership in the Genesee County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and his fraternal connections are with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Phi Chi and Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternities.

On October 11, 1904, Doctor Rumer was united in marriage in Flint, to Miss Leonii Bardwell, daughter of Dr. H. H. Bardwell, a native of Michigan, a veteran of the Civil War, and a retired physician, who was formerly very prominent in the ranks of his profession. Two children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Rumer: Bardwell and James McLean, aged respectively seven and eight years, bright, interesting lads who

are now attending the graded schools. Doctor Rumer enjoys an occasional vacation, when he goes hunting and fishing in the woods and along the streams in the northern part of the state. He is president of the local Gun Club, and has always been interested in the protection of game, and the enforcing of the game and fish laws.

JOHN FREDERICK JONES. A business association of twenty years argues stability for both man and enterprise, but particularly does it reflect the ability and faithfulness of the human side of the partnership. During this period of time John Frederick Jones has been engaged in the plumbing business as a contractor, and in the same degree that he has been an important factor in the commercial life of the community, he has also been a helpful and useful citizen in those things which contribute to the public weal. A native son of Detroit, Mr. Jones was born May 3, 1872, and is a son of Griffith Jones. His father was born at Bangor, Wales, and came to the United States in 1867, locating first in Detroit and subsequently moving to Wyandotte, going thence to Chicago and returning to Detroit a year later. He was an expert stair builder and for thirty-one years was foreman for the Vinton Company, later being in the employ of Henry George. He died June 1, 1912, aged sixty-six years. He was a son of John Jones, who passed away in Wales. Griffith Jones married Miss Elizabeth Davies, who was born in Rochester, New York, June 21, 1849, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ostler) Davies, the former born in Wales and the latter in England. They came to the United States in 1848 in a sailing vessel, and located first at Rochester, New York, subsequently residing in Geneva and Canandaigua until 1860, when they removed to Toledo, Ohio. Two years later they moved to Cleveland, where the grandfather was engaged as a carpenter contractor for many years, several of the public schools of that city standing as monuments to his skill and good workmanship. Mrs. Jones died March 25, 1894, in the faith of the old United Presbyterian church, of which her husband was also a member, their church being located on the present site of the post-office, where they were also married.

John Frederick Jones early showed himself industrious and ambitious, for while he was still a lad attending the public schools he began to carry newspapers during his spare time and was one of the first boys to handle the *Detroit Journal*. When only ten years of age, in 1882, he secured a position with Andrew McClellan & Company, dry goods merchants, in whose employ he spent one year as cash and parcel boy, and then became a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He subsequently was employed for two years in making wire and screens for Thomas Dowling, succeeding which he went to work for the American Car and Foundry Company, but left this concern July 11, 1887, to begin an apprenticeship with John Cameron, one of Detroit's oldest plumbers. After serving his four years he became a journeyman plumber and worked for John F. Higginbotham for two years, in the fall of 1894 embarking in business as a contractor under his own name. He came to his present place, No. 791 Hudson avenue, corner of Linwood, in April, 1901, in that year completing his handsome residence and shop. Mr. Jones has installed the fixtures in some of the leading business houses, hotels and public buildings in the city, including a number of public schools, the McClellan Avenue Police Station, the Metropole Hotel, the Victory Hotel, the Victory Annex, the Chinese Imperial Restaurant, Parker & Webb's packing house and numerous apartments and private residences. His patronage has been gained by superior workmanship and strict fidelity to every engagement, and today Mr. Jones is justly accounted one of the

leading men in his line in the city. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Friendship Lodge, F. & A. M., Peninsular Chapter, Michigan Sovereign Consistory (thirty-second degree), Detroit Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Moslem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also holds membership in the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, the Master Plumbers Association and the Master Steam Fitters Association. His religious connection is with the Grand River Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, where he is acting in the capacity of member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Ella M. Briggs, who was born at Royal Oak, Oakland county, Michigan, daughter of Benjamin A. Briggs and Mary E. (Ferguson) Briggs, and to this union there have been born four children: Ella Irene, Florence M., John F., Jr., and Mabel L.

J. JAY WOOD is one of the successful and enterprising young business men of Grand Rapids, who by reason of his accomplishment along an individual line of endeavor, is particularly worthy of specific mention in this historical and biographical work. Real estate activities have held his interest for the past fifteen years, and his work has been of a nature that has redounded to the general good of the city, as well as advancing his own fortunes pleasingly at the same time. Homes for working people has been the enterprise to which he has given his best attention in recent years, and there are many comfortable and well built homes in the city today that have been built by Mr. Wood and sold to honest workmen of moderate means, but of home-loving hearts, so that he has added something to the happiness and well being of a goodly number of people in the city as well as something more material to the assets of the city.

J. J. Wood was born in Franklin, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on July 16, 1870, and is a son of James M. and Elvira A. (Sprague) Wood. The father, who was also born in Erie county, is still living at the age of seventy-three. The mother was born in the northeastern part of Pennsylvania in 1849. They were married in Meadville, Minnesota, in 1868. James Wood served in the Civil war, though he was put to a deal of trouble to gain the privilege, for he was under age at the time of his first enlistment, and his father caught up with him and compelled his return to the home in Pennsylvania. The boy was determined, however, and he ran away from home and enlisted in the cavalry service. He was wounded by the falling of his horse. He served three and a half years, and when mustered out was quartermaster of his company—Company L, Second Minnesota Cavalry. He went to the Minnesota home after the war, there in 1868 he married Elvira A. Sprague, the daughter of Edgar M. Sprague, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who was born and reared there. After a short residence in Minnesota they moved to Iowa and later to Kansas, taking up land and remaining there for fifteen years, when they moved to Missouri, and in 1888 Mr. Wood brought his family to Grand Rapids, there identifying himself with the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, with which he was connected for about twenty years, retiring in 1912. Of the four children born to him and his wife, J. Jay is the oldest, Rock R. is a letter carrier in Grand Rapids; Ethel E. married A. V. Forsyth, who is vice-president of the Burch Furniture Company; Mark M. is a resident of Porterville, California, where he is a rural mail carrier, and the proprietor of a small ranch.

J. M. Wood is an active member of the Wealthy Street Baptist church, and a Republican in politics. He is well established in the city that has been his home for the last twenty years, and is prominent in



Jay Wood

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

numerous circles. He is a son of Orrin Wood, who was born in Pennsylvania and was a prosperous brickmaker and stone mason of that state. The family is one of Welsh descent.

J. J. Wood had his education in the public schools of Grand Rapids and in the Ypsilanti Normal, after which he applied himself to teaching, and for ten years was active in that work. He confined his educational activities chiefly to the village schools, and only one year of the ten was spent in the Grand Rapids schools. In those days the teaching profession was even less lucrative than it has since become, and when Mr. Wood had an offer from the Decker and Jean Company, real estate people of Grand Rapids, to join forces with them in their business he lost no time in making the change. He was associated with that firm for five years, and then entered a partnership with W. H. Kinsey. Four years later this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Wood has since been the active head of J. Jay Wood & Company, with offices in the Fourth National Bank Building. His activities in the real estate line have embraced the usual phases of the work, but he has added to it a home building department that has brought him not a little popularity, as well as some financial advancement. Recently Mr. Wood completed nine new houses, neat and attractive in appearance, and well built and satisfactory in every detail. The houses are located at Crescent street and Diamond avenue, and they were built expressly for people of moderate means, who could appreciate a cozy home and wanted to be the owner of one, but who were so hampered by lack of capital as to be unable to realize their ambition. To such as these, Mr. Wood's activities in the home building line has been a veritable godsend, for he has made it possible for many to become property owners in a way that is within their means. In addition to this feature of his work there are embraced in Mr. Wood's enterprise all kinds of real estate dealings, a feature of which is a farm department.

For ten years Mr. Wood has been secretary of the local real estate board, and in the matter of his public life and his relations to the community, no better commentary on that phase of his life could be found than in the little booklet circulated by his party when he was candidate for the office of alderman in 1913. The article, because of its clearness, conciseness, and devotion to facts concerning Mr. Wood, is here quoted almost in toto: " 'Business Efficiency in Municipal Affairs' is the motto adopted by Mr. J. Jay Wood, candidate for alderman of the Tenth Ward, on the National Progressive Ticket. Mr. Wood stands for an efficient, a practical and a business like policy for the city. He is a progressive, keen, clear cut business man, well acquainted with every part of the city and particularly well informed of the needs of the Tenth Ward as they refer to street improvements, street car lines, street lighting, etc. The nature of his business experience has been such that he has been obliged to give much attention to the subject of taxation, apportionment and collection assessments. As a business man Mr. Wood has demonstrated a remarkable capacity for work and has always been an enthusiastic worker in behalf of a clean, healthful and home-like city. He has no hobbies to advocate and is ready at any and all times to explain his attitude toward any of the important questions now before the people, upon which the Common Council will have to pass in the near future. He is not a politician, and has never held any office, either elective or appointive.

"He has lived in the city twenty-five years, in the Tenth ward ten years, taught school for ten years, and has been in the real estate business fourteen years. He has been secretary of the Grand Rapids Real Estate Board nine years and a member of the Wealthy Avenue Baptist

church twenty years. He has a family, and owns considerable property in the ward."

That Mr. Wood is a man who in his public and private life has justified the greatest confidence in his motives and in his ability will not be denied, and it is pleasing to record that his fellow citizens so far appreciated his character and purpose as to elect him to the office for which he was then a candidate. He has thus far proven himself all that his sponsors claimed for him, and has in the fullest measure lived up to their expectations in his official service.

In 1895 Mr. Wood married Sadie Wells, a daughter of George M. Wells, a native of New York, and a cousin of Gideon Wells, former secretary of war. On the maternal side Mrs. Wood is a relative of former President Harrison. Two children have been born to the Wood family. Jay Wells is in school in Grand Rapids, and Oliver Warren Wood, aged five. Mrs. Wood, like her husband, is a member of the Wealthy Avenue Baptist church, and she takes an active part in the work of the church. Mr. Wood also is especially interested in church matters and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school of his church for eight years, while he was chairman of the building committee of the Baptist Temple during the process of building the part now completed.

JOHN H. HOUTON, M. D. A successful young physician at Flushing, Dr. Houton has been in practice there since 1904, and is in every way well equipped by native ability and by training for a successful career. It is noteworthy that his wife is also a graduate physician, from the same school as Dr. Houton.

Dr. John H. Houton was born at Dearborn, Wayne county, Michigan, May 20, 1875. His parents were Edward and Mary E. (Stevens) Houton, both of whom were born in Michigan. The father was reared and educated in this state, and became a shoemaker, a trade he followed until his death in Wayne county in 1877 at the age of thirty-five years. The mother, whose parents came from Kentucky, and settled in Wayne county, and whose father was a veteran of the Civil war, was reared and educated there, and died in 1882 at the age of thirty-eight.

Dr. John H. Houton was the only child of his parents and as his mother died when he was seven years old, he was taken to the home of his grandparents to be reared. His early school attendance was curtailed after he was thirteen years old, and he had to work his own way to a professional career. By hard work and careful economy he finally secured the means necessary to begin a medical education, and went through Michigan College of Medicine, until graduating M. D. in 1904. Previous to that time he had spent three years in work as assistant in Dr. J. M. Pollard's office at St. Johns, Michigan. Immediately on his graduation in 1904, Dr. Houton moved to Flushing, and has since built up a large practice. He has served as health officer and has membership in the Genesee County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. The doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Republican.

In June, 1903, at Windsor, Canada, Dr. Houton married Dr. Lillian Mae James, who was graduated from the Michigan College of Medicine M. D. in 1903. She is a daughter of Richard Gainsforth, now deceased, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. The doctor and wife have no children.

HON. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH. The successor of a long line of public men who have both honored and served their state, Senator William

Alden Smith is distinctive in his achievements, his abilities and his character. Many of the homely honest, time-tested qualities of the old school of politics are his. At the same time no man in the United States Senate exemplifies more vigorously, more sincerely, the modern ideals and ideas of our American politics. Senator Smith has vision, but also the practical idealism, of the man whose early years were disciplined by hard experience and who won business success in the keen individual competition of the last century. He has an honesty, not of the negative, myopic sort, but positive and keen in discriminating between the grades of good, bad and indifferent. With his record of fourteen years in congress from the Fifth District and of seven years in the senate, his position as one of Michigan's ablest sons needs no fortifying facts of rhetoric or apology. The brief facts of his career are as follows:

William Alden Smith was born in Dowagiac, Michigan, May 12, 1859. His parents were George Richard and Leah Margaret (Allen) Smith. He is a direct descendant of the original Abercrombie Smith of England, and his branch of the family settled at Salem, Massachusetts. Senator Smith on the maternal side is descended from Henry Allen of Richmond, Virginia, a man very prominent in his city, and day.

Senator Smith had all the adversities and difficulties with which many American boys have had to contend, and his training was in the highest degree individualistic. A common school education started him in life, and it was a deserved compliment to his self-won scholarship and the varied attainments of a profound mind that Dartmouth College in 1891 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Senator Smith's home has been in Grand Rapids since 1872, when he was thirteen years old. About that time he took up the battle of life, and worked as a newsboy, was employed as a messenger in the Western Union Telegraph Office, and any work, so it was honest was not above him in those years. His introduction to the arena of legislation came with his appointment in 1879, from Hon. John T. Rich, then speaker of the house, as page in the lower body of the Michigan legislature. He studied law privately and under Grand Rapids lawyers, one of whom was Robert M. Montgomery, chief justice of the Michigan supreme court. Since his admission to the bar in 1883, Senator Smith has been identified with the bar of Kent county, so far as his enlarging business interests and public responsibilities have permitted him.

He rapidly gained recognition as one of the leaders in his profession and had an extensive practice. Since March 17, 1906, Mr. Smith has been the owner of the Grand Rapids *Herald*.

Senator Smith served as a member of the Michigan State Central Committee for the Republican party in 1886-1890-1892. In 1894, the Fifth Michigan District elected him a member of the Fifty-Fourth Congress, and his service in the house of representatives was continuous up to the beginning of the Sixtieth Congress, from 1895 to early in 1907. His election to the Sixtieth Congress came without opposition. On January 15, 1907, Congressman Smith was elected by the Michigan legislature to the office of United States Senator as the successor of Senator Alger, whose term was to expire on March 4, 1907. On January 28, 1907, Mr. Smith resigned his seat in congress, and Senator Alger having in the meantime died, he was elected on February 5, 1907, to fill out the unexpired term of about one month, and took his seat as a member of the United States Senate on February 11. Six years of aggressive work in the senate made his return to that body almost inevitable so far as the judgment of the citizens of Michigan was concerned. In the meantime some changes in our political methods had occurred, and the choice of

United States senators has been largely removed from the hands of the legislature,—and no one had a more effective part in that modification of old customs than Senator Smith—so that in 1912 he went directly before the people to secure his endorsement as candidate of the Republican party for the office. In the primaries he received one hundred and fifty thousand votes and at the same time the Democratic candidate for the office, Alfred Lucking, was endorsed by forty thousand votes, and nine thousand votes were cast for T. M. Joslin, the Progressive. In January, 1913, the legislature gave him unanimous election for his second term, which began with the special session of April, 1913.

As to his record in public life, only the briefest reference can be made. No leader in the Republican party fought more consistently for primary reform than Mr. Smith. That was while representing the fifth district in congress, and as some one has said in this, as in many other movements, Senator Smith was "progressive" in the days when it was a mighty lonesome station in life. His opposition to the proposed Canadian treaties which threatened to rob Michigan of her invaluable water-power rights at Sault Ste. Marie, was conducted with such courage and tenacity that it earned him a comparison with the legendary Horatius at the Bridge. Into the senate he brought a new type of the aggressive honesty and devotion to principle, which was more characteristic of the west than of any other section of the country. Consistently with this character he voted on every occasion against the continued presence of Lorimer and Stephenson in the senate body. As a member of the committee on foreign relations, Senator Smith has again and again proved himself a foe of the so-called "Dollar Diplomacy." He was chairman of the committee on territory and did a very prominent work in securing the entry of Arizona and New Mexico as the last continental territories of the United States. His work as chairman of the investigating committee, on the Titanic disaster is still fresh in the minds of the public, and it is noteworthy that the fearless manner in which he carried on that investigation and impressed the lessons of the calamity was productive of reforms which have increased the safety of ocean travel a hundred per cent, and that the continued need of vigilance in this direction is recognized by him, is shown by his prompt support of methods which might obviate some of the fatalities such as occurred in the disasters to the *Volturno*. Both in private and business life, Senator Smith has been noted for his affability and for his direct sympathy with all who have a legitimate call upon his services. A successful man of affairs, he is a living example of the fact that high achievements in the business world are not inconsistent with an incorruptible integrity. Every honor paid him by the public has been worthily won, and it is not conceivable that William Alden Smith will grow less, but rather greater, in both his state and the nation.

On October 21, 1886, Senator Smith married Miss Nana Osterhaut, a daughter of Peter Osterhaut, a prominent lumberman of Grand Rapids. Their son and only child is William Alden Smith, Jr., who was born April 21, 1893, was educated at St. Mark's Preparatory School, in Southboro, Massachusetts, and in the University of Michigan, and is now secretary of the Grand Rapids Herald Publishing Company. William Alden Smith, Jr., was married November 11, 1913, to Miss Marie McRea, daughter of Milton A. McRea of Detroit.

HARRY GRAY HALL. An electrical engineer with a reputation for ability that classes him among the foremost in that industry in the state of Michigan, Harry Gray Hall is now managing extensive properties of the Eastern Michigan Edison Company, in eastern Michigan, with head-

quarters at Mt. Clemens. Like many other workers in this field, Mr. Hall is a young man, but at the age of twenty-seven has earned and qualified for a position that is of itself a tribute to his thorough ability and skill as an executive and technical expert.

Harry Gray Hall was born in Mason, Michigan, July 3, 1886. His father, Fred M. Hall, was born in New York State, a son of George A. Hall, who came out to Michigan and settled on a farm near Mason. George A. Hall was born in England, and his settlement in Michigan occurred about 1855. Fred M. Hall has long been one of Mason's leading hardware merchants and successful business men, and at the same time has taken much part in local affairs, having served as township supervisor, as alderman and postmaster of his city, and always a worker for the substantial interest of his party. He is a Democrat and a Presbyterian. Fred M. Hall married Helen A. Gray, who was born in New York State and was brought to Michigan by her father, who was likewise one of the early farmer settlers near Mason. She is still living and the mother of four children.

Harry Gray Hall, who was the third in the family, grew up near Mason, remained on the farm until fifteen, and found his first employment as clerk in the store of his father, at Mason. While there he thoroughly learned all the details of the hardware trade, and developed his tastes and formulated his plans for a technical career. After three years of study in the engineering department of the Michigan Agricultural College, he moved to Detroit, and took up the active work of his profession. In 1904 he found employment as an underground cable man, with the Detroit Edison Company. A year later he was advanced to the engineering department, which retained his services until the spring of 1910, in which year the Detroit Edison Company established the Eastern Michigan Edison Company, with Mr. Hall in the position of division engineer of the Oakland division. In the discharge of those duties, he lived at Rochester two years, and then returned to Detroit to take charge of the appraisal of all the Eastern Michigan Edison properties. That work kept him busy for one year, and he was once more brought into the practical field as electrical engineer of the Eastern Michigan Edison Company, with supervision over all the property of the company. In August, 1912, he was made division manager of the St. Clair division, with headquarters at Mt. Clemens.

Mr. Hall is a Democrat, is member of the Masonic Lodge No. 70 at Mason, belongs to Rochester Chapter No. 137, R. A. M., and to the Council No. 8, R. & S. M. at Mt. Clemens. He also belongs to the Business Men's Association of Mt. Clemens, to the Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit Engineering Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and National Electric Light Association. At Detroit, on November 12, 1906, he married Miss Edwina Lloyd, who was born at Detroit, a daughter of Harper A. Lloyd. Their home is at 16 Mosher Place

WILLARD JAMES NASH. Although one of the younger members of the Saginaw county bar, Willard James Nash has nevertheless won an enviable place among his professional brethren and as a practitioner has secured a liberal and representative clientage during the eight years of his connection with the courts of the county. He is equally well known in political circles and the signal services he is rendering his community in the capacity of member of the state legislature have placed him high in the confidence of his fellow citizens. Mr. Nash was born in Genesee township, Genesee county, Michigan, May 28, 1879, a son of Franklin and Rose (Albertson) Nash.

James Nash, the grandfather of Willard James Nash, was born near the city of London, England, and was the founder of the family in the United States, settling in Oakland county, Michigan, as a pioneer during the early 'forties. A well-known trail blazer, he continued to follow agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life, and through industry and perseverance became one of the substantial men of his day. Franklin J. Nash was born in Oakland township, Oakland county, Michigan, and there received a district school education and grew to manhood. When he embarked upon a career of his own he removed to Genesee county, and in partnership with Frank Jaques cleared and cultivated a farm of 240 acres. Several years later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Nash disposing of his interests and removing to Lapeer county, where he became superintendent of the large farm belonging to Dike Cooley, with whom he remained as manager until 1889. In that year he purchased a farm in Tuscola county, which he still owns. He also has large land holdings in Alberta, Canada. He married Miss Rose Albertson, also a native of Oakland county, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Edna M., who became the wife of Fred Topping, of Alberta, Canada, an agriculturist; Willard James, of this review; Franklin Nash, Jr., connected with the United States mail service at Cass City, Michigan; Alvah Wood; who is engaged in business at Bad Axe, Michigan; and one child now deceased.

Willard James Nash was granted excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending the public schools of Lapeer and Tuscola counties, and subsequently entering the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Michigan, where he spent the years of 1901 and 1902 in preparatory work. Following this he accepted a position as stenographer with the Anchor Line Steamship Company, at Chicago, and during his leisure time while thus employed read law in the offices of King & O'Connor of that city, having decided upon a professional career. Later, while still employed in the daytime, he took advantage of the opportunities offered in the night sessions of the John Marshall Law School, Chicago, and thus prepared, in 1903 entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He was graduated from the law department of that institution in the class of 1905, and in that same fall was admitted to the bar and began practice at Saginaw. About one year later, deciding there was a more prolific field for his activities in St. Charles, he came to this city, which has since been the scene of his success. He has proved himself an earnest and untiring worker in the interests of his profession, and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. Great care and precision mark his preparation of cases, and before court or jury he is a logical, convincing advocate, commanding the respect of bench and bar by his strict fairness and unflinching courtesy. He is a valued member of the Saginaw County Bar Association, and at present is attorney for the State Bank of St. Charles and other large interests. Mr. Nash has long been connected with Democratic politics, being widely known as a stump speaker in his district, and his personal popularity is shown by the fact that in the fall of 1912 he was elected to the state legislature on the democratic ticket in a district strongly Republican. Fraternally, Mr. Nash is connected with St. Charles Lodge No. 313 of the Masonic fraternity and with the Foresters.

On June 24, 1908, Mr. Nash was married to Miss Dona B. McLachlan, a native of Washtenaw county, Michigan, and a daughter of Donald P. and Catherine (Walker) McLachlan, natives respectively of New Brunswick and Germany. Doctor McLachlan was a prominent physician and served as a member of the Forty-seventh state legislature. Mrs. Nash, who became acquainted with her husband while she was a teacher in

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William B. Brown

the public schools of Ann Arbor, is a lady of culture and refinement and is widely known and very popular in social circles of St. Charles. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nash: Donald Franklin, who was born March 31, 1909; Willard Vincent, born April 22, 1910; and Rebecca Jean, born January 1, 1914, all at St. Charles.

WILFRED C. LELAND. General Manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company of Detroit, Wilfred C. Leland, who succeeded his father in that position, has been identified with engine and motor car manufacture for a number of years, and is one of the best known business men of Detroit.

Wilfred Chester Leland was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, November 7, 1869, a son of Henry M. Leland, who was one of the most important factors in the development of what is now the great business of the Cadillac Motor Car Company. Mr. Leland was educated in the public schools of Worcester, also in the schools of Providence, Rhode Island, and attended both the University of Ohio at Columbus and Brown University at Providence. On leaving college he became associated with his father in the manufacture of machinery, especially in the product of marine and automobile engines. By successive stages the industry with which he became connected when a young man developed into what is now the Cadillac Motor Car Company and his own experience and skill have entered into the finished efficiency of the splendid machines that now bear the Cadillac name.

Mr. Leland is prominent in both business and social affairs in Detroit, belongs to the Zeta Psi college fraternity, affiliates with Corinthian Lodge No. 241, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Detroit Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Detroit Automobile Club, the Detroit Golf Club and innumerable benevolent and trade organizations. He is an active member of the Westminster Presbyterian church and a member of the official board of the National and State Young Men's Christian Association.

On June 27, 1907, Mr. Leland married Miss Blanch Mollineau Dewey, daughter of the late Judge Dewey of Detroit. They have one son, Wilfred Chester Jr., born April 6, 1908.

HON. WILLIAM B. BROWN. Judge of the Circuit court of Kent county, William B. Brown has practiced law in Grand Rapids since 1895, but during the greater part of this time has worked in public office and has made a record of singular efficiency in behalf of the public.

Judge Brown was born in Kent county, Michigan, July 1, 1865, a son of Hugh B. and Harriet (Lewis) Brown, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of London, England. They both came to America before marriage and began their home life in Kent county. Hugh B. Brown was a prominent farmer in Kent county, and for about forty years was honored with the office of justice of the peace. He died in 1908, and is survived by his widow, whose home is now in Grand Rapids. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Judge Brown was the sixth in order of birth.

Reared on a farm, William B. Brown attended the district schools near his home until he was about sixteen years old. After six months of study in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, in 1882, at the age of seventeen he taught his first term of school in his home district. In 1884 he returned to Valparaiso for another six months of study, and continued teaching in his home county up to the spring of 1889. Entering Olivet College, he took the scientific course and graduated with the class of 1894. For a short time he traveled for the Franklin Educational Company, of Chicago, and in 1893 came to Grand Rapids, where he entered the law office of Alfred Wolcott, who was

then serving as prosecuting attorney of this county. Judge Brown from his boyhood on the farm has always had the faculty of being able to work hard and concentrate his mind, and these characteristics enabled him to advance rapidly in his preparation for the bar. He was admitted to practice in 1895, and then continued in Mr. Wolcott's office until the latter's term of prosecuting attorney expired, in January, 1897. In the meantime, at the end of 1896, Mr. Brown was elected circuit court commissioner, beginning his duties in January, 1897, and was re-elected in the fall of 1898. His work as circuit court commissioner was followed by his election in 1900 to the office of prosecuting attorney, and by re-elections in 1902 and 1904 he served three terms, two terms up to that time being the customary limit of service in this office. However, the precedent was broken in the case of Mr. Brown. He then resumed the practice of law, which he continued from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1908. In the fall of 1908 he was again returned to the office of prosecuting attorney and re-elected in the fall of 1910, thus continuing in the office until February, 1912. At that time he took up the duties of circuit judge, to which office he had been appointed by Governor Osborne in December, 1911. While in every case which came up during his tenure of the office of prosecuting attorney, Mr. Brown displayed the energy of the efficient and fearless prosecutor, it was in connection with the famous water deal scandal that he made a reputation placing him in the same class with such remarkable figures in modern public affairs as Joseph W. Folk. As this case is a part of recent history it will not be necessary to more than mention it, but it is remembered as one of the most difficult on account of the tangled issues presented for the prosecution. Mr. Brown himself went to New York to bring back the invaluable witness Garman, and although Garman claimed he was offered five thousand dollars if he would go to Italy and refuse to be a witness, he was persuaded to return with Mr. Brown. Among other noted cases with which Mr. Brown was connected may be mentioned those of *The People versus Jennie Flood*, convicted of murder in the first degree in October, 1902; *The People versus Sartori*, also convicted of murder in the first degree, in October, 1909; and the *Kilts Estate versus Kent County*. Kilts was killed by the falling of the water tower at the county home. This suit resulted in judgment of no cause of action as to Kent county.

In December, 1911, Governor Osborn, as above stated, appointed Mr. Brown circuit judge, and he was regularly elected to that office in November, 1912. On the 30th of October, 1895, the Judge was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Patterson, daughter of Frank and Laura Stowe Patterson. They are the parents of two children, William Kenneth, born May 22, 1898, and now in high school, and Genevieve, born March 4, 1901, and attending grammar school. Judge Brown is a prominent Mason, belongs to a number of local societies and organizations, and is a Republican in politics. His home in Grand Rapids is at 153 Clifton Place.

JOSEPH WALSH was born in the City of Port Huron in the year 1867 and is the son of Thomas and Mary J. Walsh. His father and mother were both born in Ireland and came to the City of Port Huron in the early days of the city. His early education was in the Port Huron Schools, following which he attended college at Sandwich, Ontario, and at the St. Michaels College, Toronto, and the Toronto University. He took up the study of law in the law office of Alex R. Avery and later was admitted to the bar, February 21, 1889. For many years he was associated with Alex R. Avery and Lincoln Avery, the firm at one time be-

ing known as Avery Brothers and Walsh. After the death of Alex R. Avery, the firm was known as Avery and Walsh. After many years of association between Lincoln Avery and Joseph Walsh, they finally separated. Mr. Walsh has associated his brother, William R. Walsh, with himself and they are now engaged in the practice of law in Port Huron under the firm name of Walsh and Walsh.

As a young man he became private in the Michigan National Guards, enlisting at Port Huron, and later was advanced to the rank of Captain. In 1896 he was appointed inspector general of the state, with the rank of Brigadier General. Two years later when the unpleasantness with Spain came to a head with the declaration of war, he became captain of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he saw service in Cuba. On his return he was appointed major upon the staff of Governor Warner, and subsequently served in a like capacity upon Governor McGurriin's staff.

JAMES HOSKING. The life experience of Mr. Hosking comprises a varied line of activities in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He has been a merchant, a mining engineer, and it was his trend for mechanics and machinery that led him into his present field of work. He is now officially identified with the Munising Electric Light plant, has developed that public utility to a degree of splendid service, and through his work and his influence is regarded as one of the leading citizens of that city.

James Hosking has spent practically all his life in the Upper Peninsula. He was born at Huron, Houghton county, Michigan, in 1863, a son of William T. and Elizabeth (Spargo) Hosking. His father died in 1906 and his mother in 1898. The occupation of his father was that of mining captain in the copper and iron regions. Much of his work was as advance man in locating new properties. One of his achievements was the location of the Isle Royal Mine at Huron. About fifteen years before his death he retired, and lived in comfort. There were eleven children in the family, and seven are now deceased.

James Hosking, who was the third youngest in the family, attended school in the country and also at Huron up to the time he was fourteen years of age. When sixteen he found a job in weighing ore at the iron mines. When the Menominee range was first opened the Hosking family moved to that locality, and James worked in different capacities until he was twenty-two, in the meantime managing to save some money. In 1885 the family moved to Gogebic range, locating at Hurley, where his father had charge of several properties, and James assisted him in their management. That line of work did not give him a feeling of satisfaction and his discontent arose from the fact that he regarded his activities as the wrong sphere, since all his inclination was towards machinery and mechanics. As a result, he finally bought a half interest in a hardware business at Norway, Michigan. He was then twenty-five years of age. Six months later a fire brought this venture to a disastrous conclusion, resulting in the loss of his savings and capital. An incident of the fire was that his young child was discovered to be in the burning building, and at the risk of his own life, and the suffering of some severe burns, Mr. Hosking rescued the boy. Such was his credit and reputation as a young business man that he was offered a new stock of goods to enter business again. However, at the age of twenty-six he took charge of the machinery in a furniture factory at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and remained there three years. In 1894 Mr. Hosking found work in the Concentrating Plant at Iron Mountain, Michigan, and in 1896 took charge of the plant of the Iron Mountain Electric Light & Power Com-

pany. In 1898 and for three years following he operated a steam shovel for the Oliver Mining Company at Iron River. His next work was as chief engineer of the Electric Light & Waterworks plant at Norway. In 1904 Mr. Belknap of Munising approached him with the proposition to take charge of the Munising Electric Light & Power plant. That brought him to his present field of endeavor. After several years as superintendent of the plant, in 1908 Mr. Hosking, in partnership with M. A. Doty of Munising, bought the plant outright from Mr. Belknap. Mr. Hosking is now vice president and manager of the company and has full charge of its operation. Mr. Doty is president and H. H. Hitt is secretary and treasurer. The development of this public utility is the best illustration of Mr. Hosking's ability and business judgment. The plant at the beginning had a capacity of seventy-five kilowatts, and in the past ten years has been increased to three hundred and fifty kilowatts. The equipment has also been changed from a single phase circuit to a three phase, so that it can furnish power not only for lighting but also for motors without any interruption. The development of the plant is of course an illustration of the rapid growth of the town of Munising. An evidence of this is that the plant started with 120 meters in service, and now has 364. A noteworthy feature is that the plant has not been shut down five hours all told during the last five years, a continuous service in the highest degree commendable. At the present time the company is also installing a central heating plant. Seven men are employed, and they work six and a half days a week and are paid for the seven full days. It is a group of contented and loyal employes, and the one strict rule by which all abide is that the man found intoxicated either on or off duty is at once discharged.

Mr. Hosking in order not to interrupt his regular work and at the same time increase his efficiency, took a course in mechanical and electrical engineering at the Scranton School of Correspondence, and that proved of great assistance in his present work. Mr. Hosking is a Democrat, is a member of the Iron Mountain Blue Lodge and of the Munising Royal Arch Chapter in Masonry. As a citizen of Munising he stands ready to help in every enterprise for its best welfare. He is particularly devoted to his home. In 1888 occurred his marriage to Mary Elizabeth High, daughter of William B. and Sarah (Johnson) High, formerly of Ludington, Michigan, and now deceased. Mrs. Hosking is a graduate of a convent at Oconto, Wisconsin. She is a Presbyterian, active in the Ladies' Aid Society, and in the Woman's Club and the Eastern Star. Six children have been born to their union, two of whom are deceased. Those living are: Lina, born in 1889; Oakley, born in 1892; Charles, born in 1900; and Almeda, born in 1903.

FRANCIS THOMAS McDONALD. The qualifications and characteristics desirable to the attainment of prominence in the legal profession are of so varied and peculiar a character that but few men are found to possess them. A mind of more than ordinary activity, with great receptive power and equally retentive, a will strong to assert and indomitable in resolution and persistence, and a spirit unfearing and upright, are necessary assets. Perhaps it is in the profession of law more than in any other that these talents and gifts are given full play to assert themselves. The prizes offered to the eminent are numerous and splendid, but talent alone cannot win; prolonged and close application must accompany. Of Francis Thomas McDonald, still in his thirties, however guardedly one must speak on the score of youth, it may be stated unhesitatingly that

none of the younger generation of lawyers of Michigan gives nobler promise of future achievement.

Mr. McDonald was born February 3, 1877, at Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, and is a son of James and Catherine (Foye) McDonald, the former of whom, a farmer, died in 1889, while the latter survives and resides at Brockport, New York. After attending the Clarkson public schools, Francis T. McDonald became a student at Brockport Academy, from which institution he was graduated at the age of eighteen years, and in 1896 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws and graduating with the class of 1899. At that time he was admitted to the bar of Michigan, and from 1900 until 1904 was connected with the law firm of Bissell, Carey & Cook of Buffalo, New York, of which President Cleveland was at one time a member. In the fall of 1904 Mr. McDonald came to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, which city has since continued to be his field of practice. Aside from his large and representative practice, Mr. McDonald has been almost constantly a factor in Democratic politics. He has been a member of the school board for three years, and at this time is city attorney. In 1908 he was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, but owing to the large Republican majority met with defeat. In 1912 he was asked to make the race for lieutenant governor but declined, and in that year campaigned the state in the interests of President Wilson and Governor Ferris. He is counsel for McArthur Brothers Company, contractors, H. C. Johnson & Company, lumbermen of Drummond Island, Jerry Madden Shingle Company, of Rapid River, which is now operating in Trout Lake township, Chippewa county, and attorney for the London Guarantee & Accident Company, of Chicago, in their compensation cases. He belongs to the various organizations of his profession, and is prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being past exalted ruler and a member of Soo Lodge No. 552. He is a member of the Soo Club and other social organizations, and belongs to the Roman Catholic church. Mr. McDonald has been a heavy investor in real estate in this vicinity. He is resident attorney for the American Surety Company of New York.

In September, 1908, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Mabel Inglehart, daughter of Jake and Frances (McMahon) Inglehart, of Saginaw, Michigan, the former deceased, and the latter now residing with Mr. and Mrs. McDonald. They have one child: Francis John, born in 1914. Mrs. McDonald is a graduate of Loretto Academy, and has taken a prominent part in social and club life in Sault Ste. Marie, being a member of the Women's Reading Club and other societies.

HON. SHERMAN THEODORE HANDY. Many distinctions are associated with this well known citizen of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in the practice of law and his record has been such as to classify him, as one of the strongest attorneys in the northern part of the state. Besides the various local offices which come in the matter of course to able young lawyers, and in which he made a record of special skill, he has served in the legislature, has performed a large amount of real public service to the entire district of upper Michigan, and at the present time is occupied with the office of mayor of Sault Ste. Marie and chairman of the board of public works. As a city executive he is not the kind of man to take his work as mere routine, and has exercised his influence for better and more efficient government in every way, and is particularly emphasizing the movement for a cleaner and more beautiful city. Mr. Handy is the only resident of

the Upper Peninsula who has membership on the board of directors of the Michigan State Fair, having succeeded Judge Holden in that capacity in 1908.

Sherman Theodore Handy was born at Morpeth, Howard township, Kent county, Ontario, April 3, 1867, and has an interesting record of family ancestry. He was the second of seven children born to Collins and Elizabeth Watson Handy, the former born in Kent county, Ontario, in 1838, and the latter at Port Hope, Ontario, in 1843. His mother died in 1895 and his father in 1908. The grandfather, whose name was also Collins Handy, was born in Wallingford, Canada, April 7, 1811, and died at Highgate, Ontario, January 7, 1908, being the oldest pioneer in Kent county. He attained the venerable age of ninety-eight years and nine months. The first Handys were Baltic mariners, who entered England at the time of William the Conqueror. Another family that early became connected with the Handys was that of Moss, which in 1704 was transplanted from England to the State of Connecticut, and in a later generation Lois, a daughter of Ebenezer Moss, married Henry Handy on November 7, 1785, and the third of their five children was grandfather Collins Handy. From Salisbury, New York, Collins Handy and a brother moved to Port Stanley in Ontario in 1831, making the trip from Buffalo in a small sailing craft. From Port Stanley the brothers continued westward and erected the first houses in Oxford township of Kent county, and employed their skill in the erection of a number of other early dwellings in that section. Grandfather Collins Handy married Rebecca Baldwin on April 22, 1833, and afterwards was associated with his father-in-law, Captain David Baldwin, in the buying and selling of grain and in other commercial enterprises. In 1832 they had charge of the mail service from St. Thomas to Madden, near Amherstburg, and at that time the only postoffice on the route was at Port Burwell. In 1835 Collins Handy bought from Captain Baldwin a lot in Howard township of Kent county, built a fine home, and sold the property in 1907, after it had been in his possession and his home for more than seventy years. Collins and Rebecca Handy reared a family of eleven children, third among whom was Collins Handy, Jr. The latter spent his entire life on the farm where he was born, and was one of the honored citizens of Kent county. He filled offices of trust in the locality, and was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he and his wife were members of the Universalist church.

Sherman T. Handy has had a career in which the chief elements of success have been his native ability and his splendid energy in creating for himself opportunities for advancement. As a boy on an Ontario farm, he found plenty of work in the summer and was a pupil in the district schools during the winter months. In 1880, in line with his ambition to get higher training, he became a student in the Ridgetown Collegiate Institute, and paid his expenses by manual labor and other employment through the summer seasons. His limited resources made strict economy a necessity, and while in college he lived in a small room and boarded himself. By the same system of self-denial and hard work he paid his way through Stratford University at Stratford, and was graduated a member of the class of 1880. Then followed another summer of hard work on the farm, and in the fall of 1880, with some assistance from his father, entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and continued a diligent student of the law until graduated LL. B. in 1891. After his admission to the bar, he came up into the Northern Peninsula in February, 1892, and in that section of Michigan his career has been worked out, with what success has already been

indicated. His first place of practice was Crystal Falls, the pioneer center of Iron county, and until the following July he was a member of the firm of Cairns & Handy, and then bought his partner's interest. With such energy and ability did he apply himself to his chosen profession that his novitiate was brief, and he was soon noted as an aggressive and determined lawyer who fought all his cases to a satisfactory termination. Mr. Handy was engaged in individual practice at Crystal Falls until July 1, 1895, and until October, 1897, was associated with Frederick H. Abbott under the name of Handy & Abbott. In the meantime the people of Iron county had shown their confidence in his ability by electing him in 1894 as circuit court commissioner, and in 1896 prosecuting attorney. It was while prosecuting attorney of Iron county that Mr. Handy established his reputation as a lawyer beyond question. At the beginning of his term he was the youngest prosecuting attorney in the state, and his versatile ability in the trial of causes was shown in his successful prosecution of Peter Bonds for the murder of Pearl Morrison of Crystal Falls on July 26, 1897. This crime was considered one of the most heinous ever committed in Michigan, and recently a writer referred to Bonds as one of the most hardened criminals in America. As a result of Mr. Handy's prosecution this criminal was convicted to a life sentence in the state penitentiary. In 1898 Mr. Handy was the choice of the convention for a second term as prosecuting attorney but at the succeeding legislative convention in the Dickinson District, after a deadlock lasting for a number of days, Mr. Handy was tendered the nomination as a compromise candidate, and resigned his place on the county ticket in order to make the campaign for the legislature. As a Republican he was elected to the legislature by a good majority and saw active service during the session of 1899-1901. The district represented by him included Dickinson, Iron and Baraga counties. A special honor that was paid him while in the house was his choice as speaker pro tem in the session of 1901. It would be possible to dwell somewhat at length on his legislative record, but one instance must suffice. It was largely due to his brilliant opposition, his convincing and logical array of statistics, that the legislature refused to pass the bill imposing a tax of two cents per ton on iron ore, a tax which would have seriously injured the great industries of the Northern Peninsula. After the close of his legislative career another honor might have been his had not the obligations of his private practice caused him to decline the nomination for lieutenant governor, which was urged upon him by prominent members of the party.

In 1901 Mr. Handy moved to Sault Ste. Marie, and has continued his career as a lawyer with increasing success and responsibility. Official honors followed him in his new home, and in 1907 he was elected city attorney and was re-elected for several terms. In 1913 came his election to the office of mayor and chairman of the board of public works. Mr. Handy is a man of engaging personality, has a large following of friends all over the state, and as a lawyer has few equals in his profession. In business affairs he has some important connections, including a directorship in the Munising Veneer Company and in the Wynn Pneumatic Puncture Proof Tire Company. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with Bethel Lodge No. 358 A. F. & A. M., and has served as chairman of the Committee of Appeals of the Michigan Grand Lodge; with Sault Ste. Marie Chapter No. 129, R. A. M.; Crystal Falls Council No. 26, R. & S. M.; Sault Ste. Marie Commandery No. 47, K. T.; and Ahmed Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Marquette. Mr. Handy is also a member of the Elks Lodge in Sault Ste. Marie.

On December 31, 1895, Mr. Handy married Miss Leora A. Anderson, who is a native of Dowagiac, Michigan, the oldest of three children of Rev. D. R. and Mary (Averill) Anderson. Her father was born at Paw Paw, Michigan, became prominent as a clergyman of the Congregational church, and during the Civil war was chaplain of the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, being captured and for some time held a prisoner in the notorious Libby prison. Mr. and Mrs. Handy have one son, Theodore Anderson Handy, born December 19, 1896.

EDWARD JOHN CHATELLE. A man of broad thought and liberal opinions, energetic and enthusiastic in his work, Edward John Chatelle, of St. Ignace, is one of the popular newspaper men of Mackinac county, and as editor and proprietor of *The Republican-News*, of above named city, is widely and favorably known. A son of Nels Chatelle, he was born, October 15, 1880, in Manistee, Michigan.

Moving with his family to St. Ignace in 1893, Nels Chatelle has since been a resident of that place, at the present writing, in 1914, being employed as freight clerk on the railroad docks. He is quite active in local affairs, and is rendering excellent service as supervisor from the Fourth Ward. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Almira Haggerty, four children have been born, three of whom are living, Edward John being the second child in order of birth.

Spending his earlier years in Manistee, Edward John Chatelle there obtained his preliminary education. Coming with his parents to St. Ignace in 1893, he continued his studies at the high school for two years, leaving in 1895 to work in the sawmill of the J. A. Jameson Lumber Company. In 1896 he again entered the St. Ignace High school, which he attended a year, when he returned to his old position in the sawmill, and during the ensuing winter was employed in the lumber woods. In 1898 he began an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the *St. Ignace Republican*, which was edited and published by P. D. Bissell, and there remained until 1907, during the latter part of the time being foreman of the office. Entering then into partnership with his father-in-law, T. W. F. Welden, Mr. Chatelle was for two years engaged in the timber business, investing in several large tracts of timber, and getting out logs, ties, posts and poles, an operation that proved very successful. At the end of two years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Chatelle operated independently for one winter.

On March 1, 1910, Mr. Chatelle purchased the plant of the *Republican-News*, which was a combination of the old *St. Ignace News* and the *St. Ignace Republican*, and embarked on his journalistic career. Buying new machinery and appliances of the latest approved modern style and manufacture, he has an up-to-date office in regard to its equipments. Under his wise and systematic management the circulation of his paper has been increased from a subscription list of three hundred and fifty copies to nine hundred paid-up subscriptions aside from the exchanges. This paper now contains eight pages of good reading matter, all home print, and as a wide-awake, progressive sheet is being published in the highest and best interests of the community, Mr. Chatelle being a leader in thought as well as in action.

Mr. Chatelle married, in 1907, Miss Alice Welden, a daughter of Thomas W. F. and Lavinia (Prophet) Welden, residents of St. Ignace, where Mr. Welden is carrying on a substantial business as a lumberman and general contractor. Mrs. Chatelle was educated in the St. Ignace High school, which ranks highest among the educational institutions of Mackinac county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

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Victor Lejeune

and an interested worker in the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. and Mrs. Chatelle have one child, Welden John Chatelle, born December 23, 1908. Fraternally Mr. Chatelle belongs to St. Ignace Lodge No. 369, Free & Accepted Masons; to the Mackinac Chapter No. 134 Royal Arch Masons; and is a member, and past chancellor, of Gateway City Lodge, No. 93, Knights of Pythias. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and has served as a delegate to different conventions, including a district convention that met at Ishpeming, two state conventions that met in Detroit, and in 1911 was a delegate to the convention in Bay City that elected a delegate to the National Convention.

VICTOR JOSEPH LEJEUNE. One of Detroit's most successful building contractors and real estate men was born and reared and received his early training in Belgium, came from there a stranger in a strange land, successfully confronted all the conditions and competition, and though still in his early thirties has won a peculiarly successful place in Detroit affairs.

Victor J. Lejeune was born in Flemalle Haute, province of De-Geige, Belgium, August 8, 1882, a son of William and Elizabeth (Noderdom) Lejeune. His father was a mason contractor in Belgium, and died at the old home in that country in 1895, when forty-one years of age. His widow is still living and in Belgium.

The common schools of his native town afforded Victor J. Lejeune the fundamentals of a literary training, but he became practically self supporting when twelve years of age, and thereafter his education was acquired by attending night school for six years. His first experience in the mason's trade was when he was eleven years of age, and he worked with his father until the latter's death. Three years were spent as a journeyman in Belgium, and in 1902 Mr. Lejeune crossed the ocean to the United States, first locating in Toledo, Ohio, but after a year moved to Detroit. After one year of experience as a journeyman he had the courage and enterprise to engage in contracting under his own name, and in the past ten years few of his competitors in that field have handled so large and important a business as Mr. Lejeune.

The most of his work has been done in the Fairview district of Detroit, and among the many contracts which he has successfully handled may be mentioned the following: A ten-house terrace on Woodward and Monterey in Highland Park; the Cowcy building on Park View avenue; the Gladwin Park Theatre; The Jefferson Avenue Hardware Company's building; The Fairview Home Bakery; the Kircheval-Fisher Hardware Company's building; the ten-house terrace on Jefferson and Baldwin avenues; the Michigan Electric building on Charlevoix avenue; and many other apartment houses, private residences, etc. In recent years he has contracted on an average for about one hundred and twenty houses annually. He is also extensively engaged in the real estate business, being the senior member of the firm of Lejeune & Rivard, and they handle all classes of Detroit real estate and also build and sell homes.

Mr. Lejeune is a popular member of the Wolverine Automobile Club. He married Miss Julia Whitmore, of Grosse Pointe, and they have two sons.

ALBERT E. RANSOM. During an active career of more than thirty years, Mr. Ransom has been closely identified with educational and newspaper work in Genesee county. He has been with the *Flushing Observer* since 1882, and the only important interruption to his career in an edi-

torial chair was the seven years spent as county commissioner of schools in Genesee county.

Albert E. Ransom was born in Flushing township, Genesee county, April 23, 1858. The Ransom family has been identified with Michigan since the early days, and another branch of the same name produced former governor Epaphroditus Ransom. Mr. Ransom's parents were Robert C. and Angeline (Smith) Ransom. Both parents were natives of New York, and were brought to Michigan when children, the respective families having been among the early families of Genesee county. The father followed farming as his vocation, until his death in 1890 at the age of sixty-nine and was a man of substantial worth and much influence in his community. The mother, who was born in 1825, died at the age of seventy-three in 1903.

Mr. Albert E. Ransom, the fifth in a family of seven children, grew up on a farm, attended school in the country, and later graduated from the high school at Flushing. In preparation for school work he took special courses, and was master of district schools in different parts of the county. In 1882 he acquired ownership of the Flushing *Observer*, a newspaper plant which under his vigorous management at once was vitalized and the paper has since had a profitable circulation and a large influence on the thought and life of the community. He closed his active editorial connection with the paper in 1891 to take up his duties as county commissioner of schools, and held that position from 1891 to 1897. With the end of his official term, he went back to newspaper work, and is still publishing the *Observer*. Mr. Ransom is a director in the People's State Bank of Flushing.

As a citizen of his home community, he has been honored with every village office at Flushing, has served as township clerk, and was elected on the school board in 1888. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Genesee Valley Commandery.

At Flushing, in 1880, occurred his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Grinnell, a daughter of William and Jane Grinnell, of Genesee county. Mrs. Ransom died in 1909 at the age of fifty-one years, leaving one daughter, Agnes Ransom, who was born at Flushing, in 1886, graduated from the high school, and now lives with her father.

REV. JOSEPH L. POULIN, pastor of Notre Dame de la Visitation, at West Bay City, Michigan, was born March 16, 1866, at St. John's, Province of Quebec, Canada, and is a son of Louis and Malvina (Ducharme) Poulin. He is of French descent, and his paternal ancestors were among the very first settlers who came from France and settled on the St. Lawrence river. Louis Poulin was born in 1820, at St. Joachim, Quebec, and the mother in 1835, at Champlain, New York, and both still survive. Their family consisted of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, of whom ten children are still living, and Joseph L. was the fourth in order of birth.

Father Poulin received his early education at the College de L'Assumption, Province of Quebec, from which he was graduated in 1880, and took his degrees from Laval University. In the following year he entered Grand Seminary at Montreal, to complete his philosophical and theological studies, and was ordained priest, December 22, 1894, by the Archbishop of Montreal, the Rt. Rev. Edward C. Fabre, for the Diocese of Grand Rapids, Michigan. His first field of labor was Au Sable, where he was sent as assistant pastor January 10, 1895, and on November 10th of the same year he was appointed the first pastor of St. Ann's

church, Harrisville, Michigan, with charge of St. Raphael's Church, Mikado, and St. Gabriel's Church, Black River, Michigan. In the early nineties the congregation of St. Mary's, West Bay City, had become so large that it was decided to divide it and to organize the French members into another church. Land was secured at the corner of State and Smith streets, and in the fall of 1895 the work of building the basement of the church was completed, being built of stone, and for the past eighteen years services have been held here pending the completion of the church. When the new French church was first organized, Rev. John Sanson was appointed its first priest, and remained in charge until February 22, 1904, when he was succeeded by Father Poulin.

Notre Dame de la Visitation was consecrated June 21, 1914, by Rt. Rev. Joseph Schumbs, of Toledo, Ohio, after an outlay of \$125,000, \$100,000 of which will have been for the building alone. The framework is of steel, the exterior is of the finest grade of pressed brick and the interior is of purest Gothic design, and it is one of the finest church edifices in the entire Saginaw Valley. It is a matter of pride with its pastor and builder that not one dollar of indebtedness has been incurred in its erection and completion, but as the funds have been acquired the building has continued to progress.

Father Poulin, in addition to his large and constantly-growing congregation, has also the supervision of a parochial school wherein are taught eight grades, with an additional course of two years in commercial work. This school has an enrollment of 295 pupils and ranks among the leading institutions in the state. The spiritual and material welfare of his congregation, together with the religious and educational development of his pupils, combine to make no small task, yet Father Poulin has been able to give his personal attention to every detail connected with the building of his church, and never tires of the many and varied duties imposed upon him. His labors have been zealous, long and faithful, and find their appreciation in the love and reverence of his people unto whom he has endeared himself by his great heart, his loving sympathy, his tolerance and his unbounded patience.

AUGUSTUS C. CARTON. Elected in 1912 as commissioner of the State Land Office of Michigan, Mr. Carton has had a long and varied experience in public affairs, beginning, it may be said, when as a boy he was a messenger in the House of Representatives, and one of the house clerks, and for a number of years now he has been identified chiefly with the land office or related affairs.

Augustus C. Carton was born on a farm in the town of Clayton, in Genesee county, Michigan, August 15, 1871. His parents, John and Ann (McGuire) Carton, were both natives of Ireland, but first became known to each other at Flint, Michigan, after they had emigrated. They were married at Flint, and the father followed farming up to the time of his death in 1898, when he was in advanced years. His wife died in 1903 when seventy-four years old.

Augustus C. Carton grew up on the home farm, in Genesee county, attended first the district schools and later the Flint high school, and for a time was a student in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. It was while a messenger boy in the House of Representatives that he was appointed assistant engrossing and enrolling clerk of the house. On leaving college Mr. Carton went into northern Michigan, and for three years was a teacher in Ogemaw county. Another year was spent in a Chicago publishing house; after which he returned to Genesee county, and took charge of the old school in Clayton township, which he had at-

tended as a boy. His service there as schoolmaster continued three terms. Returning to the northern regions of the state he became identified with the lumbering and shingle industry in Ogemaw county, and there remained for about ten years, until his plant was destroyed by fire. At the end of that time, Mr. Carton took a clerkship in the State Land Office at Lansing, and following the enactment of the law of 1899 providing for the survey of the St. Clair Flats, he represented the state in that survey as business manager during 1900-1901-1902. As commissioner of the State Land Office he is a member of the Board of Control, which is settling the affairs of the St. Clair Flats. In 1904 Mr. Carton became agriculturist for the Tawas Sugar Company at East Tawas, Michigan, and remained there three years. In 1906 came his election to the State Senate from the Twenty-Eighth district, and at the end of one term he declined a renomination offered him unanimously. In 1910 Mr. Carton was appointed deputy land commissioner and subsequently appointed secretary of the public domain commission, the duties of which he performed in addition to those connected with his office as deputy land commissioner. Mr. Carton has been the only secretary of the public domain commission, and as the duties of that office in the last three or four years since the commission was created have increased very largely, it became necessary for him to resign as deputy land commissioner, and give all his attention to the public domain body. The public domain commission by the law creating it is also an immigration commission for Michigan, and Mr. Carton was appointed the commissioner of immigration to carry out those functions of the commission. In 1912 the Republican State Convention nominated Mr. Carton for commissioner of the State Land Office, and in November of that year he was successful in election, and took up the duties of his office on January 1, 1913. He still continues to perform the duties of Secretary of the Public Domain Commission, and also as commissioner of immigration. His office as land commissioner makes him by law a member of the Public Domain Commission.

In 1904 Mr. Carton married Miss Josephine Grace Hazelton, a daughter of the late Elias Hazelton of Lansing. They are the parents of two children, namely: John Hazelton Carton, aged seven years; and Betty, aged fourteen months.

HON. CARL E. MAPES. The Fifth Michigan district in November, 1912, sent as its representative to Congress, a prominent young Grand Rapids lawyer, who has been in practice in that city since 1899, and had previous legislative experience in both the house and senate of Michigan. Carl E. Mapes is a native of Michigan, his family having lived in the state since 1845, and comes of a prominent old family. The Mapes ancestors came from England in 1649 and settled in New York. There were twenty-three soldiers of the name who bore arms in the patriot army during the revolution, and several fought under General Washington and suffered with that leader at Valley Forge. Again in the War of 1812, there was one Mapes who was a captain, and Col. Samuel Mapes headed a regiment from Livingston county, New York. Though many of the names have thus gained distinction in military affairs and have in various communities been honored with civil office, Carl E. Mapes is the first of the names to enter the halls of congress.

Carl E. Mapes was born on a farm in Kalamo township of Eaton county, December 26, 1874. His parents were Silas W. and Sarah A. (Brooks) Mapes. His father was a native of New York state and came to Michigan in 1845. The parents are now living retired at Olivet, and during their active career the father followed farming. For a number

of years he served as president of a fire insurance company, and in his community held the office of justice of the peace and was otherwise honored as a man of substantial ability. There were eight children in the family, four of whom are living, and the Grand Rapids congressman was sixth in order of birth.

As a boy he grew up on a farm, attended country schools, and subsequently was a student three years in the public schools of Olivet, and two years in a preparatory school, and his regular academic work was taken during four years in Olivet College. In 1896 Mr. Mapes entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he remained three years. On completing his course at the University, he came to Grand Rapids, in 1899, and has since looked after an increasing private practice and become a figure in political affairs. For four years he was an assistant in the office of the prosecuting attorney. In 1905 his first important political honor was given him at his election to the lower house of representatives in which he served one term. In 1909 he was elected to the state senate and reelected in 1911, resigning from that office to take a seat in the sixty-third congress in the spring of 1914.

Mr. Mapes was married August 14, 1907, to Miss Julia Pike, daughter of Abram W. Pike, an early settler of Grand Rapids. Mrs. Mapes was educated in the Grand Rapids schools and the University of Michigan. They are the parents of two sons and a daughter: Robert W., John P. and Jane. Mr. Mapes is a member of the Universalist church. Mr. Mapes is one of the Republican leaders in the Fifth District, as a lawyer he has his offices in the Widdecomb Building, with his residence at 239 Morris Avenue.

F. O. GAFFNEY. Cadillac has been the home and scene of labor of a number of men who have not only led lives that should serve as an inspiration for those who come after them, but have also been of important service to their city and state through various avenues of usefulness. Among them must be numbered F. O. Gaffney, who has been successful in the practice of law, has been a prominent factor in the progress and development which have marked the city's growth, and has been repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens by election to positions of public trust and responsibility.

Mr. Gaffney was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 21, 1858, and is a son of John and Ellen (Foy) Gaffney, and a grandson of Owen Gaffney and Matthew Foy, the grandparents on both the paternal and maternal sides spending their entire lives in Ireland. John Gaffney was born in Ireland in 1833, and received a limited education in the schools of his native country. He was a lad of fourteen years when he came to the United States and located in the city of Detroit, where during the next twelve years he worked as a laborer. He was married there in 1857 to Ellen Foy, who was born in Ireland in 1836, and two years later, seeking a home, walked to Livingston county, a trip of about forty-four miles, there renting a log house in a section known as Pleasant Valley. After a few months he returned to Detroit for his wife and child, and on coming back to Livingston county commenced working by the day. He was industrious and enterprising, made the most of his opportunities and carefully saved his earnings, and eventually, with the help of his sons, purchased a tract of eighty acres of land, for which he paid \$2,870. To this he added 110 acres some years later, and finally another piece of ten acres, so that at the time of his death, in 1886, he had 200 acres of good land. He was a Democrat in politics, and served three years as moderator of his school district. His religious faith was that of the Catholic church,

as was that of his wife, who survived him until September, 1912. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Edward, a farmer of Lake City; Adelbert J., Thomas H., William and Steven, all farmers of Livingston county; Ella, who married Charles Russell, of Detroit; and John, who is a mine driller of Hibbing, Minnesota, and F. O., of this review, the first born.

F. O. Gaffney was an infant when brought to Livingston county by his parents, and here he received good educational advantages, attending the district schools, the Brighton High school, the Ann Arbor High school, and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he took a law course, although he did not graduate. In the spring of 1884 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Joslyn, and at once commenced practice at Lake City, where in July of the same year he formed a partnership with J. L. McClear. From 1886 to 1889 he served as postmaster of Lake City, under the administration of President Cleveland, and also was prosecuting attorney of Missaukee county, but resigned that office in 1889. He was again elected prosecuting attorney in 1890, was re-elected to that office, and was then beaten once and elected for two terms more. In the spring of 1890 he was elected president of Lake City, an office in which he served one year, and in 1893 was again sent to that office, in which he served thirteen years. While a resident of Lake City he also acted for sixteen years as a member of the school board. In the fall of 1906 Mr. Gaffney came to Cadillac and established himself in the practice of law, in which he has continued to be engaged with marked success. He has steadily advanced in the ranks of his calling, and his reputation as an able and learned legist has brought him a large share of the city's important legal business. When he came here he had fully decided to remain away from the struggles of the political arena, but his abilities could not long remain unrecognized, and he was finally persuaded by his friends to make the race for mayor on a nonpartisan ticket, although this is a Republican city. In the election that followed he defeated his opponent, Charles C. Douhan, by fifty-two votes, on the largest ballot ever cast, although he was subsequently beaten by Mr. Douhan by eighty votes. In the meantime he served as city attorney during 1908 and 1909, and in 1913 was elected one of the commissioners to prepare a new charter for the city of Cadillac, which was subsequently accepted by the people. On January 15, 1914, Mr. Gaffney received the appointment to the postmastership of Cadillac, and this was confirmed by the Senate, February 17, 1914. He is giving the people excellent service in his official capacity, and, as in all his other offices, is evidencing his high regard for the responsibilities of the trust and confidence placed in him. While Mr. Gaffney's law practice has been heavy and the duties of his various offices onerous, he has found time to engage in various enterprises of a business nature. He is known in financial circles as one of the principal owners of the Missaukee County Bank and the Falmouth Bank, and is largely interested in farming and farming lands. He is possessed of excellent organizing and executive ability, and took an active interest in organizing the Cadillac Turpentine Company and the Cadillac Chair Company, and is now one of the directors of the Cadillac Chair Company. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, prompt and efficient in the discharge of public duty, and firm and loyal in his friendships, he may truly be accounted one of the foremost men in a community not lacking for men of stalwart character. He is a member of the Catholic church, and here also his influence has been felt, for he has been a liberal contributor to religion, and is serving actively as a member of the board of trustees. He is also president of the State Federation of Catholic Societies. His fra-

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W. F. English M. D.

ternal connections include membership in the Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.

On November 25, 1884, Mr. Gaffney was married to Miss Helena Miltner, of Livingston county, Michigan, and to them there have been born four children: Louise, who is deceased; George, a resident of Detroit; Florence, who is attending Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; and Mary, a high school student.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN ENGLISH, M. D. No other class of citizens has greater opportunities for practical social service than the physician, and by the very nature and force of circumstances surrounding medical practice, the profession calls for social service of the highest type. Among the physicians of Saginaw, whose careers have been distinguished by special attainments, not only as individual practitioners, but also in the larger field of the public health movement, Dr. William F. English is esteemed not only as a very successful physician, but as a practical philanthropist, and in recent years has done as much as any other one citizen for the betterment and improvement of those measures which safeguard the health of the public, particularly the school children.

William Frank English was born at Jeddo in St. Clair county, Michigan, August 14, 1867, the son of a pioneer family in that part of the state. When he was small his parents removed to Sanilac county and settled at Mills, which became their permanent home. His father was a hard working farmer, and belonged to the old school of industrious and rugged citizenship. His parents were William and Mary Ann (Mills) English. His father, born in Canada, in 1832, came to Michigan at the age of twenty, settling on a farm in St. Clair county. He was in that section among the settlers who had cleared out the forest and made the first improvements in a wilderness, and his first habitation was constructed out of rough timber and logs, and it was in that house that Dr. English first saw the light of day. The old cabin was still standing until a few years ago. The father continued farming operations up to within a few years, and then on account of feeble health retired, and was prevailed upon to make his home in peace and comfort with a son at Crosswell, Michigan. The mother who was born in England in 1831, was brought as a child to Canada, where she grew up and was married. Most of her education was obtained from Canadian schools. Her death occurred at Sandusky, Michigan, in 1903, and her body now rests in the family cemetery at Mills, Michigan.

Dr. English, seventh in a family of nine children, was not only born in a log cabin, but the first school he attended was conducted in a small wood building in Sanilac county. To reach that school required a walk of several miles back and forth each day, and its instruction was of a primitive character. He could attend school only during the winter months, and during the summer as soon as he was gifted with a boy's strength he helped his father perform the manifold duties of a farm. For a period of seven years Dr. English taught school in the "Thumb" country of Michigan. Later the family resources were such that he was able to enter the Northern Ohio University, but left that institution before his graduation. By work in other lines he eventually accumulated some money, and then entered the medical department of Wooster University at Cleveland, Ohio, taking part of the course there, and then entering the Saginaw Valley Medical College, where he was graduated in 1900. In looking over the general field and selecting a place to practice, Saginaw seemed best adapted to his needs, and since 1900 his practice has been growing and has brought him not only many

opportunities for service, but also the material success which his work has well merited.

Dr. English is obstetrician and secretary to the staff of the Woman's Hospital of Saginaw, and surgeon to the Saginaw Coal Co., and the Saginaw, Flint & Bay City Railway. He is a member of the board of education, with which body he has been connected for a number of years, and he introduced and had passed the bill for the sanitation and medical inspection of the schools. The introduction of sanitary measures into the schools is largely due to the energetic work of Dr. English, and it is a matter of pride that the health of the school children has materially improved since the beginning of these reforms. A local paper quoted Dr. English in March, 1909, with the following statement regarding the beginning of this important work: "In Saginaw several physicians volunteered to sacrifice time and expense for the benefit of public health to prove the efficiency of medical inspection at home. Beginning February 1, 1909, free service was continued for a period of six weeks. During this time 470 pupils were examined, 233 notes of information were sent to parents, 77 children were placed under medical treatment, and 85 excluded from school because of existing disease."

Dr. English has membership in the County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, and is one of the few members in Michigan who belong to the National Legislation Medical Department for the improvement of sanitary conditions in community life. He has written many articles on scientific subjects and medical inspection of schools. From a public article on the latter subject, written in 1909, by Dr. English, a few sentences may properly be quoted: "In assuming medical inspection the state does not trespass upon the domain of private rights; simply informs the parent of the needs of his child, which he would not otherwise know, and leaves the parent to meet those needs. By protecting the child the state protects itself by insuring efficiency of its citizens, not only on the education of intelligence, but on physical health and vigor. It is reasonable that if training in intelligence may be made mandatory, so, also, is the training for physical soundness and capacity. . . . Wherever established, the good results of such inspection have been evident. Epidemics have been avoided, a better classification as to the course of study has been worked out, and parents and teachers have come to know that it is safe for children to continue in school in time of threatened or actual epidemic, and the realization is dawning that it is unbusinesslike to figure too closely on the cost of the school doctor and disregard the cost of death and disease. If an education is to be attained at the sacrifice of health it is useless.

"When the work is new, as in Saginaw, some questions may arise as to objections on the part of parents concerning interference with the family physician, or interruption with school work, etc., which it seems are not tenable if those connected with such supervision and the medical fraternity work together for the common interests of the movement. As to the legal aspect of the question, the board of education does not exceed to a great degree the power now exercised by sending cases of suspected illness home and requiring a certificate of good health for their return."

Dr. English belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Saginaw Board of Trade, the Good Roads Commission, the Canoe Club, the Winter Club, an Exclusive Literary Society, the East Saginaw Club, and other local organizations.

At Marlette, Michigan, in 1894, Dr. English married Miss Kate Hager, daughter of Abraham Hager, a well known pioneer. The doctor and wife have a beautiful daughter, Mildred David English, now six

years of age. Mrs. English is well known in Woman's Club circles, is a social leader, and is a vigorous exponent of the Woman's Rights movement, and the social centers work of the country. Dr. English has taken post-graduate work at various times in the New York and Chicago Post-Graduate hospitals. Fond of travel, practically all his leisure time is spent in that way, and his travel is most for pleasure and education. He and his wife reside in one of the finest homes of Saginaw, and have the facilities and the taste for the enjoyment of life, and at the same time he is performing valuable services to his fellowmen.

PAUL G. TAYLOR, born at Port Huron on the 10th of April, 1875, energetic in business as a young man, and of more recent years the head of an enterprise which adds materially to the prestige of his city in industrial circles. Starting in the lumber trade in a humble capacity, by untiring energy he has developed a trade which extends all over this section of the state, and as president of the Center Lumber Company must be accounted one of the forcible business men of his city. Mr. Taylor is a son of Edward Bancroft and Maria Stryker (Newcomb) Taylor, the former a native of Wisconsin and the latter of Pennsylvania.

Edward Bancroft Taylor moved from Wisconsin to Pennsylvania prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, and there enlisted as a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Almost the first engagement of any importance in which his regiment participated was that at Ball's Bluff, where Mr. Taylor had the misfortune to lose his right arm, in the explosion of a shell. This nearly caused his death, but a rugged constitution pulled him through and after some months in the hospital he was able to continue in the government service. He was given charge of the arsenal at Philadelphia, and continued in this responsible position until the close of the war. In 1866 he came to Michigan, and here, in spite of the handicap of his misfortune was able to make a distinct success of his business operations. For many years he was the proprietor of a planing mill, located on the present site of Port Huron, was city comptroller for a long period, and during the last fifteen years of his life served as adjutant general at the Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids, Michigan. He died April 28, 1910, aged sixty-nine years, after a long and useful career, in which he at all times merited the respect and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. Mr. Taylor was married at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Miss Maria Stryker Newcomb, who was born, reared and educated in that city, and she still survives the father and lives at Port Huron. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, namely: Mrs. John M. Wright, a resident of Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Edith Papson, who lives in Washington, D. C.; John W., a business man of Century, Florida; Edward B., whose home is in Detroit; and Paul G.

The youngest of his parents' children, Paul C. Taylor, received his education in the public schools of Port Huron, following his graduation from which he secured an appointment as page to the speaker of the House of Representatives at Lansing, there continuing to serve through two terms. He then received his introduction to the lumber business, with Frank D. Jenks, of Port Huron, and continued in his employ until 1910, in which year was formed the Center Lumber Company, with the following officers: Paul G. Taylor, president; Frank D. Jenks, vice-president; and H. S. Owens, secretary. This company maintains offices at No. 1701 Stone street, and has grown to be one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the city, the product being lumber and building material of all kinds. Mr. Taylor possesses excellent executive ability,

and the causes which have led to his success are to be found along the lines of well-trying and old-time maxims—honesty, fair dealing, perseverance and fidelity—all these he has strictly adhered to, not alone upon his own part, but has also required the same qualities from his employes. He is a member of the board of directors of the Port Huron Business Men's Association and of the advisory board of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is prominent in fraternal circles as a member of the Masons, in which he is senior deacon of the Blue Lodge; the Woodmen of the World, and the Hoo Hoos.

On April 26, 1905, Mr. Taylor was married in Port Huron, Michigan, to Miss Helen Grace Wakeham, daughter of John C. and Mary A. Wakeham, pioneers of Port Huron, who are still living in this city. One child has come to this union: Colmore Newcomb, born December 26, 1908, who died at the age of twenty-two months.

FREDERICK J. AND CHRISTIAN REITTER. For many years the Reitter family have been identified with farming, business and civic affairs in the Saginaw Valley, and for more than a quarter of a century the brothers above mentioned were associated in the development and management of the leading German weekly newspaper of Northern Michigan, published at Saginaw under the title *Post-Zeitung*.

The father of the brothers was Christian Reitter, who was born in Bietigheim, Württemberg, Germany, came to America in 1849, and settling in the woods of Saginaw county became one of the pioneers in that valley, and went through all the experiences and hardships of early settlement. Up to 1861 he conducted a small country store at Blumfield, and in that year moved to Frankenmuth, where he followed the trade of carpenter, and under appointment from President Lincoln he held the office of postmaster until 1865. In the latter year the family again returned to Blumfield, and there the father exhibited his pioneer enterprise by beginning the clearing of another farm. Frederick and Christian being the oldest sons, and then young boys with considerable strength in their bodies, had a good share of that pioneer undertaking. The family consisted of three sons and six daughters. In 1858 Christian Reitter married Anna Marie Walz, a native of Egenhausen, Württemberg, Germany. Both parents are now deceased and rest in Blumfield cemetery.

Frederick J. Reitter was born in Saginaw county, in Blumfield township, March 20, 1850. His education came from the country schools of the county, and in 1887 he and his brother Christian engaged in the printing business at Saginaw, and began the publication of the German weekly, the *Saginaw Post*. In 1898 they bought the *Saginaw Zeitung* and the *Saginaw Sonntagsblatt*, consolidating these enterprises under the composite title of *Saginaw Post-Zeitung*. Both brothers were practical men in the printing and publishing business, and while developing an influential journal also built up a large printing business. In 1907 they erected a modern brick building for the sole use of their printing and publishing enterprise. In 1909 they bought out the George P. Smith Printing Company, and at that time incorporated under the firm name of F. & C. Reitter Company. On January 1, 1914, the business was sold to Seeman & Peters.

Frederick J. Reitter is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Germania and Arbeiter German Societies, and of the German Lutheran church. On November 29, 1888, he married Miss Martha Stolz, who was born in Saginaw, daughter of George H. Stolz. Their two children are: Rose Reitter, a teacher in the public schools; and Carl C. Reitter, a Lutheran minister at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Christian Reitter, the younger of the two brothers, was born in Saginaw county April 13, 1860, was educated in the country schools, and became practically self-supporting at the age of thirteen, working for several years on the homestead with his father, and after 1887 taking an active part in the printing business with his brother. Both the Reitter brothers are stockholders in the Herzog Art Furniture Company of Saginaw. Christian Reitter lives at 1300 Germania avenue and owns other real estate in the city. He is likewise a Democrat in politics, has served as a member of the Board of Education, has been prominent in municipal affairs, having been a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, of which board he was president for two terms, was a member of the Saginaw Board of Trade, is a member of the Masonic Order, the Germania and Arbeiter Societies and active in the German Lutheran church. On April 12, 1887, he married Maggie Fox of Saginaw. They have two sons: Raymond F. and Harold C.

LORIN MARSH PAGE. The late Lorin Marsh Page was distinguished as one who had to his credit more than half a century of continued residence in Grand Rapids, and it will not be denied that such a record is no empty distinction. He was born at Concord, Vermont, on March 28, 1811, and he died in this city in 1900, when he was eighty-nine years of age. The son of Enos Page, who was New England born and bred and who came to Michigan when late in life and spent his declining days with his son, Mr. Page was a resident of his native community until the year 1836. He had his early education in the schools of Concord, and also furthered his training by a course of study in a London (Ontario) Academy. He served an apprenticeship to the painter's trade, and when he was twenty-five years old came to Grand Rapids, then a small village, but a growing one. For a time he occupied himself at various employments, but eventually he drifted into the house painting business, in which he continued successfully for some time. He had, in school, given special attention to the subject of accounting and was regarded as an expert in that line, so that he gained considerable prominence as an auditor of accounts, and his services were in demand by the banks and merchants of the city, in which work he was occupied for a good many years.

In 1837 Mr. Page was married in Grand Rapids to Miss Jane Soper, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, on the 28th of January, 1813, and was thus about two years younger than her husband. Darius Winsom of Grand Rapids performed the ceremony that made them one. The wife and mother lived to the fine old age of eighty-seven years, and reared a goodly family of nine children, whose names follow: John, Fernando, Adeline, Charles F., James B., Enos, Jessie, David and Frances M. Of these, Fernando, Charles F., James B. and Enos served in the Civil war. Fernando lost both legs at the battle of Yorktown, Virginia, and for thirty-two years he was gallery door-keeper at the House of Representatives in Washington. He is now deceased. Charles F. was killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, and James B. and Enos still survive.

JOHN BALL. Noteworthy among the earlier and more prominent settlers of Grand Rapids was John Ball, who was distinguished not only for the honored New England ancestry from which he traced his descent, but for his own life and works. He was born at Tenny's Hill, Hebron, New Hampshire, November 12, 1794, and was a descendant in the seventh generation of John Ball, the immigrant, the line of descent

being as follows: John (1), Nathaniel (2), Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (4), Ebenezer (5), Nathaniel (6), and John (7).

John (1) Ball emigrated from Wellshire, England, to America in 1650, bringing with him two sons, Nathaniel and John. He located in Concord, Massachusetts, and was there a resident until his death. Nathaniel (2) Ball came from England with his father, and subsequently lived with his wife, Mary, in Concord, Massachusetts. Nathaniel (3) Ball, born July 3, 1663, married Mary Brooks. Nathaniel (4) Ball, September 7, 1692, married Sarah Baker.

Ebenezer (5) Ball was born December 20, 1721. He moved in early life to Hollis, New Hampshire. In 1775 he was one of the "Minute Men," and during the Revolutionary war served for eight months as a member of Captain Reuben Dow's Company, with his comrades serving under General Prescott at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He married Sarah Gookin, and to them several children were born.

Nathaniel (6) Ball was born in Massachusetts, January 24, 1751. He accompanied the family to New Hampshire, and, as the History of Hollis, that state, shows, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Migrating to Hebron, New Hampshire, he purchased a large farm on Tenny's Hill, and was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, the farm which he cleared and improved being now owned by his descendants. His death occurred May 30, 1834, when upwards of four score years of age. To him and his wife ten children were born, nine of whom grew to years of maturity.

During the days of his boyhood and youth John (7) Ball assisted his father in the care of the home farm, in the meantime making the most of every offered opportunity for advancing his education. As a young man he earned enough money by teaching to take a preparatory course at Franklin Academy, after which he again taught for a few terms. Having accumulated some money, although not enough to pay his expenses through the entire college course, he entered Dartmouth College, and when the time for his graduation came he was in debt to the college for \$200. His classmates endorsed his notes, and he was graduated with the class of 1820, among the members of his class having been George P. Marsh and Rufus Choate. After leaving college Mr. Ball taught school and studied law in Lansingburg, New York, for two years. Deciding then to go South, he embarked, in New York City, for Georgia. The vessel on which he took passage was wrecked off the coast of Georgia, and the Captain was drowned. Mr. Ball, who was among the saved, reached Darien, Georgia, friendless and penniless. Soon securing a situation as teacher near Savannah, he taught there six months, and then returned to Lansingburg. He was subsequently admitted to the New York bar at Utica, and later was engaged in the practice of his profession at Troy, New York, where he was elected justice of the peace.

Soon after he had accepted that office, Mr. Ball's brother-in-law, William Powers, who owned and operated an oil cloth factory, was burned to death, and at the solicitation of his sister he assumed the management of the factory. He was very successful as manager of the works, finding new markets for the output of the factory, and paying all of the debts. He then turned the business over to his sister, Mrs. Powers. In 1832 Mr. Ball joined a small company headed by Captain Wyeth of Salem, Massachusetts, and started for Oregon. The party went first to Baltimore, thence by train to Fredericksburg, Maryland, the terminus of the railroad, and from there by land and water to Saint Louis, Missouri. There he and his comrades met and joined a fur trader, William Sublette, who was to command a party going across the plains. The

united companies, consisting of eighty men, left Saint Louis on the 18th of April with three hundred horses and a lot of cattle that were to be slaughtered for food. These brave men safely made their way across the dreary plains, and over the rugged mountains, being the third party to cross the Rockies. In Idaho Mr. Sublette and his contingent halted, but Captain Wyeth with his little band of twelve men continued westward to Fort Vancouver, Oregon, arriving there on October 29, 1832, having journeyed continuously for seven months.

Mr. Ball opened a school in that locality, his pupils being half-breeds, and in the spring of 1833 he sowed ten acres of wheat. He is now represented in Oregon history as having been the first school teacher in that state, and the first man to sow wheat. In the fall of 1833, having decided to make a change for better or worse, Mr. Ball sold his crop of wheat, receiving a sufficient sum of money to pay his passage to the Sandwich Islands. Stopping while en route at San Francisco, he there met General Fegeurao, and at Honolulu had the honor of dining with the king. Taking passage there in a whaling vessel, Mr. Ball sailed to Rio Janeiro. While in that city Mr. Ball formed the acquaintance of Captain Farragut, later known as Commodore Farragut, who was then in command of a man-of-war. Entering the Captain's service as a clerk, Mr. Ball made the homeward trip with him, landing at Hampton Roads on July 16, 1834. Making his way to his early home in Hebron, New Hampshire, Mr. Ball found his mother living, but his father had died while he was away. Returning then to Troy, New York, he resumed the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1836.

Coming to Michigan in that year, he arrived in Grand Rapids on the 18th day of October. The following winter was an open one, and he spent much of his time prospecting in Kent, Ottawa and Muskegon counties. In the spring of 1837 Mr. Ball became a permanent resident of Grand Rapids, and dealt extensively in lands, in that business making many trips on horseback to Detroit. In the fall of 1837 he was elected as a representative to the State Legislature, and later he was appointed by Governor Barry to select the lands given by the United States to Michigan. In 1840 he formed a partnership with A. D. Rathburn, and was for several years actively engaged in the practice of law in Grand Rapids, where his death occurred in 1883.

His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Webster, was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, a daughter of Arthur L. and Ruth (Powers) Webster, and died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1884. They reared five children, namely: Frank W., Kate, Flora, John H., and Lucy. The youngest child, Miss Lucy Barry, was for ten years librarian at the Grand Rapids Public Library, and has written several interesting papers on the early history of the city.

ANDREW C. SISMAN. Among the general contracting firms of Detroit which have won prominence not only in this but in other cities of the state, one of the foremost is the Schmied-Sisman Company, of which Andrew C. Sisman is vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Sisman has been connected with the building interests of the City of Detroit for more than a quarter of a century, and his activities have contributed materially to the growth and development of a municipality which he has seen grow to a population of half a million souls. He is a native of Detroit, born February 29, 1868, a son of O. C. and Mary (Kalsow) Sisman, both of whom were born in Germany and came to America when they were children. The paternal grandfather, Louis Sisman, was the founder of his family in Detroit, while the Kalsow family was founded in this city by

Charles Kalsow, the maternal grandfather. Mrs. Sisman passed away in 1905, while the father is still living and makes his home in Detroit.

Andrew C. Sisman was given good educational advantages in his youth, first attending the public schools and subsequently taking a course in the old Goldsmith's Business College. In 1884 he became office boy for the old firm of Nuppenau & Clark, where he received his introduction to the contracting business, and that firm later became Vinton Company, contractors. When the new firm was established Mr. Sisman was made bookkeeper, and from that time on rose rapidly in the company, of which he eventually became secretary and treasurer and a director. In 1908 Mr. Sisman left Vinton Company and assisted in the organization of the present concern, which was incorporated on June 1st of that year as the Schmied-Sisman Company, of which Mr. Sisman became secretary and treasurer, and of which he is now vice-president and treasurer. This is now one of the largest general contracting firms in the State of Michigan, and among the numerous large and important structures in which it has executed the carpenter and interior wood work may be mentioned: Large Y. M. C. A. addition, Detroit; Contagious Disease Hospital; Universal Motor Truck Company building; Knights of Columbus building; Detroit Stove Works, warehouses; Chalmers Motor Company, factory building and offices; Morgan & Wright, warehouses; Normal Training School, Detroit; Louis K. Liggett Company's new building; Trumbull Avenue Presbyterian church addition; J. L. Hudson Company buildings, Woodward Avenue; and D. M. Ferry, residence, Grosse Pointe.

They are also general contractors for the following: Brooklyn Theater, Michigan Avenue; Garland Theater, Woodward Avenue; Woodward Theater, Woodward Avenue; Forest Theater, Woodward Avenue; and Jewel Theater, Gratiot Avenue.

Other structures include the residences of Major F. W. Fuger, Grosse Pointe; Mr. R. H. Webber, Iroquois Avenue; Mr. J. H. Brady, Grosse Pointe, and Mrs. Mary N. Parks, St. Clair, Michigan; Parke, Davis & Company's laboratories, Rochester, Michigan; General Motors Garage building, Lafayette Avenue; Crowley, Milner warehouse; Wayne Cigar Company plant; and recent addition to Belle Isle Bath House. In addition to the above, during the past year, they have built some sixty-nine dwellings, farm buildings, etc., at Walkerville, Ontario, being general contractors on the same.

Mr. Sisman is widely known in business circles, and is a valued member of the Detroit Builders & Traders Exchange, the Employers Association and the Detroit Board of Commerce. He is also a director of the Gabriel Reinforcement Company, manufacturers of reinforcing steel for concrete construction. His fraternal connections include membership in Ashlar Lodge, F. & A. M., Monroe Chapter, R. A. M., Detroit Commandery No. 1, K. T. He also belongs to the Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit Yacht Club and the Detroit Church Club.

In September, 1896, Mr. Sisman was married to Miss Emma Tippling, of Detroit, and three children have been born to them: B. Andrew, born in 1899; Warren, born in 1902; and Muriel, born in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Sisman are members of Christ Episcopal church.

From his youth, Mr. Sisman's career has been one of constant industry and steady advancement. Brooking no obstacles that would yield to determined, earnest and honorable purpose, he has worked his way upward in business life, and has been a valued representative of business interests in Detroit, where he is known for his thorough reliability and close adherence to a high standard of business ethics.

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A. W. Blain, M.D.

ALEXANDER W. BLAIN, M. D. Among the most successful surgeons in Detroit is Dr. Alexander W. Blain, youngest son of A. W. Blain, Sr. Dr. Blain was born in Detroit, where he received his early education through attendance at the public schools and high school. He subsequently entered the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he was graduated in the class of 1906, with the degree of M. D. During his last three years at college he served as assistant to the late Dr. H. O. Walker, the eminent surgeon.

Upon leaving college he was made resident surgeon of Harper Hospital, which position he held for two years, the last as chief of the resident staff. Following his internship the Doctor visited all of the western states studying the health problem of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona and visiting the larger clinics from Chicago to San Francisco, and especially the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minnesota. The summer of 1910 he spent in Europe at the surgical clinics of England, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

Dr. Blain, is at present attending surgeon on the staff of the Harper Hospital Polyclinic. He is surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. He is instructor in Surgery at the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery. He has served as chairman of the surgical section of the Wayne County Medical Society, and as a member of the board of directors; secretary of the Alumni Society of Harper Hospital and as a member of the executive board of the Alumni Association of the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery and was formerly editor of the "Leucocyte," the official organ of that society. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and the Michigan State Medical Society, and the Tri-State Medical Society. Dr. Blain was one of the four hundred representative American Surgeons which met in Washington in May, 1913, and organized the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Blain has been active in scientific work aside from surgery, being interested in zoology and especially ornithology, the science of birds, and he was for three years editor of the Bulletin of the Michigan Ornithological Club. He is also a member of the American Ornithologists Union, The Cooper Ornithological Club of California, the Wilson Ornithological Club, having been a member of the board of trustees of that society, and The Detroit Zoological Society and the Michigan Academy of Science. In 1906 the fellowship was conferred upon him by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1911 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Arts, of London, England. He is a collaborator in surgery of the staff of the Detroit Medical Journal and the International Journal of Surgery. Dr. Blain has been a frequent contributor to both surgical and zoological literature, his writings during the past two years refer mainly to surgery of the neck, particularly goitre and surgery of the abdomen and cancer.

Dr. Blain is a member of the Detroit Club, the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Yacht Club and the Royal Societies Club of London, England. He is also affiliated with Zion Lodge, F. A. M., King Cyrus Chapter, Detroit Commandery, Knights Templar, Michigan Sovereign Consistency, Moslem Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine and the Greek letter society, Nu Sigma Nu. Dr. Blain's office organization at 1105 Jefferson Avenue East, in the old Hunt homestead, is one of the largest and most complete in the state. Dr. Blain also maintains the only private surgical research laboratory in the state. The doctor is a bachelor.

JAMES H. BARNARD, M. D. In comparing the various learned professions with the view of defining their relative usefulness to mankind, it is found that the verdict should rest with that of medicine. Other vocations minister helpfully to the needs of the people, but none holds the importance of that of the healing art. The individual may adjust his differences with his fellow men without the aid of members of the bench or bar; his own religious salvation may be worked out without recourse to the ministrations of the clergy; he may perfect himself in languages and the arts although unaided by the educator; but his bodily welfare rests entirely upon the skill and services of the physician and surgeon. From time immemorial each nation has had its men of medicine, and as civilization has advanced so have those who have conserved the bodily welfare of those who have made the advance possible, and today there may be found no body of men standing higher in dignity and prominence than the practitioners of medicine and surgery.

Michigan is the home and scene of endeavor of some of the most skilled and learned men of the calling, and all of these are not found in the large cities, for many have preferred to remain in the smaller localities, where their services may be of greater benefit to mankind through their ability to get into closer touch with the people. Through seven years of devoted and self-sacrificing service, Dr. James H. Barnard has become firmly established in the confidence and gratitude of the people of Tustin, Michigan, while his professional skill and wide learning have enabled him to reach a place of prominence among the medical men of Osceola county. He is a native Michigander, born at Benzonia, Benzie county, March 21, 1864, and is a son of Alonzo and Mary E. (McDonald) Barnard. His grandfather, a native of Vermont, left that state after the death of the grandmother, became a pioneer farmer of Ohio, and there died at the age of ninety-three years, at Lorain. Alonzo Barnard was born June 2, 1817, at Peru, Vermont, and was still a youth when he accompanied his father to Ohio. He was ambitious to become an educator, but his father was in modest circumstances, and he was forced to teach country schools in order to secure the money with which to pay his tuition through Oberlin College, from which institution he was graduated in 1837. At that time he entered actively into the practice of his adopted calling, teaching at various points in Ohio and gradually forcing his way to the forefront. He was married August 10, 1854, at Pittsfield, Ohio, to Mary E. McDonald, who was born at St. Andrews, Manitoba, and they became the parents of five children, of whom three are still living: Sarah L., John J. and James H. For fifty years Dr. Alonzo Barnard was a missionary among the Indians in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and in the field of his labors gained national reputation. He was the first man to try to redeem the Ojibway language, having text books printed for the Indians of that tribe, and was the first man to endeavor to translate the Indian language into English. Seven years prior to his death he went to Pomona, Manistee county, Michigan, and there passed away April 7, 1905, his wife having died August 23, 1900.

The early education of Dr. James H. Barnard was secured in the public schools of Benzonia, and after graduating therefrom he took up the study of medicine. After some preparation, he became a student in the Grand Rapids Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1900, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice of his calling at Pomona, Manistee county. After seven years spent at that place he came to Tustin, and here has continued in the enjoyment of an excellent practice to the present time. His knowledge of the science of medicine is comprehensive and accurate, for he has always been a close

student of the profession and has kept in touch with the progress and improvement which mark its advancement at the present. In the practice of his calling he has made many friends, and his kindly, sympathetic nature has proved a valuable supplement to his medical skill. His career has been characterized by devotion to duty in the various walks of life. Politically, Doctor Barnard is a Republican, but his profession has kept him too busily engaged for him to think of activities in the public arena. His fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons, and he also belongs to the various organizations of his calling.

Doctor Barnard was married at Royston, Ontario, Canada, September 3, 1903, to Miss Ethel M. Alexander, who was born in the city of London, England, received her early education there, came to the United States in girlhood, and is a graduate nurse of Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids. Doctor and Mrs. Barnard have two bright and lovable children: George A., who is nine years old; and Alexander J., aged seven years.

HUGH J. JACKSON. When Hugh J. Jackson first arrived in the city of Flint it was under somewhat unfavorable circumstances for his visible assets consisted of five cents in money and a fairly respectable suit of clothes. What was infinitely better, however, he possessed a stout heart, a strong and willing pair of hands, a determination to make a place for himself, and a native shrewdness that caused him to choose the lumber business for his field of activity, and withal he had no false pride to keep him from entering the business in a humble capacity. Today, as head of the Randall Lumber Company, Incorporated, he directs the operations of one of the largest industries of its kind in this part of the state, and is universally accounted one of Flint's most forcible and influential men.

Mr. Jackson was born in Orleans county, New York, April 15, 1852, and is a son of William W. and Emily (Joyner) Jackson. His father was also born in that county, while his mother was a native of Sumner county, Tennessee, and both have been dead for many years. They were the parents of five children, Hugh J. being the third in order of birth. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer, and received his education principally in the schools of St. Catherine's, Canada, where he lived until eighteen years of age. At that time his mother died, and he came to Flint, penniless and friendless, to seek his fortune. Here he soon secured employment with the lumber manufacturing firm of Begole, Fox & Company, where he received his introduction to the lumber business, and continued to remain in the service of this concern for two and one-half years. Succeeding this, he was connected with various lumber companies in the Saginaw Valley and Bay Shore until 1875, then going to work for Pifer & Thompson, of Five Lakes, Lapeer county, continuing there until 1879. In that year Mr. Jackson took a trip to Middleport, Niagara county, New York, and there entered business with a brother, Thomas W. Jackson, but in 1880 returned to Michigan and located on the upper peninsula. He continued to be engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and in the fall of 1882 returned to Flint and entered into a partnership with Samuel C. Randall, under the firm style of S. C. Randall & Company, which was later succeeded by the firm of Randall, Newell & Company, and continued as such until 1903. Then was incorporated the Randall Lumber Company, Incorporated, with a capital of \$200,000, of which Mr. Jackson has since been president. The yards and offices of this concern now cover three square city blocks, and its materials are confined in large, well-built storage houses, of which

there are eleven in number. The yards have three railroad switches, which are adjacent to the storage houses and make the receiving and shipping of lumber an easy and inexpensive task. The yards also contain a large planing mill and manufacturing plant and a dry house in which all manufactured articles are thoroughly seasoned before manufacture. The product of the Randall Lumber Company finds a ready market all over the United States and some fifty men are required to handle it. Throughout a long and active career Mr. Jackson's operations have earned him a reputation for integrity, honorable dealing and strict probity, and in the management of his enterprise he is displaying signal business talents. He is a member of the firm and a director of the Imperial Wheel Company, and a stockholder in a number of financial institutions, also having various and varied interests in Flint. In Masonry he has taken the degrees up to the Scottish Rite, and also holds membership in the Flint Country Club. He was one of the organizers and is a member of the board of directors of the Board of Commerce. He is a staunch Democrat and while not an office seeker has always been interested in community affairs, and served for five years as a member of the board of education. The good qualities he has manifested in all life's relations have won him the confidence and trust of his fellowmen and gained him those warm personal friendships which are not based upon honor, fame or success, but have their bases in individual character. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church.

In October, 1879, Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Laura A. Buck, of Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, daughter of Lorenzo and Emily Buck, and she died in March, 1901, at Flint, leaving five children. Mr. Jackson was married in 1904, at Flint, to Bessie B. Brow, the daughter of Andrew J. Brow, a native of Detroit, Michigan. They have had no children. The Jackson home, pleasantly located at No. 525 Garland street, is one of the handsome residences of the city and is the scene of numerous social gatherings, in which Mr. and Mrs. Jackson dispense liberal hospitality to their many friends.

EDWARD M. LAWSON. There is no position with which there is connected a greater amount of responsibility than that of the head of a reformatory institution. In the old days there could be conceived nothing more forbidding, grim and devoid of all inspiration than the house of correction of a great state, but in these modern times the conscientious superintendent of such an institution voluntarily burdens himself with the moral responsibility of those placed in his care and endeavors to return them to society with softened natures and worthy ambitions. Few men in the country are doing a greater work along the line of moral reform than is Edward M. Lawson, superintendent of the Michigan Industrial School for Boys. Connected with this institution since 1889, when he joined its forces as a teamster, he has won promotion from position to position, and since 1906 has been its directing head, a capacity in which he has exerted a strong and far-reaching influence for good.

Mr. Lawson was born February 20, 1861, in the city of Detroit, Michigan, and is a son of Alexander and Mary Jane (Martin) Lawson. His father was born in Scotland, in May, 1832, and there learned the business of saddlery and harness-making, a trade which he followed after emigrating to the city of Detroit in 1851. Subsequently he engaged in business on his own account, having a shop opposite the City Hall, and during the Civil war fitted out several companies of cavalrymen of this state with their equipment for the service. In 1875 Mr. Lawson removed to Grand Ledge, Eaton county, Michigan, where he

continued in business for several years, and then retired to his farm near that place, on which he has since resided. The mother, Mary J. (Martin) Lawson, was born near Sligo, Ireland, in 1833, and is still living.

Edward M. Lawson spent his early years in Detroit, where he attended the Tappan Union school until reaching the age of fourteen years. His family being in modest financial circumstances, it was necessary that he begin work at an early age, and as a youth he secured employment on a farm, being employed by one man for nearly seven years and thus early demonstrating his fidelity and close application. When his parents removed to Grand Ledge, in 1875, he accompanied them, and remained with his father until 1882, when he began work in the lumber woods of northern Michigan. Here he displayed the ability to do his full share of the hard, unremitting work of the lumber camps, and received a training that has been of much value to him in later years. The year 1885 found Mr. Lawson seized with the western fever, and in company with a number of others he made his way to western Kansas and took up from the Government a homestead and timber claim, 120 miles ahead of the railroad, a tract upon which he resided four years. He yearned, however, for the activities of the more populated regions, and in 1889 returned to Michigan and secured a position at the Michigan State Industrial School for Boys, as a teamster. After several promotions, earned through fidelity and industry, he was given charge of the farming department. During the administration of Governor Winan, Mr. Lawson engaged in farming at Grand Ledge, but in 1893, when the late J. Edgar St. John was appointed superintendent of the school, Mr. Lawson returned to the institution and became cottage manager and farmer. He was appointed assistant superintendent in December, 1896, by Mr. St. John, which position he held until appointed superintendent by the board of trustees, January 2, 1906. In his management of the affairs of the institution, Mr. Lawson has shown himself a thoroughly capable official, with much executive and administrative ability. He is a strict disciplinarian, but has at all times tempered his actions with sympathy, gained through a broad knowledge of human nature, and has won the devotion and respect of his many youthful charges. An intensely earnest man, with a supreme faith in his pupils, he continues to carry on a work that should place him among the most useful citizens of the state.

Mrs. St. John, widow of J. Edgar St. John, paid a fitting tribute to Mr. Lawson's faithfulness, by saying: "No man could have been more loyal to another than was Mr. Lawson to Mr. St. John; and when obliged to be away from the school, Mr. St. John said he always felt that his interests as well as those of the institution were in safe hands. I could make no better wish for him than that he might have as faithful an assistant and as faithful a corps of officers as did Mr. St. John." At the time of Mr. Lawson's appointment to the superintendency, Treasurer Horatio H. Larned said: "We considered Mr. Lawson distinctly the best man we could find for the place. He has been there sixteen years; is thoroughly informed in regard to all the work in every department. He has the regard of the employes and of the boys. We believe, also, that his own career offers one of the best object lessons for those boys that could be put before them. He went there sixteen years ago as a teamster, and was steadily advanced in his work. We believe we have put him in a place where he will grow still more. There is one thing that can be said: Mr. Lawson never asked for the place. Neither from him nor from his friends has there been one word. He was aware that the board knew of his work there, and if he had any desire for the place, he rested in the fact that the board did know him. He was elected and

then I brought him in from his work and introduced him to the board as superintendent. He was nearly overcome with the surprise of it." The last several sentences will give a further insight into Mr. Lawson's character. He has no false sense of modesty, yet has never thrust himself forward, but has plodded steadily forward, content in the rewards that his industry and fidelity to duty have brought him. It is to such men that our state institutions owe their success.

In February, 1890, Mr. Lawson was married to Miss Alice Russell, of Grand Ledge, Michigan, daughter of Edward O. Russell, a native of New York and a pioneer of Michigan, whose father built the first dam in Grand river, at Grand Ledge. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are the parents of four children: Edward R. Lawson, deceased; John W., Robert and Alice. Mr. Lawson is a Republican in politics, and his fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

EMIL C. POKORNY. In the light of present accomplishment it would be interesting to recall the progressive steps by which a beautiful, well planned and sanitary city like Detroit of today, has emerged from the past through the skill and trained ability of its architects, contractors and engineers, the enormous range of whose activities have brought twentieth century building to the highest point of durable art. Detroit is fortunate in being the home and business field of such professional men as those represented by Emil Charles Pokorny, building contractor and engineer, who has won deserved success.

Emil Charles Pokorny was born in the city of Detroit, June 9, 1877, and is a son of Cenek and Anna Pokorny. Emil Charles attended the Detroit public schools until promoted to the eighth grade, at which time he decided to become self-supporting. He happened to have, however, a very sensible and practical father, one who realized as the son did not, that a future time would come when the lad would need the higher educational training that boyish impatience led him to forego, and only consented that his son should leave school so early with the understanding that he continue his studies in a night school. Emil Charles accepted his father's ultimatum, although it entailed much self denial and very hard work, and under these conditions learned the sheet metal trade, subsequently winning a correspondence school scholarship after taking that as a supplementary course. He continued work at his trade, but his ambition prompted him to look to further advancement and he devoted as much time as possible to mastering the details of general building. In 1902 he determined to still further advance himself, in another direction, and this resulted in his entering the Michigan Agricultural College, although he found it necessary to secure private tutoring in order to pass the entrance examination. In the meanwhile, in 1899, Mr. Pokorny had married Miss Ida Burger, who was born on her parents' farm in Livonia township, St. Clair county, Michigan. She is a daughter of Anthony Burger, a member of an old family of that section. Mrs. Pokorny not only sympathized with her husband in his ambitions, but also determined to place herself under a private tutor and thus be prepared to enter college with her husband, which admirable plan was put into execution and husband and wife spent five years together in the college and together were graduated in 1907, both securing degrees, Mr. Pokorny that of mechanical engineer. During this period Mr. Pokorny found a way to more or less pay his expenses through his own industry, doing some of the sheet metal work on the college buildings and in the neighborhood, thereby not only relieving himself of all indebtedness but being able to accumulate enough capital to enable him to buy a lot at East Lausing,

on which he built a house and occupied the same until his graduation, when he found no difficulty in disposing of it. In his subsequent career Mr. Pokorny has found his wife a real helpmate. She it is who draws the most of his plans, aids him by her intelligent advice and keeps his accounts. At the same time Mrs. Pokorny attends carefully to her household duties and the rearing of their two children, Helen aged six years, and Inez, aged three years.

After leaving college Mr. Pokorny returned to Detroit and entered the employ of the American Blower Company, as heating and ventilating engineer, where he spent one year, since when he has been engaged in general contracting on his own account, under the firm name of Pokorny & Company, he being sole owner of the business. He has made a specialty of the building of flats, for which he furnishes all the plans and does all the work, including every line of building, employing his own carpenters, masons, painters, plasterers, plumbers and decorators, in the end turning over a completed structure. As mentioned in the opening paragraph, Mr. Pokorny has achieved remarkable success. Beginning in a small way in the poorer neighborhoods he has advanced year by year until, for some seasons, he has been mainly erecting in the restricted districts of the city, building the finest class of flats, many of which he has built on his own capital and later sold. He has erected twenty-eight family apartment houses, a large number of flats and many stores. At the time of writing, August, 1914, he has just completed, on his own account, an eight-family apartment house of brick construction and modern architecture and equipment, at Nos. 50-52 Palmer avenue, east, in an exclusive neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Pokorny occupy their beautiful residence, a handsome brick house, modern in every particular, standing at No. 275 Lysander avenue. In the rear of his residence, Mr. Pokorny has erected a three-story building extending across three city lots, which is said to be the largest building plant owned by one man and also to be the best equipped plant for the business in Detroit. Mr. Pokorny is a member of the Detroit Engineers' Society.

DAVID WALKER McKEIGHAN. On the pages of Saginaw county's business history, the name of David Walker McKeighan stands forth prominently as one who has been the architect of his own fortunes, who has labored long and faithfully and who has builded well. Obligated to cut short his studies at an early age, on account of the death of his father, he cheerfully took his place among the world's workers, and in the years that followed laid so firmly the foundations for his career that he rose rapidly to business success, and today is not only one of his city's substantial men of business, but a citizen who has fulfilled every public duty devolving upon him.

David Walker McKeighan was born November 21, 1877, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and is a son of David and Mary (Corcoran) McKeighan, natives respectively of Albany, New York, and Jersey City, New Jersey. The father, a railroad man, was for a number of years a train conductor, traveling on various lines out of Cleveland, and died in that city in 1898, when fifty-two years of age. The mother, who still survives, is a resident of Flint, Michigan, making her home with her sons, John James, George W. and William McKeighan. There were nine children in the family of David and Mary (Corcoran) McKeighan, of whom three are now deceased, the others being: Thomas, of Malaga, California, secretary and treasurer of the Malaga Packing Company; David Walker, of this review; Jane, who became the wife of Paul Mulhauser, of Cleveland, Ohio; John James, of Flint, Michigan; George

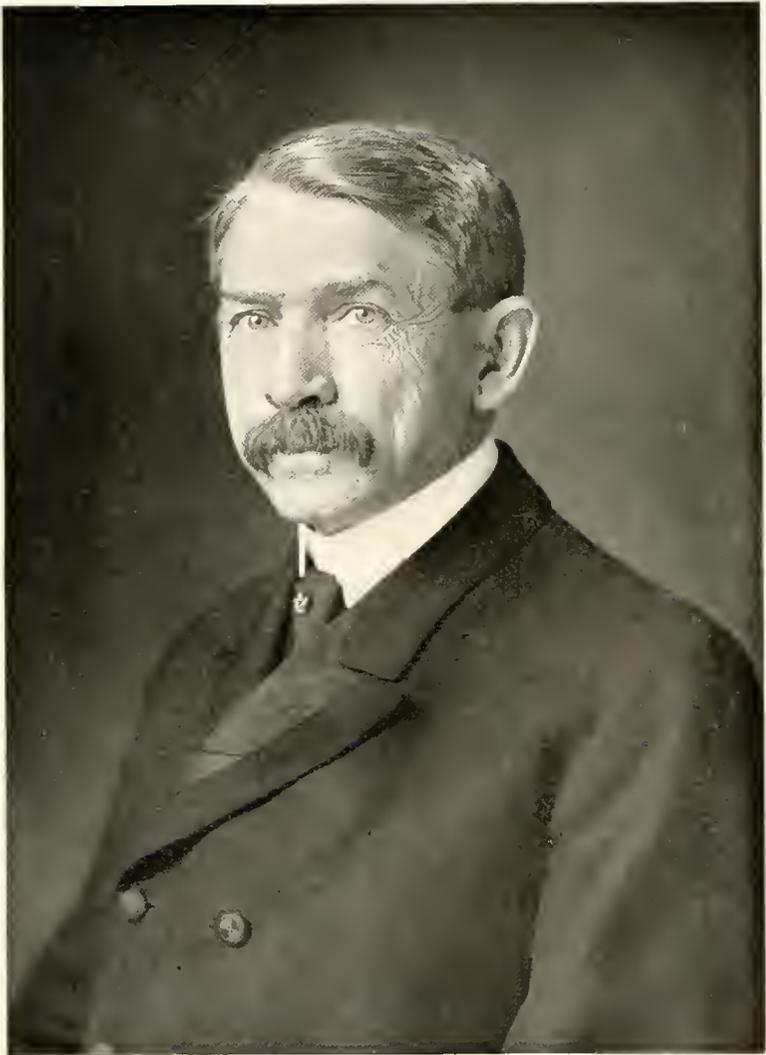
W., of that city; and William H., also of Flint. The three last-named are in partnership at the McKeighan Drug Company, and are the owners of several leading pharmacies of Flint.

David Walker McKeighan received his early education in the public schools, following which he became a night student in the Cleveland Commercial College, an institution of which he was a pupil at the time of his father's death. The latter had been in very modest circumstances and the mother was left with a large family, and accordingly David W., as the next to the oldest, was expected to contribute to the family support. He was a lad of only thirteen years, yet he resolutely set to work to make the most of his opportunities, and while working at whatever honorable employment he continued his studies in the night school. In 1897 Mr. McKeighan came to Saginaw, Michigan, with a coal testing company, and in the meantime studied law in the office of Judge Kendrick, now judge of the Circuit Court of Saginaw county, with whom he remained one year, his next field of activity being at St. Charles, he coming to this city to become bookkeeper for the J. H. Somers Coal Company. After seven years of experience in that field of business, he felt competent to engage in business on his own account, and accordingly formed a co-partnership with Mark Allen, and under the firm style of Allen & McKeighan engaged in a modest way in the hardware and implement business. This venture proved a successful one from the start and the association was continued from 1905 until 1910, in July of which year Mr. McKeighan purchased his partner's interest and since has continued to conduct the business alone. The enterprise has proved a profitable one in every particular, and Mr. McKeighan now employs a clerk to assist him in handling the trade. He carries a complete line of the finest goods, uses modern and reliable methods, and is known as a man who can be absolutely depended upon. In addition to his splendid business and store building, 120 by 100 feet, he is the owner of a handsome residence and much valuable city realty, and has a half interest in an eighty-acre farm adjacent to St. Charles. Mr. McKeighan is independent in his political views, and has acted in various official capacities, having served three terms as supervisor, three terms as president of the town, four terms as township treasurer and three terms as village assessor. He has always proved himself faithful in the discharge of duty, and his signal services have won him the regard of the general public, while his straightforward methods have made him friends among the members of all political organizations. With his family, Mr. McKeighan attends the Roman Catholic church, and has been active in its various movements and charities.

In 1905 Mr. McKeighan was married to Miss Maud Allen, the estimable daughter of Mark and Adeline (Simmons) Allen. She was born, reared and educated in St. Charles, and is widely and favorably known in social circles of the city. Mr. and Mrs. McKeighan have had two children: Beatrice May and David Mark.

GEORGE W. WEADOCK. Admitted to the Michigan bar in 1876 and since the following year in practice at Saginaw, George W. Weadock has had a career of active practice that makes him not only one of the oldest but one of the best known members of the Saginaw bar. At the same time he has been identified with public affairs, and was honored with election as the first mayor of the consolidated city of Saginaw.

The fourth in a family of seven children, George W. Weadock was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, November 6, 1853. His parents, Lewis and Mary (Cullen) Weadock were natives of Ireland, brought three chil-



Geo W. Weadock

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dren to America, and George W. was the first born on this side of the water. They settled at St. Mary's, Ohio, where Lewis Weadock was a practical farmer until his death on December 8, 1863, at the age of forty-three; his widow died October 11, 1876, at the age of sixty-one. Of the children three came to Michigan and all entered the law, T. A. E. Weadock being located at Detroit and John C. Weadock formerly of Bay City now practicing in New York City.

George W. Weadock, for his early schooling attended the local schools at St. Mary's, Ohio, followed teaching for several years, and largely with the means acquired in this work entered the law department of the University of Michigan in October, 1875. In September of the following year he was admitted to the bar, and after a brief practice at Bay City moved to Saginaw in January, 1877. For more than thirty-seven years he has been an active and prominent member of the Saginaw bar. From 1878 to 1891 Mr. Weadock was partner of Hon. Timothy E. Tarsney. After the dissolution of that partnership Mr. Weadock took Miles J. Purcell as a partner, and that association was continued about fifteen years. After that Mr. Weadock's three sons, John Vincent, Jerome and Phillip S., became members of the firm under the firm name of Weadock & Weadock.

At the consolidation of the city of Saginaw, Mr. Weadock was elected to the office of mayor on the Democratic ticket, and during two terms gave a wise and efficient administration of local affairs. He has been honored with the office of president of both the county and state bar associations, is a member of the American Bar Association, and belongs to St. Mary's Roman Catholic church of Saginaw.

On September 16, 1878, at Saginaw Mr. Weadock married Miss Anna E. Tarsney, a sister of Timothy E. Tarsney. Mrs. Weadock at her death on March 16, 1893, left seven children, as follows: Lewis T., George L., John V., Barnard T., Mary Louise, Joseph Jerome, and Phillip S. All the sons have taken up the practice of law. On April 16, 1896, at Grand Rapids, Mr. Weadock married Mary Grace McTavish. To this marriage were born four children: Arthur, Mary Frances, Edward E. and Robert Emmet.

MICHAEL CHAMBERS. While it is with that portion of upper Michigan known as St. Ignace that the career of Michael Chambers has been especially identified, his name is not unknown by reason of his public service and his standing as a business man in many other sections of this state. For more than forty years he has been active in local affairs as a member of the firm of Chambers Brothers, which were the first to engage in general merchandise at St. Ignace, and their enterprise has meant much in the development and upbuilding of that community.

Michael Chambers was born in St. Ignace June 12, 1850, a son of John and Margaret (O'Malley) Chambers. His father and mother were both born in County Mayo, Ireland, the former in 1801 and the latter in 1811, and for many years lived in St. Ignace, where the father died in 1885 and the mother in 1897. Margaret O'Malley had two brothers, Charles M. and Tully O'Malley, whose work as pioneers in the Upper Peninsula deserves some special mention. They located on Mackinac Island in 1834, several years before Michigan entered the Union, and were employed by John Jacob Astor, the founder of the great American Fur Company, whose operations extended throughout the Middle West and even into the far Northwest. Leaving the fur trade, they established a mercantile business of their own. They were both men of fine intellectual gifts and had been thoroughly trained in Ireland and also in the University of Montreal. Charles was elected a member of the

Michigan legislature in 1846-47, and was honored as speaker pro tem of the house. He was also chairman of the committee on education, and was the first signer of the report of the committee of a bill for the establishment of the University of Michigan. All visitors to Mackinac Island recall the noted Island House, which was established as the first transient hotel on the island by Charles O'Malley. His public career included service as probate judge of Mackinac county and in the same office in Delta county, after his removal to Escanaba. He was a resident of Escanaba when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was built into the Upper Peninsula. He and his brother Tully were prominent lumbermen, and the latter saw public service as sheriff of Mackinac county at the time the Mormons established themselves on Beaver Island. In that official capacity he arrested a number of Mormons for robbing vessels at Beaver Harbor, taking a detail of United States troops then stationed at Fort Mackinac for the purpose of making the arrests. The Mormons were then at the zenith of their power under King Strang, and were charged with the commission of many depredations on fishermen and settlers.

John Chambers, father of Michael, in 1846 immigrated to America on a sailing vessel, and from the city of Philadelphia made his way into the west and for a time was employed during the construction of the old Illinois and Michigan canal from Chicago to the Illinois river, and had his residence in Bridgeport, which is now included within the city limits of Chicago. In the spring of 1849 he moved to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, establishing his home on Mackinac Island, where he was joined by his wife and children. The four children born in Ireland were: William, Bridget, Patrick and John, and after coming to America the other four children that came into their home were: Michael, Mary, Catherine and Charles. John Chambers for many years was identified with farming and fishing, and reclaimed a farm near Castle Rock at St. Ignace. Both he and his wife were Catholics, and he was a Democrat in politics. A man of sterling integrity and of fine mental powers, perhaps the best tribute spoken of him was contained in the following words: "He taught his children the essential elements of industry and straightforward dealing, through which they have gained prosperity and financial independence."

In the locality where he was born Michael Chambers attended the somewhat primitive schools, and early became acquainted with the duties of his father's farm, and also with the changing life and activities of this lake port. In 1870 he became associated with his brothers in the general merchandise business at St. Ignace, where they erected a store, and thus founded an enterprise which for nearly forty-five years has borne the original title of Chambers Brothers.

The history of this firm is to a large degree that of St. Ignace as a commercial center, and a brief outline of its growth has appropriate consideration. The firm of Chambers Brothers began its career about the close of the Civil war and marked an important chapter in the history of modern St. Ignace. This city has three distinct historical periods. It was founded about the time Philadelphia sprang into existence, and the mission reports indicate it to have been a village of sixty houses, all in a row, in which lived ten professors and five hundred students. This was as early as 1700, and the Catholic mission at this point was one of the most important in the great wilderness of Northern America at that time. Its existence as a modern city began in the latter half of the nineteenth century, when it again became a commercial point. Fishing and lumbering for many years furnished the only means of existence to

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Fuller Claffin

the inhabitants of St. Ignace, and fish and lumber were the articles of commerce that were sent out from this northern country. The Chambers brothers saw an opportunity for doing a good business at St. Ignace in the supplying of the fishermen with merchandise. For this purpose the brothers opened a small store, and not long afterwards extended their operations by buying, packing and selling fish. Still later they also engaged in fishing, in which connection they utilized the gill-net and the old pound-net. In the height of their career as fishermen they operated two tugs, besides numerous smaller boats, and eventually built up a large and prosperous business, abandoning the industry only when the supply of fish became too small to make their operations profitable. In the meantime their mercantile business had greatly increased, and for a time they conducted a branch store at Naubinway. In 1874 the firm of Chambers Brothers constructed the first dock at St. Ignace, and that was the practical beginning of the town as a lake port. Since then they have erected a number of stores, and have become owners and improvers of local real estate. The present firm is composed of Patrick and Michael Chambers, their brother John having died in 1891.

Michael Chambers has long enjoyed a secure place in the confidence of his community, has served it with eminent public spirit, and for two terms was honored with the office of mayor of St. Ignace. A higher honor came to him with his election to the state legislature for the session of 1899-90. While at Lansing Mr. Chambers gave close attention to the work of the legislature, and two points should be mentioned as showing his public spirit in behalf of his home community. He was the author of the bill known as House Bill No. 115, entitled: A bill to protect fish and preserve fisheries of this State by prohibiting certain deposits in the waters of the State, and to repeal Act No. 350 of the public acts of 1865 and all amendments and additions thereto—the immediate purpose of this bill being to protect the waters of the straits around St. Ignace from being used as a dumping ground by the lumber mills. He also introduced the bill to prohibit the fishing of nets in Les Churoux Island channels, Mackinac county. In 1902 Governor Wynans appointed Mr. Chambers a member of the board of control for the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton. The political allegiance of Mr. Chambers has been with the Democratic party, and he is a faithful member of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. Mr. Chambers is unmarried.

FULLER CLAFLIN. The Clafin family to which this well known Detroit architect and theatre builder belongs is one of the oldest and most prominent in America, and has given some notable figures both to politics and to business. Governor Clafin of Massachusetts died in 1905, and H. B. Clafin was a New York merchant who ranked with the Stewarts, the Fields and other merchant princes of America. The great dry goods house of H. B. Clafin Company of New York city has numerous branches in various cities, and one of them is located in Detroit.

The family name is a corruption of the old Scotch name Mackclothlan. The founder of the family on this side of the Atlantic was Robert Mackclothlan, a Scotchman, who was in the Massachusetts Colony as early or before 1660. The records of the town of Windham in Essex county has an entry showing that on the 4th of November, 1661, "Robert Mackclothlan is accepted a townsman." A family tradition is that this pioneer settler was a Scotch soldier, and it is thought probable that he was one of the Scotchmen taken prisoner by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar, some of these prisoners having been sent by the Protector to New England. The name was changed to Clafin probably during the

first generation of its American residence. The direct line of descent from this Robert Mackclothlan down to the present is as follows: Robert Mackclothlan; Daniel (1); Daniel (2); Cornelius (1); Increase; Cornelius (2); Benajah; Nelson; and Fuller.

The founder of the Claflin family in Michigan was Benajah, in the seventh generation from the original American of that name. He was born in Windham, New York, on July 11, 1812. On March 15, 1836, he married Polly M. Hatch, and his death occurred at Albion, Michigan, May 7, 1890. He came to Michigan from New York state during the early thirties, and his settlement near Jackson made him a pioneer in that portion of the state, which was then practically a wilderness. Subsequently he moved to Benton, in the same part of Michigan, and still later to Albion, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives.

Nelson Henry Claflin, father of Fuller Claflin, was born at Benton near Jackson, Michigan, on Christmas Day, 1839, and on Christmas Day, 1855, at Jackson, married Lucina Sheldon Blakeman. She was born at Union City, Michigan, June 25, 1842. Nelson H. Claflin was educated for the medical profession, and practiced with success and with eminent usefulness in several different communities. He was for a time at East Saginaw, later at Albion, and finally removed to Southern California. He was a member of one of the first regiments of Michigan soldiers who responded to President Lincoln's call at the beginning of the Civil war, and continued in service until the final surrender of the Southern troops.

Fuller Claflin, who was born at East Saginaw, now a part of the city of Saginaw, on January 29, 1872, was about nine years old when the family moved from Saginaw to Albion, and about four years later they all went out to California. His education was principally received in the public schools of Michigan and California. In 1890 he entered the office of a San Francisco architect, and architecture has been his study and practical work throughout his entire career. In 1892 he became a member of the firm of Wood and Lovell, San Francisco architects, who made a specialty of theatre construction. When that firm subsequently moved its headquarters to Chicago, Mr. Claflin was left in charge of all its Pacific coast business. In 1895 Mr. Claflin removed to New York city, and became a member of the firm of J. B. McElpatrick and Son, theatre architects, whose services were of national scope, extending to all states and cities. Mr. Claflin continued with that firm about five years, and eventually became a partner of E. C. Horn, a general contractor with offices in New York city. Together they built many theatres both as architects and contractors. Mr. Horn's death terminated the partnership, but Mr. Claflin continued building theatres, and in 1909 established offices in Detroit. He has built theatres in many cities of the Union and in Canada, and has a very notable record in Michigan, made since he opened offices at Detroit. Among others in the last half dozen years he has built the Family, the Garrick, the Gayety, the New Empire and the Forest theatres in Detroit, and also erected the Gladmer Theatre at Lansing, which is one of the finest theatres of the state. Other theatres in many smaller cities have been constructed on plans drawn by Mr. Claflin, with the construction supervised from his office.

Mr. Claflin married Eleanor R. Winslow, of New York city. They have one son, Graham Phillips Claflin.

JOHN N. KEMP, M. D. In many respects Saginaw's leading physician and surgeon is Dr. John N. Kemp, who has practiced there upwards of twenty years, whose patronage is found among the best families, who is himself one of the leaders in social and civic affairs, and whose career

from every point of view has been one of successful accomplishment and gratifying attainments.

John N. Kemp was born in St. Clair, Michigan, February 18, 1872. His parents were Thomas L. and Ellen (Crompton) Kemp. The father was born in Liverpool, England, a son of Rev. John N. Kemp, who emigrated to America, and settled at St. Clair, Michigan, when Thomas L. was seven years of age. The Rev. Kemp took up a homestead and worked it in connection with his ministerial duties, and at the same time managed to rear his family and provide well for each one of them. Thomas N. Kemp spent most of his boyhood in St. Clair county of this state, had the ordinary district school education, and his occupation during his active life was chiefly in farming, at which he made a success above the average. His descendants will always pay him a tribute of honor also, because of his military record. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-Second Michigan Infantry, and saw constant and arduous service until the end of the war. He was twice captured, and his hardest experience was the ten months in which he was confined in the notorious Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia. After his exchange and release from that prison, he again took up arms and in the battle of Chickamauga was recaptured, and then spent six months at Andersonville, which was hardly less noisome as a prison than Libby. He went into the army as a sergeant, and came out with the rank of lieutenant. On reaching Michigan he laid down his arms and took up the quiet vocation of farming in which he prospered until the close of his life and his death occurred on the old homestead at St. Clair in 1904 at the age of sixty-three. His wife, who grew up and was married in Michigan, died at St. Clair in 1909 at the age of sixty-three. On his mother's side Dr. Kemp is descended from two patriots who saw service in the Revolutionary war.

John N. Kemp, who was the second of four children, spent his early youth at St. Clair, attended the public schools until graduating from the high schools, and then entered upon an unusually thorough preparation for his chosen work. The doctor graduated in 1894 from the Detroit College of Medicine, continued his study in the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, and while there served one year as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital. During 1906 he took post-graduate work in the New York Post-Graduate College. The doctor began individual practice at Saginaw, in 1895. His ability to serve the people skillfully, and with the best knowledge of the science of medicine, combined with his personal popularity to bring him a large practice almost from the start, and in later years it is generally conceded that no physician in the city has a more lucrative business than Dr. Kemp. Dr. Kemp is secretary of the County Medical Society and has membership in the State Society, and the American Medical Association. Among other professional attainments he is house physician at St. Mary's Hospital in Saginaw, for ten years had charge of the County Hospital for contagious diseases, had charge of the county infirmary fifteen years, and is a member of the Saginaw Board of Health.

In politics Dr. Kemp is Republican. He has taken the Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, up to and including the thirty-second degree, also is a Knight Templar, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks., and the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Saginaw Club. At Cleveland, Ohio, November 25, 1896, Dr. Kemp married Miss Ethel Beelman, a daughter of M. B. and Mary Beelman, the former of whom is still living. The two children of their marriage are Beelman Kemp, born December 28, 1897, at Saginaw, and now a student in the local high schools; Marion E. Kemp, born at Saginaw, January 19, 1900, and also in high school.

Dr. Kemp has in the course of his residence of practice at Saginaw acquired many interests outside of his profession in the more formal social and fraternal circles. He is interested in some of the leading industrial establishments, and his connection in a financial way with the Coats & Fordney Timber Company of Oregon, and the Fordney & Fancett Timber Company of Louisiana, Congressman J. W. Fordney of Saginaw, being one of the chiefs in these well known concerns.

Dr. Kemp owns and resides in a splendid home in west Saginaw, and possesses a fine summer cottage at Higgins Lake, where the summer months are spent with his family, and in a colony composed of the most prominent citizens of Bay City and Saginaw. An ardent sportsman, the doctor enjoys nothing more than hunting and fishing, and every fall during the month of November with a select party of associates, he spends two or three weeks in the northern peninsula, camping and hunting and pursuing the many interests of the wild and open woods. In his home Dr. Kemp has a number of fine trophies of his skill as a hunter, and several noble animals which have fallen before his unerring aim have been mounted, including a giant moose, which weighed two thousand pounds, and the head of which makes a magnificent specimen. Dr. Kemp is an expert automobilist, and has one of the fine cars seen on the streets of this city.

WILLIAM H. MORRIS, M. D. A physician who stands high in his profession and who has gained success through his own efforts, is Dr. William H. Morris, who for more than ten years has been located at Port Huron, and has spent all his professional career in this state.

Born in Leeds county, Ontario, October, 1871, William H. Morris was the second of seven children born to Joseph and Mary Jane (Barker) Morris. Both parents were born in Ontario in the year 1844. The mother lived in New York City, during the period of the Civil war. Both are still living, their home being at Owen Sound, in Ontario.

Dr. Morris attended the schools of Canada when a boy, and early began to depend upon his own efforts to advance himself in the world. He was a student in the collegiate institute at Owen Sound, and in 1892 matriculated in medicine from the Trinity Medical College at Toronto. Later, in 1896, graduated from the Medical Department of the Western University at London, Ontario, and in the same year established his practice at Dollarville in Luce county, Michigan. That was his home until 1899, after which he spent a year at Mass City, Michigan, and was at Ewen in Ontonagon county, until 1902. Since then his home has been at Port Huron, where he has enjoyed a large and extending patronage. Dr. Morris was vice president of the St. Clair County Medical Society in 1909, and is a member of the State Society. While in Upper Michigan he was health officer of McMillan township, and has been interested in the cause of public health as well as in looking after his private practice. He was High Court Physician in the high court of the Independent Order of Foresters, of Upper Peninsula in 1898-99.

Dr. Morris is a Master Mason, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Episcopal church, and has been president of the South Park Society Hall ever since its organization. At Marquette, Michigan, in December, 1899, he married Miss Mary Moran of St. Clair county. Her father, Newell Moran, still living, was an early settler of this state and went out with the Michigan Troops for service in the Civil war. Dr. Morris and wife have two children: Irma Irene, born at Ewen in March, 1901, and now attending the Port Huron schools; Flora Margaret, born at Port Huron, in November, 1905, is also in school.

ALBERT BEREND KLISE. Among the men foremost in Petoskey as identified with Michigan industrial enterprises, those who have become known far and wide by reason of the magnitude of their operations and the vast extent of their trade connections, none there is whose personality is of a more interesting character or whose career has been more impressive or beneficial as an object lesson to the community at large than Albert Berend Klise, president of the Blackmer Rotary Pump, Power and Manufacturing Company, a leading and successful business man and a pioneer lumberman of the state. A native son of Michigan, he was born near Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, October 29, 1863, and is a son of Berend A. and Anna (Howard) Klise.

The Klise family was founded in the United States by Albert Klise, the grandfather of Albert B., and his brother, William, they coming from the Netherlands with the Van Ralte Company of settlers during the early 'forties. William Klise settled three miles south of Holland, Michigan, and hewed a farm out of the wilderness, spending the remaining years of his life in its cultivation. Albert Klise located on a property three miles north of that point, and also developed a farm, but did not long survive to enjoy the fruits of his labors, as his death occurred when he was but forty-five years of age and his widow was left to rear the family. At the time of his father's death Berend A. Klise was a lad of but twelve years, but he bravely started to work to assist his mother in the cultivation of the home fields, and subsequently, with a team of oxen took a man's place in the grading of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a soldier in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and upon receiving his honorable discharge returned to his home and began merchandising, farming and lumbering, continuing to be thus engaged until his death in 1889. He was a man of industry and integrity, held a high place in the esteem of his fellow-men, and was known in his community as a helpful and public-spirited citizen. He was independent in his political views, and, with his family, attended the Dutch Reformed church. His widow survived him until 1912, passing away at the age of seventy-one years. Three children were born to them, as follows: Martha, who became the wife of Edward Frick, and resides at Grand Rapids; Albert Berend; and John Albert, who is a prosperous business man of Grand Rapids and manager of the Klise Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of machine-cut moulding, etc.

Albert Berend Klise secured his education in the public schools of Holland and the old Hope College, and at the age of fifteen years began his business career in the employ of his father, commencing at the bottom and thoroughly familiarizing himself with every detail of the lumber business. At the time of his father's death he had been admitted to a partnership in the business, and following the elder man's demise went to Sullivan, Michigan, and engaged in the lumber and land business. Here his business grew to large proportions, and in spite of a disastrous fire in which he lost every dollar he possessed, he was able to build up a handsome and paying enterprise. Owing to the exhaustion of the forests in that section, Mr. Klise left Sullivan in 1895 and went to Sturgeon, Michigan, where he began business operations on a large scale and for three years was alone. In 1898, however, he organized the A. B. Klise Lumber Company, of which he still continues as the president, the firm now operating at Gilchrist, Michigan, where it owns large tracts of timber land and engages in manufacturing lumber, broomhandles, and other forest products, employing during the busy season some 200 or more men.

In 1906 Mr. Klise came to Petoskey and engaged in a general hardware business, under the style of the Northern Hardware Company, first taking stock in and later becoming sole owner of the largest hardware store in the city. In 1911 he became interested in the Blackmer Rotary Pump, Power and Manufacturing Company, as a minor stockholder. This company, up to that time—a period of five years—had never been able to pay a dividend, but Mr. Klise, with unerring business judgment, decided that this fact was due to poor management, and succeeded in buying enough stock to give him control of the concern. Knowing that he had a winning proposition, he then completely reorganized the company and began a systematic course of advertising, spending \$7,000 for that purpose, to the consternation of the other holders of stock, whose strict conservatism made them feel that such a course was fatal. In spite of the predictions of his associates to the effect that he was bringing ruin upon them, the business began at once to show the beneficial effect of Mr. Klise's methods, and during the first year of Mr. Klise's management the company paid its first dividend. The mill has been constantly enlarged and new hands employed to keep abreast of the increased business, eighteen men are now on the pay roll, and a great enlargement to the plant is contemplated in the near future. These pumps are now in use all over the world, including Chili, Argentine, New Zealand, Holland and Australia, while in the United States they have an enormous sale. The Blackmer Rotary Pump is constructed upon entirely new mechanical lines, differing very materially in every respect from any other rotary or centrifugal pump on the market. It is used by brewers, chemical works, cottonseed oil mills, bleachers, tanneries, soap factories, wine houses, distilleries, farms, packing houses, ships, mines, water works, quarries and sugar refineries, and is used to pump water, kerosene, gasoline, linseed oil, cottonseed oil, bilge water, lard, butterine, lye, glue, varnish, milk, sugar, vinegar, asphalt, tar, etc. The office and factory of the company are located at the corner of Sheridan avenue and the G. R. & I. Railway, Petoskey, while the export office is at 24 State street, New York City. The present officers of the concern are: A. B. Klise, president; G. S. Rice, of the Michigan Tanning and Extract Company, vice-president; Leon Chichester, of the First State Bank, director; and O. C. Gregory, of the Petoskey Wholesale Grocery Company, secretary. Mr. Klise has various other interests and is a large property owner, having extensive tracts in Howell county, Missouri, and Mackinaw and Ontonagan counties, Michigan, and a pleasant home in Petoskey. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, in which he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is independent in his political views.

Mr. Klise was married February 16, 1884, at Coopersville, Michigan, to Miss Minnie Shippey, a native of Jackson county, Michigan, and a daughter of Paul G. and Sophronia (Ashcraft) Shippey, natives of the Empire state and early settlers of Michigan. To this union there have been born two sons: Elmer L., born near Sullivan, Muskegon county, Michigan, March 19, 1885, educated in the University of Michigan, now a member of the Klise Lumber Company and a resident of Petoskey, married Bertha Crandle, and has had two children—Robert and Virginia, both born in Petoskey, the latter of whom died in April, 1914, at the age of eight months; and Bernard S., born at Sullivan, Muskegon county, in August, 1891, studied law at Washington (D. C.) University for two years, now manager of the Klise Manufacturing Company of Gilchrist, Michigan, married Miss Nellie Weaver.

Mrs. Klise is one of Petoskey's leaders in social, religious and club

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William B. Price

life, being an active member of the Presbyterian church, the Daughters of the American Revolution, several ladies' clubs, the Eastern Star and the White Shrine, and has traveled extensively. Mr. Klise has also found much pleasure in traveling, and spends a large portion of the winter months in southern climes. This record of a career that has been so strong and forceful, so active and honorable, is necessarily brief, but it is full of useful lessons and strong incentive. By his own energy and labor Mr. Klise has succeeded in achieving a high position, and what he has accomplished is due entirely to his ambitious nature, his patient endeavor and his unwearying application. Systematic methods, prompt and decisive action under all circumstances, good judgment and tact united to a high sense of honesty, and an absolute fidelity in every undertaking have, when in such combination, placed Mr. Klise in his present position and given him a reputation of which any man might be proud, the distinction of being a truly worthy citizen, a helpful participant in his community's activities, and a thoroughly representative Michigander.

WILLIAM BARIE. This Saginaw merchant has a record as a business builder with only a few parallels in the state. With several hundred dollars of capital he opened a stock of goods in 1860. He was proprietor, clerk, bookkeeper and looked after every detail of the business for a time. The history of the Barie store has since been one of steady progress, of reliable and straightforward dealing with the public, and for a number of years Mr. Barie has supervised a large department store with a staff of two hundred and fifty employes. It is possible to serve a community as well through a large business of this kind as through the avenues of public office, and the Barie store is not only a fine monument to the enterprise of a great merchant, but is an institution affording a very practical and necessary service to thousands of people almost every day in the year. Mr. Barie is still in active affairs, though it is no longer necessary for him to keep his supervision directly over the management of the store, and much of his time is spent in travel in Europe and the south and west.

William Barie was born at Detroit, Michigan, February 16, 1839. His father, William Barie, was born in Alsace, Germany, came to America and was married in Pennsylvania, his wife dying when their son William was a child. An early settler in Detroit, the senior Barie followed his trade as a baker and conducted a shop for several years. In 1850 the family home was established in Saginaw, where William Barie Sr. was proprietor of a hotel, the Germania, on Water street until his death in 1857 at the age of forty-five. There were three children in the family, of whom the Saginaw merchant was the second in order of birth. His early education was given by the Saginaw public schools, and after his father's death he went to live with an uncle at Erie, Pennsylvania, spending several years while there as clerk in a grocery store. Returning to Saginaw with a capital of three hundred and ninety dollars in 1860, he opened a small stock of groceries, and later added a line of dry goods. With the increase of his trade, he finally disposed of his grocery stock, and has ever since devoted his energies to the upbuilding of a dry goods business on a scale which now makes the store one of the largest in the state. The Barie store occupies four large floors and annex, with thousands of feet of floor space, and its stock includes not only all kinds of dry goods, but general merchandising including furniture and a complete line of household equipments. Two hundred and fifty people are employed in this store as clerks and general office employes.

William Barie is a director of the Bank of Saginaw, having served since its organization; has served as president of the Board of Trade

and has been director of same for many years, his membership going back forty-five years; was one of the organizers of the Germania Turnverein, in 1856, and in early life one of its leading athletes; is a staunch Republican in politics and was an alternate delegate to the Philadelphia National Convention of 1900; and his church is the Congregational.

William Barie was married at Saginaw December 11, 1861, to Gabriel Otto, who died in the year 1890. To their union were born six children; William Barie, Jr., who was born at Saginaw and died in 1909, while his father was on a European tour, was then forty-five years of age, and left one son, William Barie III; Adelia Schirmes, born in 1870, died in January 1912; Mrs. Elsie Barie James living in Saginaw; Mrs. Tulia Barie Wesener is the wife of the vice-president and secretary of the Barie Dry Goods Company; Mrs. Blanche Barie Bearinger lives in Saginaw; Mrs. Otto Barie Rice lives in Saginaw.

On July 16, 1901, Mr. Barie married Mrs. Emma Malette of Bay City. Mr. and Mrs. Barie spend their summer months in a very elegant residence at Saginaw, while the winter is spent either in travel through Europe or in Southern California.

JAMES H. HAYS, M. D. With residence and professional headquarters in the attractive village of Cass City, Tuscola county, Dr. Hays controls a practice whose large proportions and representative character indicate alike his distinctive technical ability and his personal popularity. He is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the state and as such is entitled to specific consideration in this publication.

In the village of Jefferson, now known as Frankfort, Clinton county, Indiana, Dr. James Hampton Hays was born on the 17th of September, 1871, and he is a son of William S. and Elizabeth (Allen) Hays, both likewise natives of the fine old Hoosier state, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer epoch of its history. The genealogy of the Hays family in America runs back to a period antedating the war of the Revolution. William S. Hays was a farmer by vocation throughout his active career and he was but thirty years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in 1873, in Clinton county, Indiana, where he was born and reared. His marriage to Elizabeth Allen resulted in the birth of five children, of whom one died in infancy. Joseph Allen Hays, eldest of the four surviving children, is a prominent agriculturist and stock-grower at Hemingford, Boxbutte county, Nebraska; Loyal is a prosperous farmer and stock man of Nampa, Canyon county, Idaho; Dr. James H., of this review, is the next in order of birth; and William S. is a representative farmer at Naponee, Franklin county, Nebraska. Mrs. Elizabeth (Allen) Hays ultimately contracted a second marriage, becoming the wife of David Foster, in 1878. Of the five children of this union four are living, namely: Lawrence, Ellen, Mary and Charles. While on a visit in the home of her son, Dr. James H. Hays, of this review, in Cass City, Michigan, Mrs. Elizabeth (Allen) Foster was summoned to the life eternal, on the 17th of February, 1907, and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence.

Dr. Hays passed the days of his childhood and early youth on the home farm in Clinton county, Indiana, and after fully availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he accompanied other members of the family on their removal to Nebraska. There he finally entered the State Normal School at Peru, and after his graduation in this institution he devoted two years to teaching in the public schools at Mason City.

that state. His success in the pedagogic profession was instinctive and for two years after his initial experience he was the popular superintendent of the village schools at Ansley, Nebraska. With a definite purpose in view he had formulated his plans and had carefully conserved his earnings, and with the means by which he thus fortified himself he set forth to accomplish the desired end. In 1898 he was matriculated in the great University of Michigan, and in the medical department of this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the junior year of his medical course Dr. Hays gained valuable experience by serving six months as interne in the Jewish Hospital in the city of Chicago.

After his graduation Mr. Hays went to Rockford, Ohio, and there he manifested his excellent judgment by devoting six months to practice as an associate of one of the oldest physicians and surgeons of that locality. At the expiration of that period, in the autumn of 1901, he established his residence at Cass City, Michigan, where he soon gained a substantial practice and where he has since continued in the successful work of his chosen profession, his practice ramifying into nearly all parts of the county and his friends in the community being in number as his acquaintances. The Doctor has insistently availed himself of every possible means of keeping in touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, and in the autumn of 1907 he completed a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, in which institution he worked under the direction of the most eminent authorities of the metropolis of Pennsylvania and specialized in the diseases and treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. At the expiration of his six months' post-graduate course he was graduated in the Philadelphia Polyclinic with high honors.

Dr. Hays holds membership in the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political allegiance is given to the Progressive party, of which he became a member at the time of its organization, by transferring his allegiance from the Republican party. He takes a lively interest in public affairs and keeps well informed concerning the questions and issues of the hour. As a citizen he is distinctively progressive and public-spirited and in his home city he is ever found ready to support measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. That his high civic ideals meet with objective appreciation is shown by the fact that at the time of this writing, in 1914, he is serving his fourth term as mayor of Cass City, a position in which his administration has been most admirable. The Doctor is a staunch supporter of temperance movements, he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church, and he has been prominent in local educational affairs, as he served five years as chairman of the board of education of Cass City.

On the 2d of July, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hays to Miss Anna McCoy, the ceremony having been performed in the city of Ann Arbor, site of the University of Michigan. Mrs. Hays was born at Yutan, Saunders county, Nebraska, and is a daughter of Peter R. and Mary (Rogers) McCoy, both natives of Pennsylvania. Peter McCoy and five of his brothers were gallant soldiers of the Union in the Civil war, in which Peter served nearly four years as a non-commissioned officer in Company I, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hays likewise was a loyal soldier in the Civil war, as were also three of his sons. Peter McCoy established his home at Yutan, Nebraska, in 1868 and was one of the sterling pioneers and in-

fluent citizens of Saunders county. He died at Yutan in 1913, at the age of seventy-five years, his wife having passed away in 1897, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. McCoy was a farmer by vocation, was an ardent temperance worker, and he and his wife were devout adherents of the Church of Christ. Of their twelve children Mrs. Hays was the fifth in order of birth, and of the others, seven are still living. Mrs. Hays was graduated in the Nebraska State Normal School at Peru, where she formed the acquaintance of her future husband, and for ten years she was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of her native state. She is a woman of gracious personality and is a popular figure in the representative social activities of Cass City, where she delights to extend to her many friends the hospitality of her attractive home. She is active in church and club work and is appreciative of the best in literature and science, to which she devotes much attention. Dr. and Mrs. Hays have two children—Luvern, who was born June 13, 1902, and James H., Jr., who was born May 14, 1905.

J. MARTIN VOORHEES, M. D., M. O. Misfortune is not infrequently the medium through which individuals gain success. What at one period may seem to be the most discouraging of circumstances often proves to be what we are pleased to call the inexorable workings of fate, which change men's lives and direct them along lines in which they eventually attain positions of high eminence. A case in point is found in the career of J. Martin Voorhees, M. D., M. O., of Lansing, who, in search of lost health, found not that alone but the vocation which was destined to be his life work, and in which he has become one of the best known men in the state. Doctor Voorhees was born at Newburg, Shiawassee county, Michigan, June 7, 1869, and is a son of George and Lydia (Gorham) Voorhees.

George Voorhees was born at New Hudson, Michigan, in 1843, a son of George Voorhees, who was a pioneer of Oakland county. He was a graduate of the Michigan Normal school, at Ypsilanti, and taught school at New Hudson and Newburg, and subsequently was the proprietor of a hotel at Coruna, the county seat of Shiawassee county. From that point the father removed to St. Johns, Michigan, where he engaged in a wholesale mercantile business, and there his death occurred in 1872. Lydia (Gorham) Voorhees, the mother of Doctor Voorhees, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, the daughter of J. M. Gorham. Her father, a native of West Rutland, Vermont, removed in early manhood to Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Ruth A. Bascom, and subsequently went to New York state, from whence he came to Shiawassee county, Michigan. He was engaged in merchandising in Shiawassee county at different places, but still later moved to Genesee county, and there both he and his wife died, being buried in the cemetery at Coruna. After the death of Mr. Voorhees, Mrs. Voorhees married Theodore D. Creque, who was born at Lodi, Ohio, and who for a period of twenty years was traveling auditor for the Pere Marquette Railway. He died in 1907.

J. Martin Voorhees was educated in the public and high schools of Michigan, and as a youth learned photography at Reed City, subsequently embarking in business on his own account and owning a gallery at Bay City. On account of poor health, he took up physical training, becoming an assistant in the Bay City Young Men's Christian Association, and later attended a physical training school at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, for two summers. So rapidly did his health improve that he became physical instructor in charge of that department of the Lafayette (Indiana) Young Men's Christian Association, and following this held a position at the

Central Young Men's Christian Association at Brooklyn, New York, for four years, during the last two of which he attended Long Island Medical College, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897. During his senior year at the medical college, he gave up his association work and took up in addition to his medical studies work at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, where, after he was graduated from medical college, he was appointed medical director and had charge of the department of physical training, a position he held for a period of thirteen years. Resigning this appointment, Doctor Voorhees went to Kirksville, Missouri, where he was graduated from the Still Osteopathic College of Medicine in 1911, with the degree of Master of Osteopathy. During that same year he located in practice at Lansing, and here has continued to maintain offices. Here he has built up an excellent professional business, and gained an enviable reputation in the line of his calling. He is a valued member of the Michigan State Osteopathic Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association, and is fraternally connected with Lansing Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., and of the Lansing Lodge of Elks.

Doctor Voorhees has two children: Gladys Marie, who was born in New York City, attended the public schools of the metropolis, was graduated from St. Mary's College, Monroe, Michigan, and is very proficient in stenography and typewriting; and George C., who is still attending school.

PETER HERRIG. Some men seem destined by nature to succeed. No matter what obstacles appear in their path, they are able to overcome them, if for no other reason than that of a persistent nature. Michigan's best citizenship is made up of men who were handicapped in their earlier years, and whose latent abilities have been brought forth through the necessity of hard work, which has thus developed a full measure of success that under different conditions might never have attended their efforts. Of this class Peter Herrig of Saginaw is one of the conspicuous representatives, and there are few men in the state who have enjoyed a larger or more distinctive position in business affairs in recent years than Mr. Herrig.

Born in Bingen, Germany, October 22, 1848, he was brought in infancy to America, by his parents, Chris and Anna (Rice) Herrick, who established their home on a farm in the Saginaw Valley in 1849. The father failed to emigrate from his Fatherland, owing to his active sympathies with the Republican revolution of 1848. Although he had been a merchant in Germany, he followed farming in Saginaw county, but later took up merchandising, and proved to be one of the successful and prominent men of his time. His death occurred when he was seventy-six years of age, and his wife passed away in 1863. Four of their six children are now deceased, and besides Peter, Nicholas Herrig is living retired in Saginaw.

Peter Herrig never had any continuous school course during his youth, and hard work was almost from his earliest recollections the regular order of the day in the Herrig household. Early in his career he learned the trade of millwright, and followed that occupation for thirty-three consecutive years, chiefly in the employ of the Harding Green Ring Lumber Company. He became manager and superintendent of mills for this concern in 1884, and from that position graduated into many of the larger responsibilities of Saginaw business affairs.

A number of years ago Mr. Herrig became a partner in the Saginaw Hardware Company, which at that time was a very modest concern. Un-

der a later reorganization he held the office of vice president since 1905, and the business is today the leading wholesale and retail establishment in Saginaw Valley, employing forty salesmen and clerks, and having a representative place in the larger mercantile establishments of the state. Mr. Herrig was the organizer of the Saginaw Ice and Coal Company, and that is one of the largest in the city. He is a director in the Saginaw Building & Loan Association, and for twenty years has been its president. He is also vice president of the Fordney Hotel Company, and the Fordney Hotel is an institution highly creditable to Saginaw, and one of the best hotels in the state. He is vice president of the Saginaw Specialty Company, a concern employing from thirty to forty people, and manufacturing boxes of all kinds. The yearly output of cigar boxes and labels by this firm numbers more than four hundred thousand. Mr. Herrig takes special pride in this company, since he has had much to do with its success, and has built it up from a small establishment to one of much importance in the aggregate of Saginaw's industry. The hardware company and the specialty factory occupy nearly the entire block bounded by Niagara, Hamilton, Ames and Cass streets in West Saginaw, have all but two hundred feet of frontage on Hamilton Avenue in that square.

Although his business activities have been of a very absorbing nature, Mr. Herrig has found much time for public affairs, and has been one of the leading Republicans of northeast Michigan, having taken an active part in campaign work, and being one of the popular speakers. From 1893 to 1899, he was a member of the legislature, and during that time was chairman of the committee on city corporations. He also served on the staff of Governor Pingree, and among his public services as a legislature should be mentioned the authorship of important railroad legislation. Mr. Herrig is chairman of board of review. His fraternal associations are with the Masonic Order. Mr. Herrig has refused many offers of high political honors, and it has been his steadfast policy to work energetically for good government without any consideration of his personal ambitions as a factor in public life. His fellow citizens credit him with much important service in the upbuilding of Saginaw, and he probably has as many close personal friends and admirers as any man in the Saginaw Valley.

WILSON FAMILY IN GENESEE COUNTY. Few Michigan families have for a longer time or more distinctively been identified with this commonwealth than the Wilsons. Genesee county was the first to receive the stock, two or three years before Michigan became a state. As pioneers, as farmers, as business men, later as lumbermen, and men of large affairs, the Wilsons have had an influential part in business and civic development for eighty years. The following paragraphs contain the chief facts in the family history during the three generations of their residence, beginning with the old pioneer Naham Newton Wilson.

Naham Newton Wilson was born in Newport, New Hampshire, January 10, 1805. He was the second son of John and Mercy Adams (Newton) Wilson, the mother being a first cousin of John Q. Adams. The original ancestor, from whom this branch of the Wilson family is descended in direct line, was Alexander Wilson, who, because of valiant service rendered in Londonderry, Ireland, during the siege of that city, was granted a tract of land near Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he located in 1719. That land was exempted from taxation until the time of the Revolutionary war.

In March, 1815, when Naham Newton Wilson was ten years old, his parents moved to Norwich, Vermont. Here he worked on a farm and

succeeded in getting a common school education. With books which he managed to secure he further educated himself until qualified for the work of a school teacher. In 1825 he bought one hundred and eighty acres of wild land in the township of Bolton in Lower Canada, and engaged in farming and teaching school there. In March, 1828, Naham Newton Wilson married Phalle R. Slafter, of Norwich, Vermont. On October 4, 1834, leaving his wife and two children with her father in Norwich, he set out for the west. October 26, 1834, was the date of his arrival at Grand Blanc in Genesee county, Michigan, and from that place he went to Flint, where he took part in the early activities of the village, which was then only an Indian trading post. Naham N. Wilson helped to build the first frame building at Flint, and kept the first grocery store. He worked in the first saw mill, operated by water power, and his name has a permanent place and distinction in the pioneer annals of that locality. Flint being an Indian trading post, he had considerable dealings with the Indians, who at one of their gatherings formally adopted him into the Chippewa Tribe, giving him the name of Win-e-bid-og-a-zis, meaning "the bright morning star."

Mr. Wilson left Flint for Illinois to visit some relatives there, and by stage coach passed through Tecumseh, Clinton and Kalamazoo, at each of which places he worked at his trade of carpentering. Chicago when he reached it was only a village. Later, in August, 1836, he set out on a vessel for Detroit, and the boat encountered stormy seas and was nearly wrecked on Lake Michigan. Finally he reached Flint again. A little later he went on to Vermont to bring his family west. They arrived at Flint safely, and during their residence there of about a year suffered greatly from fever and ague, which was very prevalent.

On March 31, 1838, Mr. Wilson located his family on a piece of new land belonging to Judge Hotchkiss in Vienna township, Genesee county, near Pine Run. There two children were born. On April 1, 1843, he homesteaded from the government the east half of section 25, Thetford township, and moved his family there. A log cabin was erected and occupied by the family until 1872, in which year he built a fine frame house, which is still standing (1914). He acquired more land, and eventually had one of the best farms in that section of the country.

On August 13, 1863, after a lingering illness, his wife died. On October 13, 1867, he married Mary Woodward, of Barre, Vermont, but no children resulted from this union. In October, 1883, Mr. Wilson sold his farm and moved to Flint, living with his youngest son there, Naham T., until May 7, 1887, when he died from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He is buried in Glenwood cemetery at Flint, Michigan.

Naham Newton Wilson was typical of those pioneers who in the early part of the last century were subduing the wilderness and making homes in the native haunts of the Indian. He came to Michigan when it was still a territory, and lived to see it become one of the greatest states of the Union. He held several local offices and was justice of the peace for many years. For his time he possessed a superior education and was skilled in the art of surveying, and a large portion of Genesee county was surveyed by him. Mr. Wilson was instrumental in organizing the township of Thetford, which was named after his old home town in Vermont. As a justice of the peace he held a very orderly court, and a tradition connected with his judicial experience was reduced to verse by his son, Carlos P. Wilson, and read at the family reunion on his seventy-eighth birthday. Its several stanzas, under the title of "The Pioneer Justice," are herewith reproduced:

In olden time in Thetford Town
 In County Genesee
 There lived a backwoods justice sir
 His mouth it was squegee.
 Two lawyers came, this court afore,
 To try a civil case,
 And boistrous grew in merriment,
 O'er justice, court and place.
 "We'll wager this's a basswood court,
 Made of a green basswood tree,
 For country courts are green as leeks,
 As any one may see."

"This court's adjourned," the Justice said
 "One minute and no more;"
 Sprang to his feet, with his right hand
 Sprawled Tom Drake on the floor.
 Then with his left, young Wisner sprawled.
 On wood pile don't you see.
 "No city lawyer will run this court,
 Though made of a basswood tree.
 You'll wager this is a basswood court
 Made of a green basswood tree:
 For country courts are strong as leeks,
 As you may plainly see."
 "This court's in session. Now proceed,
 To business sirs," he said,
 When crawling up the city squires,
 Each scratched a wiser head.
 "We did not know that mauls were made
 Of basswood or of ash.
 Nor city courts the only place
 A lawyer eats his sass."
 For country courts are made of men
 Whose arms by labor strong,
 Make basswood mauls to fall like oak
 Upon attorneys young.

Long years have passed; the justice lives
 Upon his olden farm.
 He has not lost his love of fun
 Nor all his strength of arm.
 Tom Drake long since has passed away,
 Perchance to a warmer clime,
 While Wisner lives to draw his breath
 Quite often into rhyme.
 Long live! Long live! our basswood court,
 And may the ripened tree
 Be strong in mind as when in youth
 He came to Genesee.

The children of Naham Newton Wilson and Phalle R. Slafter were, as follows: 1. Mercy, born at Bolton, Lower Canada, July 26, 1831, and died at Salem, Oregon, in 1908; married Martin L. Miller in Thetford township, Genesee county, Michigan, February 21, 1849. 2. Carlos P., born at Bolton, Lower Canada, March 9, 1834, married Esther White,

November 1, 1857, died at Clio, Michigan, in 1901, and is buried in Flint. 3. William, born in Vienna township, Genesee county, August 8, 1839, died in Flint, September 23, 1914, and is buried there, married December 1, 1861, Amelia Root. 4. Farwell, whose prominent career as a lumberman is given in the following paragraphs, was born in Vienna township, Genesee county, July 18, 1841, and died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 22, 1896, and is buried at Flint; married March 20, 1865, Ann Hoover. 5. John, born in Thetford township, Genesee county, November 19, 1843, died at Auburn, Indiana, in 1905, being buried at Flint; married, October 3, 1862, Elizabeth Farnham. 6. Persis, born in Thetford township, Genesee county, March 1, 1846, and died at Rogersville, Michigan, in 1905, and buried at Flint; married June 20, 1867, William Long. 7. Samuel, born in Thetford township, Genesee county, September 3, 1849, lives in Flint; married (1) Elizabeth Perry, September 19, 1869, who died November 29, 1881; married (2) Harriette P. Clark, March 19, 1882. 8. Naham, born in Thetford township, Genesee county, February 22, 1852, now lives in Belt, Montana, where he located in 1890; married Rebecca Perry.

FARWELL ALONZO WILSON, son of the Genesee county pioneer of 1834, whose career has been briefly sketched above, by the scope of his enterprise foresight and vision and the ability to do which marks his business career was a Michigan personality entitled to first rank among the leading citizens of the last half of the nineteenth century. He was born on a farm in Vienna township, Genesee county, Michigan, July 18, 1841. Until he was about fifteen years of age his time was spent in work on his father's farm, and in attending districts schools during the winter months. He did the hard manual labor which was necessary in the pioneer days, and at odd times made sap buckets, thus accumulating sufficient funds to buy the west half of the northwest quarter of section 30, Forest township, located near his father's homestead, and settled down as a farmer.

About January 6, 1866, he and his brother, William, formed a partnership and entered into a contract to cut eighty acres of pine timber and to convert the same into lumber for one-half the profit. They bought a portable sawmill for this purpose, and although the timber was as fine as any that ever stood in Michigan there was very little profit in the deal, as the lumber had to be hauled over rough roads eleven miles to Mount Morris, a station on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, which road was then just being built. They bought other timber, however, and on January 3, 1868, their cousin, William Henry, who had recently come from Vermont, joined the partnership, and this was the beginning of the well known lumber firm of W. H. & F. A. Wilson, which later operated in Isabella and Clare counties, Michigan. William Henry Wilson died in Sarasota, Florida, January 21, 1914, and was buried at Barre, Vermont.

In 1870 the F. & P. M. Railroad completed its survey and started a construction of its lines west from Saginaw to Ludington. Farwell A., who was the moving spirit in this embryo lumber concern made arrangements with the railroad to buy some of the timber granted to it by the government and located some choice timber in Vernon township, Isabella county. This tract of timber was situated five miles from Clare, to which point the railroad had just been completed. It was wholly inaccessible except by trails used by the Indians and the trappers.

The hardships encountered are typical of those experienced by the pioneer lumbermen of that day, and are best described in his own words: "In May, 1871, my brother, W. H., and myself started out in search of

some pine timber, and finally located nine hundred and sixty acres in the township of Vernon, Isabella county, belonging to the F. & P. M. Railroad Company, which was bought of them, making a small payment down. In the following month of July, W. H., with a crew of men, started to clear the ground, erect the mill frame, build a dam, etc. He remained until November, and having trouble with his men, came down for me to go and take charge of them. He arrived at my house at four o'clock in the afternoon, and by four o'clock the following morning, November 16, 1871, we had packed my household effects and were on our way to the woods.

"Our millsite was in the primeval forest fifty-four miles from Saginaw and five miles from the villages of Clare and Farwell, which were then only lumber camps. Arriving at our location I found a board house, 18x30, with single board floor and sides. Cracks between these unseasoned boards were at least one-half an inch wide. Soon the weather became very cold, and it was almost impossible to keep warm. It became so cold by December 1st that our millwright left, declaring that the machinery could not be installed until spring, and the other men followed except one, James O'Connor,¹ and together we made pulleys and installed the remaining machinery, so that we were ready to start the engine by January 1, 1872.

"We ran this mill until October, 1873, when we replaced the 'Muley' saw with a 'Stearns' mill, having a daily capacity of twenty-five thousand feet. All went well until October 19, 1874, when we met with a great misfortune. The boiler exploded, entirely wrecking the building and machinery. Our loss was over \$10,000. This event coming as it did at the time of the panic of 1874, came near being our finish. We succeeded, however, in rebuilding and when ready to run again we were badly in debt. Values were decreasing daily and interest increasing, and besides there seemed to be no demand for lumber and shingles.

"We persevered, however, and purchased eight hundred acres of timber from Gebhard & Estabrook, of Saginaw, to be paid for in lumber, yearly payments, and this was all that saved us from failure. By working hard early and late, and by practicing honesty and economy we succeeded later on in getting the better of our debts."

In 1879 a site for a new county seat of Clare county was selected in an unbroken pine forest on the banks of Budd Lake, located in the geographical center of the county. To this point the F. & P. M. Railroad projected its line, which was built in 1880.

Farwell A. Wilson for his firm made a deal with the railroad company for eighteen hundred acres of pine timber, part of which was located on the present site of Harrison, the county seat. His firm bought more timber and built saw, shingle and planing mills in Harrison, and continued business there until 1892, operating a large general store and being the largest lumber manufacturing concern in the county and among the largest west of Saginaw. They platted an addition to the village of Harrison, and gave to the people a beautiful park, which is now greatly enjoyed.

In 1882, his health failing, Farwell A. decided to spend the winter in the south. He arrived there and soon discovered that pine timber had practically no value except for turpentine. He forgot the object of his visit, and, obtaining an option on 52,000 acres of the finest timber in the state of Alabama, returned to Michigan full of enthusiasm to buy. He

¹ Living in Clare, Michigan, September 1, 1914.

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Geo. D. Postock

organized the Michigan Land Company, composed of David G. Slafter, of Vassar, his uncle; J. & G. K. Wentworth of Bay City; and Chester G. White, of Lapeer, his own firm retaining a one-third interest in the property. The Michigan Land Company continued to deal in timber lands for many years, the last tract being sold in 1911.

He was one of the very first Michigan lumbermen to foresee the value of southern pine. A certain large lumberman whom he solicited to join the Michigan Land Company declined, saying that it would be fifty years before there would be any demand for it. A fitting commentary on Farwell A. Wilson's judgment, however, was the fact that this same lumberman some years later became one of the largest investors in southern pine, but at greatly advanced prices. This was the crowning achievement of a successful business career, although he did not live to realize any of its benefits.

Farwell A. Wilson was one of those men of undaunted courage which makes for leadership among his fellowmen. He filled a large place in the community in which he lived. Nature had been generous in his endowment, and he would have made his mark in any sphere of action. He was fond of books, a diversified reader, and well informed on any subject. Politics especially engaged his attention, and he was honored by the votes of his fellow citizens of Clare county being sent to the state house of representatives at Lansing, during the session of 1887 and 1888. It was his own lack of early educational advantages which prompted him in 1892 to move his family to Ann Arbor, so that his children might attend the State University. He built a new home there and was just beginning to enjoy the fruits of his labors when his health failed him, and after a lingering illness he died January 22, 1896, thus cutting short a career which should have been blessed with many more fruitful years. He was buried in Glenwood cemetery at Flint.

On March 20, 1865, Farwell A. Wilson married Ann W. Hoover, daughter of Jacob H. and Mary Hoover, of Goodrich, Lapeer county, Michigan. She was born there August 18, 1843, and at this writing is living in Saginaw. She relates many interesting experiences of the pioneer days of Michigan. To this marriage were born four children, as follows: Phalle M., who was born in Forest township, Genesee county, Michigan, September 13, 1866, and is now Mrs. E. A. Corrigan, of Saginaw; Earl F., born in Forest township, Genesee county, January 31, 1871, is living in Saginaw; Floyd A., born in Vernon township, Isabella county, Michigan, May 27, 1876, is also a resident of Saginaw; Florence A., born in Vernon township, Isabella county, May 27, 1876, is now Mrs. W. M. Signor, and lives in Ypsilanti.

GEORGE D. BOSTOCK. One of the oldest officials of the Elks Order in Michigan is George D. Bostock, who for thirty years has been secretary of the Grand Rapids Elks Lodge. His earlier career was one of varied business activities, and for some time he was in the internal revenue service, and has been quite active in city and county affairs. Mr. Bostock has been a resident of Grand Rapids for more than forty years, and is a native of Michigan.

Born at Marshall, January 25, 1848, he is a son of George and Maria (Banks) Bostock. His father, who was born in England in 1802 and who died in Michigan in 1860, early in life learned the trade of butcher, and for many years was in the retail meat business at Marshall. He was an Episcopalian in religion, a Consistory Mason, and a Republican in politics. His wife, who was born at Richmond, Virginia, in 1809, and who died in 1882, belonged to a prominent Virginia

family. Her father owned several vessels engaged in the merchant trade between America and France, and the Banks family at one time received a large award from the government on account of the seizure of two of their vessels during the war of 1812. George and Maria Bostock had three children, and of the two now living William B. is chief clerk in the Internal Revenue Department at Grand Rapids. The son Henry was killed during the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, serving as a Union soldier in the war between the states.

George D. Bostock was reared in his native city of Marshall, was educated in the public and private schools, spent several years as a bookkeeper. On moving to Grand Rapids in 1872 he entered the employ of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway, and was promoted to the position of cashier in the general offices of the company. His resignation from the railroad office was followed by a position as manager for the John L. Shaw & Company's Transfer Line at Grand Rapids. In 1880 Mr. Bostock entered the internal revenue service as deputy collector, and on leaving that office in 1884 took up his present duties as secretary of the Grand Rapids Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been a very popular and efficient manager for that social organization in Grand Rapids, and has devoted practically all his time to the Order.

In March, 1871, he married Mary F. Martin of Marshall, Michigan. They have three living children: Fred G., who has a men's furnishing store at Grand Rapids; Nora, who married P. C. Peckham in the automobile business at Lowell, Michigan; and Margaret, at home. The family worship in the Episcopal church, and Mr. Bostock's fraternal relations are with the Grand River Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M.; with the Grand Rapids Lodge No. 48, B. P. O. E.; and the Knights of the Maccabees. A Democrat in politics, he served two years as clerk of the superior court of Kent county.

SOMMERS BROTHERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY. One of the largest match factories independent of the so-called trust is the Sommers Bros. Company at Saginaw. The name Sommers has been identified with match manufacture in this country for upwards of thirty years, and the founder of the business after developing a large enterprise finally sold out to the Diamond Match Company, and his sons have subsequently associated themselves into a corporation to operate independently in the same line. Charles F. Sommers is president of the above company, Sylvester A. is vice president and Frank F. is treasurer. The company was incorporated June 22, 1909, and in Saginaw has built a large six-story well ventilated and splendidly equipped factory in which are employed one hundred and twenty-five people in the various departments of match-making.

Frank F. Sommers, father of the three men just named, was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1844 when two years old, started out in life as a carpenter by trade and invented a fence, subsequently becoming engaged in the manufacture of fences in Detroit, but finally failed. In looking around for something in which to engage, he selected a situation in Schmidt & Schmidt's Match Factory. He worked for this concern until it was absorbed by the Diamond Match Company in 1879. He left Detroit and went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, as an employee of the Diamond Match Company. At the expiration of his contract with them he began the building of match machinery at his own house, where his son, Charles, got his insight into building machinery, later moved to Grand Haven, Michigan, where he started a match fac-

tory as competitor of the Diamond Match Company. His eldest son went to work in his father's factory at the age of twelve years. This plant was, in a short time, left to his son, Charles, to manage. He then started another plant at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Before the completion of the latter, sold his entire business to the Diamond Match Company. He then moved to Detroit where he resided for some years. His son, Charles, at nineteen was employed by the Diamond Match Company to run their Boston plant where he stayed two years, but was finally transferred to Detroit and ran the first Safety Match plant in this country. He remained there until 1899, when he persuaded his father to again try to engage in the match business. They decided to locate in Saginaw, Michigan, and bought the old McClellan File plant on South Jefferson Avenue, for a match factory. They were in Saginaw about six months when it became evident that the father had been out of business entirely too long to take up with the modern ways of match making and the son left and was hired by the Diamond Match Company and sent to Mannheim, Germany, to run a plant there. It was at this time that F. F. Sommers, Jr., received a position as salesman for the Diamond Match Company.

The Saginaw plant made several feeble attempts to make matches, none of which were successful until the return of Chas. F. Sommers to the business in Saginaw in 1903, when the Saginaw Match Company was organized, and F. F. Somers, Jr., and S. A. Somers were then for the first time engaged in the match business. During the employment of F. F. Sommers, Jr., with the Diamond Match Company he conceived the idea of a noiseless match, two years later the Saginaw Match Company began the manufacture of the first noiseless match. From this time on, the Saginaw Match Company made rapid progress, and today is rated as one of the best plants of its kind in the country, and is known as the Sommers Bros. Match Company.

THOMAS P. SAWYER. In the gracious domain of landscape gardening and floriculture Mr. Sawyer is a recognized authority, both along theoretical and practical lines, and he is a most popular representative of his profession in the city of Petoskey, which he considers an admirable field for his endeavors.

Thomas Parsons Sawyer was born at Enfield, Middlesex county, England, and is a son of John and Sarah Ann (Parsons) Sawyer, who still reside at that place, where the father is a prosperous and representative nurseryman. The father has devoted close attention to floriculture and has achieved distinctive success, especially in his experiments with begonias, the flowers of which he has greatly enlarged through his close study and experimentation, so that his reputation extends far beyond local limitations. He whose name introduces this sketch gained his early education in the schools of his native land and he acquired a thorough knowledge of landscape gardening and floriculture under the direction of his father. He was retained in private service in Enfield, as a gardener, until he had attained to the age of thirty-five years, and he early specialized on fuchsias and gloxinias, in the cultivation of which he is proving remarkably successful at Petoskey. Mr. Sawyer severed the ties that bound him to his native land and came to the United States in 1909. He established his residence at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained until 1912, in August of which year he became a resident of Petoskey, where he has since built up an excellent business as a landscape gardener and flower grower. He supplies from his well equipped grounds and green houses the cut flowers utilized by the retail dealers of Petoskey, and his trade is extending gradually into other cities

and towns of this section of the state. His shipments of cut flowers have already gone to Traverse City, Boyne City and Mackinac Island. At Petoskey he has two fine nurseries, one being situated at Bay View and the other on Waukazoo avenue. These nurseries and conservatories attract thousands of visitors during the resort season and invariably call forth expressions of admiration. Mr. Sawyer personally superintends all details of his large and constantly expanding business, in connection with which he gives employment to a corps of ten assistants.

Mr. Sawyer is popular in both business and social circles, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the local Presbyterian church, in which he is secretary of the business men's class.

At Enfield, England, on the 30th of September, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sawyer to Miss Elizabeth Hutchison Methven, daughter of John and Mary N. (Putname) Methven, her father, who is now retired, having been formerly a successful baker and confectioner in the city of London. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have two children, both of whom are attending the public schools—Albert Ernest, born in 1898, and Hazel May, born in 1906. The son is a student in the high school and is preparing to learn the business in which his father has achieved marked prestige. Mr. Sawyer's brother-in-law, Ernest Methven, likewise came from England and is now associated with him in business.

MICHAEL DEMERY. Among the prominent and successful merchants of Detroit, none have achieved more merited success than Michael Demery, who is president and general manager of the Demery Company, owners of the largest department store in the North Woodward avenue district of the city. Mr. Demery is a native of Ireland, born in the city of Cork, August 10, 1874, and is the son of the late William and Mary (Bradley) Demery, both born in the same city, where the mother died in 1884 and the father in 1900. William Demery was a younger brother of the celebrated Prof. Bartholomew Hackett Demery, the noted student and authority on botany and winner of the Queen's Prize in that art. He was a professor at the Mansion House school in the city of Cork, where his brother, William, was a student. The latter became one of the noted dry goods merchants and financiers of Ireland and was for many years managing director of the most extensive business of that kind in the country.

Michael Demery was prepared for college in a private school in Cork, but at the age of thirteen years financial reverses having overtaken his father he was compelled by necessity to go to work. He accordingly served an apprenticeship at the dry goods business in Cork and worked his way up to a high position, but in 1888 resigned and emigrated to America. Coming to Detroit, his first position in this country was with Strong, Lee & Company, wholesale dry goods merchants of Detroit, which concern made him its city salesman at once. He spent about one year and a half with the above firm and then became identified with the Larned & Carter Company, whose representative he was in introducing its overalls to the western country for a year and a half, next becoming the representative of a New York City wholesale dry goods concern. In March, 1912, he organized the Demery Company, with himself as president and general manager, Daniel E. Murray, vice president, and James S. Holden as secretary and treasurer. This company does a general department store business at Nos. 1470-1481-1483 Woodward avenue, employing a large force of sales people, and during the two years it has been engaged in business has doubled the selling space and the

volume of sales. Mr. Demery is a straightforward and reliable business man, who possesses organizing and executive powers beyond the ordinary. As a citizen he is well disposed and serviceable, giving of his means, his time and his energies in the promotion of interests favorable to the city of his adoption, and few men of the city have built up such a high reputation in so short a period of time. Mr. Demery is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

On June 6, 1898, Mr. Demery was married to Miss Celia Duggan, and ten days later sailed with his bride for America, and to use his own expression, "has never regretted it." Mrs. Demery was born in County Kerry and was the daughter of James Duggan, an officer in the British Navy. Three children have been born to them: William, Pauline and Michael Thaddeus.

HERMAN HENRY EYMER. Since 1896 Mr. Eymer has performed many important services in his capacity as engineer, both in public and private work in the city of Saginaw and vicinity. From 1896 to the fall of 1901, Mr. Eymer was assistant city engineer of Saginaw, and then for two years filled the office of county road commissioner. With offices in Saginaw, he also did a large business in general civil engineering and contracting for some years, until June, 1912, at which time he retired from the private practice of his profession, and has since devoted all his time and energy to his official duties as city engineer of Saginaw. His appointment as city engineer came in February, 1912. His reputation in his profession is not based on intangible claims, but on a long record of practical performance and efficiency in the designing and carrying out of various public structures, chiefly bridges, which are now pointed out with a feeling of pride by Saginaw citizens.

Herman Henry Eymer is a native of Saginaw, and belongs to one of the oldest families in this city. Born January 1, 1870, he is a son of the venerable Andrew Eymer, who was born in Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1854, and having acquired a practical knowledge of the trade of blacksmith, kept a shop and gave his service in that capacity to the people of Port Huron for three years. While at Port Huron he was married, and in 1857 came to Saginaw. With his savings from his work as blacksmith he invested in a stock of groceries, and never returned to his old trade. Thousands of Saginaw people, both among the older and younger generation, will recall the grocery establishment of Andrew Eymer, which with other business was continued from 1857 to 1909. In the latter year he retired from active affairs, after devoting more than half a century to their conduct, and now lives in comfort and ease at his home in Saginaw. Long years of honorable dealing gave him a reputation and a character equalled by only few among the older citizens. While most of his time and energies were absorbed by his business, he also served the public as a member of the school board of Saginaw for several years, and as a director of the poor for several terms. In politics he is a Democrat. His wife died at Saginaw in 1895. Of the five children in the family, two are now deceased, the others being: Emelie Eymer, who keeps house for her father; Alfred W., employed in the engineering department of the city of Saginaw; and Herman H.

Herman H. Eymer is a graduate of the Saginaw high school with the class of 1889. Entering the University of Michigan, he continued his studies there until 1894, when graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and mechanical engineer. His first employment was in the engineering department of the Detroit Bridge & Iron Company, Detroit,

Michigan, with which concern he remained a year and a half. The next six months were spent with the American Bridge Works in Chicago. He returned to Saginaw, and was appointed assistant city engineer, and his business career has already been outlined subsequent to that date.

During his work as civil engineer, Mr. Eymer designed the Gratiot Road Bridge, built by the county, a steel structure eight hundred and ten feet in length; also the Swan Creek Bridge, of steel, and one hundred and eighty feet in length. The Court Street City Bridge over the Saginaw river, a steel structure was designed and built under his supervision in 1898 at a cost of sixty-two thousand dollars. As city engineer, Mr. Eymer has not only designed, but has had complete charge of the construction of the handsome Johnson Street City Bridge, over the Saginaw, a structure five hundred and twenty feet in length, and when completed its cost is estimated to be eighty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Eymer is secretary of the Saginaw Bridge & Construction Company, and vice president of the William Polson Lumber Company. He is the owner of a fine farm property in Saginaw county, and his own pleasant residence is at 402 Owen street.

A Democrat in politics, he has always been ready to enlist his services in behalf of good government and civic improvement. Mr. Eymer has held offices in the local lodge, the Knights of Pythias, is a member of Salina Lodge, No. 155, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. His membership is also found with the Germania Society.

In December, 1900, Mr. Eymer was united in marriage with Miss R. Mary Dudgeon, a daughter of Hugh Dudgeon, a pioneer farmer of Saginaw county. Their two children are Helen and Esther.

EDWIN PORTER SHERMAN. Since early years in the history of the village of Bancroft, the enterprise of the Sherman family has been one of the largest factors in its commercial activities. Both Edwin P. Sherman and his father were for a long term of years prominent as merchants, owning and conducting the largest mercantile establishment in the town. At the present time the name of Edwin P. Sherman is best known for his extended interests in farming and dairying, and his herd of Holstein cows is one of the finest in this part of the state. The Sherman family has been identified with the state of Michigan nearly eighty years, since the territorial period, and the days of first settlement.

Edwin Porter Sherman was born in Livingston county, where the family first settled eighty years ago, on the thirteenth of February, 1870. His parents were Roger and Emma F. (Swarthout) Sherman, both natives of Livingston county. Grandfather Benjamin Porter Sherman, whose birthplace was at Chicopee, Massachusetts, brought his wife and family to Michigan in 1834, and they were among the first white people to locate in Livingston county. There he cleared a farm out of the woods, and for many years was successful in agriculture and stock-raising and took much part in public affairs. Five years before his death he retired, and spent his latter years in Bancroft, where he passed away in 1883. Roger Sherman followed largely in his father's footsteps, and conducted a farming enterprise on a large scale in 1880, about three years after Bancroft was established as a village he moved here and became one of the organizers of the Exchange Bank. His business operations comprised the ownership and management of the largest mercantile enterprise in the village. He had two large stores, one for hardware and implements and one with a general stock of goods. At the same time he carried on farming and was a director and one of the

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James T. Lombard

largest stockholders in the First National Bank of Corunna. Roger Sherman in politics was a Republican, and served one term in the state legislature, but could never be induced to accept any more political honors. His life was one of quiet and effective industry, of much public spirit, but his desires were never for the conspicuous positions in the community. The death of this honored citizen of Shiawassee county occurred at Bancroft in 1905. He and his wife were the parents of two children. The daughter, Mary L., is the wife of Charles E. Ward, a resident of Chicago, and prominent in Illinois politics. Mrs. Roger Sherman, after the death of her first husband, married Luther Kanouse, a well known farmer of Livingston county.

Edwin Porter Sherman spent his early boyhood in Livingston county, where the district schools supplied his early training, and his education was completed in the Detroit University. At the age of seventeen his practical business career began by association with his father. Later he was made a partner in the large business conducted at Bancroft, and continued there until 1912. Already he had disposed of the general store, and in that year sold out his interest in the hardware business. Since the burdens of mercantile affairs have been lifted from his shoulders, his entire time and energies are devoted to the cultivation of about six hundred acres of fine farm land, all in Shiawassee county and adjacent to the city of Bancroft. His chief pride as a farmer consists in his dairy enterprise, and his herd contains one hundred high-grade Holstein, all well selected and each individual animal possessing a high value as a milk producer.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Sherman has no desire for office. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On February 25, 1891, he was united in marriage with Miss Myrtie B. Wilcox, a native of Portland, Michigan, and a daughter of Myron L. and Laura S. (Clough) Wilcox. They have one daughter, Celeste Sherman, now a student in the local high school. In 1905 Mr. Sherman had erected a private residence which without doubt is the finest home in Bancroft. Its cost was about twenty thousand dollars. Practically all the timber entering into its construction was taken from Mr. Sherman's own forest, and he had it sawed, dried and milled to suit the exact requirements of the building specifications. The material is some of the finest white oak to be found in Shiawassee county. The dwelling is a credit to the town, and one of the points of interest noted by all visitors. The attractions of the building itself are well set off by the beautiful grounds which surround it, and there are terraced lawns, beautiful shade trees and other adornments in landscape gardening. Mr. Sherman is very fond of travel, and almost every winter with his wife and daughter goes to Florida or other winter climates. His long residence and active participation in business affairs have made him known to the community about Bancroft since his youth, and he possesses that genial disposition which makes friends of practically every acquaintance.

JAMES A. LOMBARD. To the legal talent of Grand Rapids has been added the activities of a representative of one of the oldest of American families today extant, and one that has been for generations identified with the east, James A. Lombard having come direct from Maine, his native state, to Grand Rapids, where he launched out into the legal profession as a newly fledged attorney. It is not too much to say that he has been a valuable addition to the profession in this city, and he ranks

high in professional and other circles in the city which has been his home since he left college in 1883.

As has been stated, Mr. Lombard comes of an old and well established American family, the first American progenitor having settled in the colonies from England in 1630. Three Lombard brothers came to Massachusetts from England in that year, and from that single family have sprung those of the name who are to be found among our citizenship today. A descendant of one of them was Judge Solomon Lombard of Boston, who died there in about 1770. Others of the name have been devoted to the legal profession and have won fame and name in that field.

The parents of James A. Lombard of this review were James and Harriett (Fickett) Lombard. The father was born in Raymond, Maine, in 1822, and died in 1906, and the mother was born in Casco, Maine, in 1831, and died in the year 1873. She was a daughter of Daniel Fickett, also a native born resident of Casco, Maine, a farmer and blacksmith, and for his days a successful man, and always a popular one. He also was of English ancestry. The father of the subject was a lumberman in Maine in early life, though he later devoted himself to the farm, and enjoyed a typical eastern farmer's success in that enterprise. He was the father of nine children, of whom six are yet living, and James A. Lombard, of this review, was the third born. The elder Lombard was long a member of the Union church, and in his politics he adhered to Democracy all his days. He was one of the leading men in his township and at one time or another held every township office of any prominence, and served in the office of justice of the peace for several terms. He was a son of Nathaniel and Susan (McClucas) Lombard, of whom there is no definite history at hand, though the descent of the family from the first American Lombards is well authenticated.

James A. Lombard was born in Casco, Maine, on August 21, 1861. He gained his academic training, after the public schools, in Bridgeton Academy at North Bridgeton, Maine, after which he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in 1883 was graduated from the law department. It should not be inferred from this that he gained his education in the free and easy manner common to the boy whose parents are well-to-do, for Mr. Lombard was not so fortunate. He taught school in the country for several years, beginning at the age of seventeen, and in numerous other ways earned the money that provided his college training, so that he may lay his education directly at the doors of his own ambition and determination.

In 1891 Mr. Lombard began practice at Grand Rapids, entering the field alone, and from the beginning of his practice he made a pleasing progress. In 1899 Charles F. Hext became his associate, and they have since continued in partnership. Theirs is a general practice, though they have for some time specialized in personal injury cases with excellent success.

On May 7, 1884, Mr. Lombard married Miss Hattie M. Hale, a daughter of William M. Hale of Kalamazoo, and to them have been born three children. Grace M., the eldest, married Charles F. Hext, the business associate of Mr. Lombard. Eva R. and Fern have passed through the Grand Rapids High School and are now taking special training in the Grand Rapids School of Expression. Both specialized in the study of French and German and are accomplished in those languages, while Miss Fern is an especially talented vocalist, and may be said to possess perhaps the finest voice in Grand Rapids. Both are very prominent and popular in the city of their birth and the entire family enjoy a large circle of friends throughout the city. They are members

of the Baptist church and Mr. Lombard is especially prominent in fraternal circles of the city. He is an Elk, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman, member of the Royal Woodmen, the Royal Neighbors, the Royal Arcanum, the Maccabees and the Eastern Star. His Masonic connections are far reaching, and he is a member of the Consistory and the Shrine. As Exalted Ruler in the Elks for three years, he has initiated eight hundred members in that time. During his term of office the Temple was built, and he was active in the work at that time. Under Mr. Lombard's leadership the Elks of Grand Rapids won the state prize for ritualistic work in 1911, and has otherwise demonstrated his capacity for successful and telling work in fraternal circles.

A Democrat in his politics, Mr. Lombard still does not enter actively into politics, but keeps close to his own field of enterprise,—the law, and his success has justified his withdrawal from other lines of activity. Mr. Lombard may properly be designated as one of the successful professional men of Grand Rapids today, and his present position is the more pleasing to contemplate when it is remembered that he began at the bottom of the ladder, unaided by any save his own efforts. It is often said that a man draws success from any given enterprise just in proportion to the qualities he puts into it, and in the case of Mr. Lombard he is drawing out secure position, prominence among his fellows, and solid prosperity in return for hard work, intelligent application to business, loyalty to his fellow man and faith in himself.

CHARLES A. LAWRENCE. About fourteen years ago Mr. Lawrence came to Owosso, bringing with him considerable experience gained in merchandising while a resident of Ohio, but with only enough capital to enable him to make a start. He exercised good judgment in his choice of a location, but the chief factor in his remarkable success has been less in the location than in his individual ability as a business builder, a merchant who knows what the people want, and who has never spared energy or means to supply the mercantile demands of a large and growing community. His first location was in a small building, the front part of which supplied one room with limited floor and shelf space for the accommodation of a very modest stock of goods. In the rear of the small building was his home, where he and his little family carried on their domestic life, while diligently watching out for the interests of the store in front. As a noteworthy instance of what one man may do in the brief space of a dozen or so years, it is now possible to refer to Mr. Lawrence as the owner and proprietor of one of the largest department stores in Owosso, and one of the largest in this section of Michigan. He is a large land owner, occupies probably the most attractive residence on one of the finest residence streets in Owosso, and stands in the front rank of the successful business men and public-spirited citizens of Shiawassee county.

Charles A. Lawrence was born in Birmingham, Erie county, Ohio, March 4, 1873, a son of Charles D. and Hannah (Greene) Lawrence. The parents are both still residents in Birmingham, Ohio. The mother was born in the state of Michigan, while the father was a native of Vermont, and was brought to Ohio by Grandfather Amos Lawrence. Charles D. Lawrence was a millwright by trade during his early years, and later was prosperous as a farmer. He is now living a retired life. The four children in the family were: Amos Lawrence, a resident of Elyria, Ohio; Lillian, wife of W. P. Ahmroth of Big Rapids, Michigan, where Mr. Ahmroth is a prominent merchant; Charles A.; and Grace, wife of Lewis Heinzerling, of Elyria, Ohio.

Charles A. Lawrence had one advantage in starting life, in that he was well educated. From the public schools of Birmingham he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated A. B. in the class of 1894. His business experience began as clerk in a general store at Birmingham. Two years later he was made junior partner in the firm of Garry-Sluster Mercantile Company of Birmingham, that being one of the leading firms of the place. Two years later he sold out his interests and came to Owosso in 1899. Something of his beginning here has already been described, and nothing need be added by way of comment except to refer again to what may be called a phenomenal success as a merchant. His store, easily recognized as one of the best and largest in Shiawassee county, would be a credit to a city many times the size of Owosso. His stock of merchandise occupies floor space aggregating twenty-two thousand square feet, and the store has one of the most eligible locations on Main street. Forty employes are on the payroll, and from the Lawrence store a purchaser may obtain almost anything, from a yard of ribbon to a complete set of farm implements. Mr. Lawrence is also a prominent stockholder in the Independent Store Manufacturing Company of Owosso. Both as a diversion and as a profitable business, he owns and operates two very fine farms in Owosso township. During 1911 Mr. Lawrence built a home on one of the fine streets of Owosso, costing fifteen thousand dollars.

As to his public and social relations it can be stated that Mr. Lawrence is a Republican, but has never had political aspirations. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife worship in the Methodist church. All his time and attention have been devoted to his rapidly growing business, and that in itself is a splendid monument to his enterprise and progressiveness. Though he has accomplished so much, Mr. Lawrence impresses one not by his external qualities, but by the quiet self possession and evident force of his inward character.

On March 18, 1895, Mr. Lawrence married Kathrine Hillberg, a native of Birmingham, Ohio, and a daughter of George Hillberg. They are the parents of one daughter, Arlene Lawrence. Arlene is a graduate of the Owosso high school and it is the cherished purpose of her parents to give her the best of college training.

SEYMOUR PIATT. For about thirty years Mr. Piatt has been identified with the grain and milling business in Shiawassee county, and the enterprise of both himself and father has been a familiar and valuable factor in local commerce throughout this time.

Seymour Piatt was born October 21, 1862, in Steuben county, New York, a son of Frank B. and Arvilla (Sullivan) Piatt. His father, born in New York City, was a son of Enoch Piatt, an expert shipbuilder and mechanic. His tools are now the highly prized possession of Seymour Piatt, his grandson. These tools are upwards of one hundred years old, and the grandfather's name and the year in which they were purchased are engraved in fine characters upon each tool. The Grandfather Piatt, who was of French ancestry, died in Steuben county, New York. Arvilla Sullivan was a native of Steuben county. The parents left New York state and moved west in 1871, settling in Crawford county, Iowa, where the father bought and operated a farm. His prosperity was on the increase until the grasshopper plague and the financial panic of 1873. That combination of disasters left him limited resources, and finally he sold out and moved to Shiawassee county, Michigan, in 1878. He had inherited from his father a mechanical ability, and was an expert

in different lines. In Shiawassee county he followed his trade as a stationary engineer in the sawmills of Babcock Brothers, until he took the place of engineer in the flour mills of Place Brothers at Laingsburg. On the day that Guiteau was hanged for the murder of President Garfield, these mills were transferred to the firm of Parker & Blood. Frank B. Piatt continued his services with the new firm for two years, at the end of which time he and his son, Seymour, rented a mill in Clinton county, and operated the property there until it was sold in order to close out an estate. The next enterprise of the senior Piatt was the grocery business at Laingsburg. In the fall of 1889, he and his son, Seymour, secured the Place Brothers Mill, and organized the firm of Lawler & Piatt, James Lawler having a one-half interest in the concern. The father and son conducted the mill successfully until Mr. Lawler's death on February 28, 1905, at which time they bought the entire property and the mill was then conducted under their joint proprietorship until the death of Frank B. Piatt, on December 12, 1910. He was born December 31, 1832, and was nearly seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who is still living, was born November 23, 1832. After the death of his father, Seymour Piatt became sole proprietor of the mills also with a one-quarter interest in the elevator at Laingsburg, and introduced a number of improvements into their equipment. Among their improvements are a Corliss engine, and modern rolling machinery. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour each day, and its product has a standard reputation throughout this part of Michigan. On August 5, 1913, Mr. Piatt leased his mills and elevator to the Laingsburg Elevator Company, and since acted as general manager for the firm.

Seymour Piatt was the oldest of three children. His sister, Elida Piatt, is a teacher in the county normal school at Mason in Ingham county. The other sister, Lillian B. Piatt, is assistant postmaster at Onaway, Michigan.

Seymour Piatt grew up in Shiawassee county and was educated chiefly in the Laingsburg schools. He has been identified with the large interests of the community, has served his town for five years as supervisor, and as clerk fifteen years. For the past thirteen years Mr. Piatt has been master of the Laingsburg Lodge, No. 230, A. F. & A. M. On January 24, 1885, Mr. Piatt married Elva Sowersby, who was born in Canada, a daughter of William D. and Eliza (Niffin) Sowersby. To their marriage have been born three children: Lloyd, born May 31, 1887; Lucile, born August 14, 1893; and Beatrice, born October 13, 1896. The family reside in one of the pleasant homes of Laingsburg, and have long enjoyed a high place in social affairs and local citizenship.

JOHN J. KEAN. Though still a young man in years, but with many years of business experience, John J. Kean, as a result of his expanding interests in mining, and other industries has advanced to a place among the leaders in Michigan commercial affairs. For a number of years he has been a citizen of Owosso, but his business connections extend over several states, and he keeps his offices and headquarters, both at Detroit and Owosso.

John J. Kean was born August 14, 1870, at Saginaw, a son of John and Rose (Salmon) Kean. Both parents were born in Ireland, were married in New York state, and in 1867 moved to Saginaw, Michigan. For thirty years the elder Mr. Kean was actively engaged in the manufacture of salt, and was a leading citizen of Saginaw, where he still lives with his wife and youngest daughter. Since 1897 he has been associated with his son, John J., in the coal business at Saginaw and Owosso.

where they conduct retail coal yards. There were eleven children in the family of the parents, five of them now deceased. Those living are: John J.; Rose, wife of Christopher Barwick, of Detroit; Jennie, wife of William Pesecker, of Detroit, and Anna, wife of John Salmon, of Detroit; Willia, of Detroit; and Catherine, living with her parents at Saginaw.

John J. Kean graduated from the Saginaw high school, and then learned the profession of engineering and boiler making. From boyhood he has been dependent upon his own resources, and through his individual efforts and ability has advanced himself to a high place among Michigan business men. Early in life he became a contractor for the building of salt works, constructing and equipping plants in many states, chiefly in Kansas, Minnesota, and California, and remodeled and equipped the largest plants in the states of New York and Michigan. That was the line of his activities for twelve years, and laid the basis for his present diversified enterprise. Some years ago, Mr. Kean organized the Kay Salt Company of Detroit, of which he is treasurer and one of the principal stockholders. This company gives steady employment to twenty-five or more hands, and is a prosperous concern. Fried Fork Coal Mining Company, of which Mr. Kean is president, has its property and works at Ethel, West Virginia, employs a force of seventy men, and the industry is now being enlarged, and double the force of workmen will be employed. These mines in West Virginia are among the best in point of equipment, being supplied with electrical power, and all safety devices. Mr. Kean is treasurer of the Wand-Kean Coal Company of Owosso; is manager of the New River & Ohio Coal Company, of Charlestown, owns large interests in oil wells in Oklahoma, and his interests are such that much of his time is spent away from home. His Detroit office is in the Ford building, and in Owosso his offices are on Washington street.

Mr. Kean and family are members of the Catholic church, and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Loyal Order of Moose.

On July 1, 1891, he married Miss Rose Leacher, a native of Saginaw and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Salmon) Leacher. As there were eleven children in his father's family, so Mr. Kean himself has become the father of eleven. These are mentioned as follows: Mary, who is manager and bookkeeper in the Owosso office for her father; Grace, Helen and James all deceased; John J., Jr.; Harold Vincent; Robert Emmet; Bernard Russell; Kathleen; Margaret Rose; and Josephine. The family now live in a pleasant home at Owosso, but a fine residence is being constructed in Detroit, and that will soon be occupied as the Kean home. Mr. Kean also owns a summer cottage on Long Lake, where the family spend the school vacations each year. Politically, Mr. Kean is a Republican.

JOSEPH SCHEIDLER, M. D. The medical profession of Michigan is capably represented at Flushing by Dr. Joseph Scheidler, who has carried on a successful practice here since 1901. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in life, for with no particular advantages to aid him he embarked upon his career, made his own way through college and by his resolute purpose, unflagging perseverance and ability has attained to a leading place in the profession of which he is now an honored representative. Doctor Scheidler was born January 18, 1872, at Buffalo, New York, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Klien) Scheidler.

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Harry J. Baldwin

Peter Scheidler was born in Luxemburg, Germany, was there educated, reared and married, and in 1871 emigrated to the United States with his wife and several children, and located in the vicinity of Buffalo, New York, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1879 he became a resident of Michigan, taking up his home at Maple Grove, Saginaw county, where he continued operations until his death in March, 1911, when he was seventy-three years of age. Mr. Scheidler married Margaret Klien, also a native of Luxemburg, who survives him and lives at Flushing. They became the parents of ten children, of whom Joseph is the fourth in order of birth, there being seven sons and three daughters.

Doctor Scheidler received his early education in the public schools of Owosso, and after some preparation entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he spent five years and graduated in 1901 with his degree. He was studious and industrious, and paid his way through the university by working at whatever honorable employment presented itself. When he received his diploma, he settled down to practice in Flushing and this city has since been his field of endeavor and the scene of his success. Doctor Scheidler has built up an enviable practice and has won a firmly-established position in the confidence of his professional brethren. He is a subscriber to the leading medical journals and owns a fine and comprehensive medical library, while it is his constant endeavor to keep posted on the new methods and discoveries in medical science, and his leisure time is always spent in study, research and investigation. He belongs to the various organizations of the profession, in which he takes a keen interest and is a member of the board of pension examiners, this latter being his only public position, for he has found that the duties of his large practice preclude any idea of his actively entering the arena of politics. His vote is cast with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Lodge and Chapter Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Doctor Scheidler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for some time has served as a member of the board of trustees thereof.

On September 3, 1901, Doctor Scheidler was married to Miss Ora Shanafelt, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of David Shanafelt. Mrs. Scheidler died December 26, 1905, having been the mother of one daughter, Ruth, who was born July 10, 1902. On July 30, 1908, Doctor Scheidler was married at Flushing, to Miss Irene Niles, daughter of F. A. Niles, an old pioneer settler and banker of Flushing. Mrs. Scheidler was well and favorably known in social circles of Flushing, and at the time of her death, April 28, 1913, at Ann Arbor, was matron of the local lodge of the Order of the Eastern Star.

DUNCAN DERMOT STEWART, the postmaster in the city of Munising, was born in Canada, Wellington county, Ontario, in the year 1858. His parents were Duncan Stewart and Katherine McKenzie Stewart from Perthshire, Scotland.

Mr. Stewart moved to the upper peninsula of Michigan in the year 1882, where he has since made his residence. He was appointed postmaster on the 4th of March, 1914, by Woodrow Wilson, in recognition of his qualifications and services to the Democratic party.

HARRY T. BALDWIN. During his twenty-three years residence in Grand Rapids, Mr. Baldwin has not only succeeded in building up a large private business, but has also interested himself in many useful ways in connection with the public welfare, and is one of the most prominent Masons in the western part of the state.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Kent County, Michigan, December 7, 1857. His parents were James and Susan S. (Hastings) Baldwin. His father was born at Michigan City, Indiana, in 1829, and died in 1873. Grandfather Jared Baldwin was a native of Vermont, of good old New England stock, and became one of the pioneers of northern Indiana, locating at Michigan City at a time when that place was a flourishing rival and contender for all the commerce of lower Lake Michigan, and before the city of Chicago had come into existence. The mother of Mr. Baldwin was born in England in 1831, and died in 1906. Her father, Jerry Hastings, was an early settler and farmer of Michigan. Susan Baldwin died in 1906. James Baldwin was a blacksmith by trade, and on moving from Indiana to Michigan settled at Cannonsburg, where he followed his trade industriously until his death. He succeeded in providing well for his family, and was a man of no little influence in his community. In politics he was Republican. There were eight children, and the four still living are: E. G., a blacksmith at Dublin, Michigan; R. J., in the same business at Dublin; Harry T. and Maude, the wife of B. F. Lund, a tailor in Battle Creek.

Harry T. Baldwin had only a limited education in the country schools, and prepared for a practical career in his father's shop. Coming to Grand Rapids in 1891 he established a business on a small scale, and by good service and close attention to details has built up a large and prosperous establishment. He has seven men employed, and besides a general line of repair work, does a great deal of special manufacturing, building wagons, making chain, ice tongs, and other ironmongery.

In 1879 Mr. Baldwin married Addie F. Brown, a daughter of Granville and Abbie A. Brown, formerly from the state of Maine. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1906, and on August 22, 1908, he married Burd Gardner. She is a member of the Church of Christ. Active and prominent in fraternal affairs, Mr. Baldwin is especially well known in Masonry, receiving his degree in Luther Lodge No. 370. He affiliates with Grand River Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master; with Grand Rapids Chapter of the Royal Arch No. 7, of which he is Past High Priest; with Tyre Council, R. & F. M.; DeMolai Commandery No. 5, K. T.; DeWitt Clinton Consistory of the Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite; and with the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Past Patron of the Eastern Star, and belongs to the White Shrine of Jerusalem. His public record began with his election as alderman in 1903, on the Republican ticket. He served six years continuously, and was president of the City Council. In 1913 Mr. Baldwin was again returned to the City Council, where his services have been much appreciated.

WELLIE S. MACKENZIE, M. D. Lenawee county has always had capable and faithful physicians, and one of its best representatives in this field of work is Dr. Wellie S. Mackenzie, who was a native son of Adrian, and has recently returned to this city to pursue his profession.

Wellie S. Mackenzie was born at Adrian, September 16, 1878, and was one of the children of Samuel D. and Mary Emma (Smith) Mackenzie. His father was born near Devils Lake, Michigan, September 10, 1837, followed his trade as stone mason, until retiring in 1910, and now lives at a good old age in Adrian. His wife was born at Fruit Ridge, Michigan, in 1841. Their eight children are named: Fannie, Justin, Flora, Wellie, George, Mary, Louis, and Wesley. Fannie is now Mrs. Teachout of Lenawee county; Justin is a minister of the gospel at Clarkston, Michigan; Flora is Mrs. Frank Green of Lenawee county; George is a mason by trade and lives at St. Elmo, Tennessee; Mary is a trained nurse at Adrian; Louis is a Lenawee county farmer; and

Wesley is a student in the engineering department in the University of Michigan.

Dr. W. S. Mackenzie was educated in the local schools until eighteen, then left the Adrian high school, and for one year superintended the Adrian Electric Railway and for a similar time was clerk in the waterworks plant. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted in Company B of the Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers, went to the front with that regiment, saw active service for ten and a half months, with two and a half months at the actual scene of hostilities in Cuba. After his return from Cuba he re-entered high school, continued until graduating, and spent his vacations in a drug store at Adrian. Dr. Mackenzie in the fall of 1901 entered the University of Michigan, spent two years there, and then became a student at Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating from that well known old institution in 1905 with the degree Doctor of Medicine. He began his practice in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan at Munising, and in the next six years built up an extensive patronage. In 1911 he returned to Adrian, and in the meantime has founded a liberal and practical business as a general practitioner.

Dr. Mackenzie affiliates with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. At the present time he is serving as city physician of Adrian, and is also local surgeon for the Wabash Railroad. While at Munising he served as county physician and as house surgeon to the Munising Hospital. He owns a good residence, and is one of the popular leaders in this community.

At Chicago, on June 27, 1906, Dr. Mackenzie married Maude E. Warren. Her father, Arthur A. Warren, is a resident of Chicago and a printer. To their marriage have been born two children: Louis and Edna.

JAMES J. McVEAN. Fifteen years of conscientious public service, eight years as under-sheriff, and eight years as sheriff, has made the name of James McVean familiar to the people of Oceana county, and his continued investment with that office testifies to the esteem and respect in which he is universally held. Mr. McVean came to his present office fully qualified to handle its affairs, and has brought to his work the business sagacity and ability necessary to an administrator's office, his early training having been of a varied nature from farming in Michigan, and on the western prairies, to merchandising.

James J. McVean was born in New York State, July 8, 1853, a son of James R. and Mary (McPherson) McVean. The grandparents, Peter and Mary McVean, were born in Scotland, and after their marriage came to America and settled on a farm in New York State, where the former spent his active career as a farmer, and died in Genesee county. The maternal grandparents were John and Jessie (McPherson) McPherson, both of whom were born in Scotland, where they were married. John McPherson held the rank of captain in the regular British Army, and after leaving the service located in Canada, and finally at Rochester, New York, where he died. James R. McVean was born in New York State, June 6, 1810, and died November 10, 1870. On November 16, 1848, at Rochester, he married Mary McPherson, who was born in England, March 19, 1822, and died March 28, 1904. In 1869 the family came to Michigan, settling at Hart, about a year later moving to a farm of eighty acres. A year after their location on that farm, the father died, and the mother was left with her small family to provide for as best she

could. Of their four children, only two are now living, James J. having been third in order of birth. His sister, Frances, married C. Snitt, who is a building contractor in Hart. The father was a very active member of the Presbyterian church, held several church positions, was a Republican in politics, and during his residence in New York served in the state militia. Although he died before reaching old age, he had acquired considerable property, and left a good farm for his widow and children.

James J. McVean grew up in New York State and at Hart, Michigan, being about fifteen years of age when the family came to this state. He was seventeen years old when the father died, and he at once had to take charge of the homestead. Somewhat later, by his management, he added forty acres more, so that he farmed one hundred and twenty acres. He continued to manage the place, until 1884, when he went out to North Dakota, and spent four years in operating a threshing outfit. While he prospered as a result of that business, a disastrous fire eventually caused him the loss of practically all his accumulations during those four years. Returning to Hart in 1888 he sold the old farm, and in 1889 engaged in the shoe and grocery business at Hart. His record as a merchant in that city lasted for eight years.

Mr. McVean is now serving in his fourth consecutive term as sheriff of Oceana county. Previously for eight years he was under-sheriff, and has also served as marshal and councilman of Hart. He is one of the leading Republicans in the county.

On January 3, 1889, Mr. McVean married Louisa Wright, a daughter of Alexander and Lucina (Hunt) Wright. Her father was born in Pennsylvania September 30, 1827, and died in January, 1892; while her mother was born in North Carolina, in 1829, and died January 16, 1870. The Wright family moved to Indiana, where the mother died, and the father then moved his little household to Michigan, where the rest of his days were spent. He was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation.

GEORGE H. YOUNG. It is generally found that those financiers of Michigan who have left their impress upon the banking world have come from the desk or the counting-room and have climbed the difficult self-made road to success. George H. Young, president of the Bay City Bank, of Bank City, a man widely known in banking circles in Michigan, is no exception to this rule. The greater part of his life has been devoted to financial matters, and from a humble clerkship he has risen to the position of directing head of one of the strongest institutions in the state. Mr. Young was born in the city of Albany, New York, in May, 1848, and is a son of George and Anna M. (McCormack) Young. His father, a native of Scotland, was twelve years of age when he emigrated to the United States, and there in Albany became a clerk in a grocery store. With the industry, thrift, and perseverance for which his race is noted, he carefully saved his earnings and ultimately entered business on a modest scale, gradually branching out and widening his scope as his finances permitted. Thus he became the owner of a profitable retail and wholesale business, which he conducted until coming to Michigan in 1870. At that time he became interested in the lumber business, soon had extensive interests, and finally founded the Bay City Bank, of which he continued to be vice president until his death in 1890, at the age of seventy years. His wife was born at Bethlehem, near Albany, New York, and died at Bay City in 1897, at the age of 80 years. Four children were born to them, of whom George H. is the eldest.

George H. Young received good educational advantages, attending the public graded and high schools of Albany, and later Anthony Institute. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1866, and at that time entered the Union National Bank of Albany, where he remained as a

clerk and teller until 1870. At that time he accompanied his father to Bay City and assisted in the organization of the Bay City Bank, of which he was subsequently elected cashier, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1900, when he became president. This position he has held to the present time. The continued prosperity of this institution may be accredited in large part to Mr. Young's wise and capable management of its affairs. In a statement of its condition, rendered at the close of business August 9, 1913, the bank was shown to be upon a decidedly substantial footing, as follows: Resources—Bonds, Mortgages and Collateral Loans, \$1,274,975.33; Loans and Discounts, \$855,621.01; Safe Deposit Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures, \$30,000.00; Cash and Due from Banks, \$510,860.69; Total, \$2,671,457.03. Liabilities—Capital, \$200,000.00; Surplus, \$200,000.00; Undivided Profits, net, \$52,106.98; Deposits, \$2,219,350.05; Total, \$2,671,457.03. The officers of the institution at this time are as follows: George H. Young, president; J. Wentworth, vice-president; W. D. Young, vice-president; H. C. Moulthrop, cashier; J. I. P. Shearer, assistant cashier; J. D. Kinney, assistant cashier; board of directors, Justin Wentworth, George K. Wentworth, Frank E. Tyler, William A. Young, Walter D. Young, James E. Duffy, H. G. Wendland and George H. Young. While the greater part of his attention is given to his banking business, Mr. Young has also given the benefit of his wide experience and thorough training to other ventures, and he is at this time a director of many of Bay City's most prominent industries. He is a man of public spirit and has been a promoter of movements for the city's welfare, although not a seeker after public honors. He holds independent views in political matters. With his family he attends the Episcopal church.

Mr. Young was married in Albany, New York, in 1866, to Miss Mary C. Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, and to this union there were born two children: Frank P., born in Albany, who died in Bay City, leaving four children, all of whom reside in this city; and May, born in Bay City, who married James E. Duffy, a prominent attorney, and has two children.

Cecil C. Peck. Few men have it in them to advance so steadily and rapidly and to fortify themselves so securely in business as has been the case of Cecil C. Peck, who at the age of thirty-three years is one of the dominant forces in the general commercial activities of Port Huron. Since he was fifteen years old he has been self-supporting, and when he entered a Port Huron Bank about fifteen years ago it was in a minor position, and by individual merit he has shown himself worthy of all the responsibilities which have been placed upon him in subsequent years.

Cecil C. Peck was born at Auburn, New York, February 22, 1880. His paternal ancestors came from England, and the lineage goes back to the fourteenth century. The Pecks were early New York residents, and on his mother's side, Mr. Peck is descended from an old English family, from which country the Carvers came to New York during the colonial days. Linus Jones Peck, father of the Port Huron banker was born in New York State, was a contractor, and one of the foremost men in Democratic politics for a number of years. He filled different offices, including that of state senator, and was for ten years superintendent of the old Erie Canal. He came to Michigan in 1881, and lived in this state until his death at Albion, on August 29, 1895. He married Sophronia A. Carver, who was born in New York and now lives in Port Huron.

Cecil C. Peck was the only child, and spent his youth mostly in St.

Clair county, Michigan, where he gained a public school education, and in 1898, at the age of eighteen graduated from the Albion College. With this preparation largely acquired through his own savings and economy he entered the Commercial Bank of Port Huron, starting as a stenographer, and advancing rapidly, becoming discount clerk, and remained with that institution until 1907. Mr. Peck was then regarded as one of the mature young banking men of Port Huron, and with several other gentlemen in that year organized the German-American Savings Bank of which he became cashier. Mr. Peck is now not only cashier, but also vice president and general manager of that prosperous institution. The German-American Savings bank has total resources of nearly six hundred thousand dollars, its capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars, and its deposits, including both commercial and savings, amount to more than four hundred and seventy-five thousand. Besides Mr. Peck, the officers and directors of this bank are: Henry F. Mars, president; A. E. Stevenson, vice president; E. W. Orttenger, A. T. Slaght, E. J. Ottoway; George S. Lovelate and M. D. Smith.

Mr. Peck has many other business relations. He is president of the Smith-Peck Bank at Smiths Creek; president of Goodells Bank at Goodells; president of the Exchange Bank at Lamb, Michigan; president of the St. Clair Central Telephone Company of Port Huron; president of the large mercantile establishment at Port Huron conducted by R. S. and J. D. Patterson Company; is secretary and treasurer of the H. F. Marz Insurance Company; and a director of the Herald Printing Company.

Mr. Peck has also found time for participation in public affairs. He is an active Democrat, is a member of the State Central Committee, and is a member of the board of control of the Michigan Home and Training School at Lapeer. Fraternally he affiliates with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic Order at Port Huron and with the Detroit Temple of the Mystic Shrine; with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Knights of the Maccabees at Port Huron. He belongs to the Detroit Bankers Club. Mr. Peck is unmarried, and his home is at 1507 Military Street.

JOSEPH WALTON. One of the most popular men in the court house at Caro is Joseph Walton, Register of Deeds for Tuscola county. Mr. Walton is a young man who has seen much official service, and belongs to one of the oldest and most prominent families of Tuscola county.

Joseph Walton was born at Watrousville in Tuscola county, May 23, 1885, a son of William Norton and Caroline (Wilkinson) Walton. His father was born in England and his mother in Tuscola county. Grandfather John Walton, founder of the Walton family in Michigan, located within the borders of the state in 1858, taking up land from the government. His was a long and useful career as a farmer, and his death took away one of the substantial early settlers. The late William N. Walton, the father, learned the trade of wagonmaker, and for many years was engaged as an educator in the schools of Watrousville township. An active and influential Republican, he served as supervisor of his township and for two terms held the office of county clerk of Tuscola county. While in the county clerk's office, he utilized his spare time for the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and subsequently became associated with T. W. Atwood, and theirs was one of the leading law firms of Tuscola county. They practiced with offices in Caro, and Mr. Walton died there several years ago. His widow still lives in Caro. Their four children were as follows: John Norman Walton, a resident of Chicago; Joseph;

Lewis Walton, a banker in Duluth, Minnesota; and Willoline Walton of Caro.

It was in the grammar and high schools of Caro that Joseph Walton was educated, and his school career was followed by practical participation in the serious business of life, and most of his time has been spent in some public office. For six years he served as town clerk of Caro, and in 1912 was elected to the office of register of deeds. His election came on the Republican ticket, and since his majority he has been an efficient though quiet worker in the ranks of that party. Fraternally his relations are with the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Walton was married July 11, 1909, at Caro to Miss Jessie Stevens, a native of Howard City, Michigan, and a daughter of Peter Stevens. Mr. Walton commands a large circle of friends and by his intelligent and efficient administration of his duties as register of deeds has a secure place in the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Tuscola county.

RUSSELL B. ODLE. For more than forty years the name Odle has signified business and civic prominence in Lapeer county. R. B. Odle is a man of vigorous enterprise, who has made himself an important factor in the community through the coal and ice business, and supplies more coal and ice to the local retail trade than any of his competitors, and the wholesale branch of his business makes him one of the largest in that field in Lapeer county. As a citizen Mr. Odle is one of the most prominent and influential in Lapeer, has served the Fourth ward as its alderman in the common council for a number of years, and his public spirit, his generosity, his exceptional success as a business man, has created for him a position in the city such as only a true leader can attain.

Russell Byron Odle was born at Utica, Macomb county, Michigan, November 27, 1861, a son of Theodore Byron and Mary J. (Gillett) Odle. His father was a native of Utica, New York, and the mother was born in Vermont. Both were brought to Michigan as children in 1839, and the Odle and Gillett families were pioneers and neighbors of the same community, so that the father and mother grew up together and their association was cemented by marriage on July 4, 1851. The late Theodore B. Odle was not an ordinary man. A cooper by trade, he became manager of the largest stave mills and cooperage concern in his section, bought extensively of farm lands, and during the four years prior to his removal to Lapeer was engaged in farming in Macomb and Muskegon counties. During the Civil war he was an enrolling officer, and held a number of local offices and places of trust in Macomb county and Muskegon county. From the beginning of the Republican party, of which he was a founder, he steadfastly advocated its principles and was always found a willing worker for its success. In 1871 occurred his removal to Lapeer, where a large cooperage plant was built up under his management, employing from eight to twelve men, and manufacturing a large quantity of barrels. During the early years of his life his work brought him many arduous experiences, and he often traveled on horseback or by vehicle over roads at a great distance from his home, and a number of times had to make trips in this way into Canada. At Lapeer he served the town as alderman from the Fourth ward. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and his wife and other members of the family were also active in the same church. His death occurred December 29, 1908, at the age of eighty-three, while his wife died in 1909 at the age of seventy-seven. Their remains are now resting in Utica in the family burying ground, where four generations of the family are represented. There were seven children: Rev. Edwin L. Odle, now deceased, was a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church; Harold Odle, deceased; Mary, who is the wife of Luther E. Ferguson, of

White Pigeon, Michigan; Russell B., who is the fourth in order of birth; Frank Howard, an office man with C. M. Hays Company of Detroit; Fred Seward, a rancher of Rollins, Montana; and Harry, who died in infancy.

Mr. R. B. Odle received most of his education in the schools of Lapeer, which city has been his home since he was about ten years of age. His training was also supplemented by four years of study in the Chautauqua courses. In his father's shop he acquired a thorough skill in the cooperage business, and remained as his father's assistant for twelve years. The beginning of his independent enterprise was in 1891, on a small and modest scale as a coal merchant of Lapeer. From that beginning has developed the Neppessing Coal Company, with a large yard and all the facilities for furnishing coal in any amount and of any quality to his customers in and about Lapeer. His business has grown perhaps chiefly because he has given it his close personal supervision. His wholesale trade for coal is of even greater value than his retail, and the facilities and equipments which are chiefly employed in the winter season in the coal business find an additional use in the summer in the distribution of the ice which he stores during the winter time. He employs a large force of men and teams and wagons and besides coal and ice has also developed considerable business in produce. In politics a Republican like his father, he takes an active interest in public affairs, has the welfare of his home community always at heart, and besides four years of service as alderman was tax collector of Lapeer for one year. Mr. Odle affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Presbyterian church. He and his family enjoy the comforts of one of the beautiful homes of Lapeer county. He was married October 16, 1912, at Detroit to Miss Grace Osmun, who was born in Lapeer, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Allison) Osmun.

ADRIAN C. JOHNSON. When John B. Johnson, father of Adrian C. Johnson, died in Grand Rapids, in 1910, the latter succeeded his father in the printing business the father had established here some years previous, and he has since conducted the establishment alone. He has prospered, and shown himself a capable man in the business, increasing its annual business about fifty per cent since he came in charge of the plant. Mr. Johnson is one of the wide-awake young business men of the city, and though his experience in his present enterprise is comparatively new to him, his progress has been excellent, as none will deny. The more salient facts of his career are much as follows:

Adrian C. Johnson was born in Grand Rapids, on November 27, 1887, and is a son of John B. and Gertlina (Krumpermann) Johnson. The father was a native product of this state and city, born here in 1855, and he died in the city that had all his life been his home, in the year 1910. The wife and mother was born in Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1858, and was married in November, 1881. Her people came to the United States in April, 1869.

John B. Johnson had his education in the public schools, and began active life as a drayman. He later learned the plastering trade, but his health would not withstand the work, so he gave it up and engaged on the police force as one of the original sixteen. He served continuously on the force for twelve and a half years, and was court clerk and officer for a long period. Retiring from public service, he engaged in business with John Henson, under the firm name of Henson & Johnson, Printers. After eight years with Mr. Henson, the latter withdrew and for two years the firm was known as Johnson & Gibbs. Then, in 1901, the business became known as the John B. Johnson Printing Company. When



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Mr. Johnson died in 1910, his son, Adrian C., of this review entered the business and it became known as J. B. Johnson's Son, and it is now a private company. Mr. Johnson, the father, has served as past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and has also served as Royal Vassar in the D. O. K. K., in which he was said to be the only man qualified to give the work properly.

Adrian Cornelius Johnson attended the public schools of Grand Rapids, followed by a course in the University High School of Chicago and he later attended the University of Chicago, taking the course in commerce and administration, with a view to the diplomatic service, in which branch he specialized. When he left college, young Johnson went to Old Mexico, that being in the time when Porfirio Diaz was at the height of his power, and for a time he rode the range along the western American frontier in the employ of the Byrd Cattle Company. Returning to Grand Rapids, Mr. Johnson became a salesman for the Alabastine Company, but he was called from the road by the death of his father, and since that time has had his father's well established printing business in charge.

In the three years of Mr. Johnson's management of the business it has increased fifty per cent, and now occupies two-thirds more space in its new quarters in the Campau building than it formerly did, while it is constantly adding new departments and improving the old ones, so that it bids fair to become the leading printing establishment in the city. A general printing business is here conducted, anything in the print line coming from the Johnson presses in the finest possible shape and at the lowest reasonable cost.

Mr. Johnson is one of the three children of his parents. Henriksa W. is unmarried; Lulu married Orange Sackett, of this city, and he is connected with the Leader Engine Company here. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Park Congregational church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen, and the D. O. K. K.

John B. Johnson was a son of Adrian Johnson, who was born in the Netherlands, and came to America in his young manhood. He was a successful contractor in Grand Rapids for years, but died in early life in this city. The maternal grandfather of Adrian C. Johnson of this review was Lubertes Kumperman, who was born in Netherlands and came to America in young life. He was a skilled cabinet maker, and was long known in Grand Rapids for the delicacy and neatness of his carvings and expert cabinet work. His wife was a daughter of the celebrated Katz family of the Netherlands.

WRIGHT-GREGORY. A successful Bay City business man, proprietor of the largest marble and general monumental work in that part of the state, Wright Gregory came to America a poor young man, and by a combination of exceptional skill as a workman, industry and good judgment has laid the foundation of a substantial prosperity.

Wright Gregory was born in the famous manufacturing city of Sheffield, England, February 23, 1860. His parents, David and Mary (Charlesworth) Gregory, who lived and died in Sheffield were of the industrious and thrifty English stock. His father for many years was connected with the Brown Steel Works at Sheffield, and held the position of superintendent. There were two sons in the family and Rev. John W. Gregory is pastor of a Wesleyan Methodist church at Glasgow, Scotland.

The education of Wright Gregory was continued through the schools of Sheffield until he was sixteen years old. He then began an apprenticeship to the trade of machinist under his father at the Brown Steel Works. However, not being satisfied with the prospects there, two years later he

came to America and located in Detroit, where he began learning the trade of marble cutting with Frank W. Peel, who had his work at the Woodmary Cemetery. Two years later he moved to Ann Arbor, and followed his trade there a year and a half. Early in his experience he showed not only the skill of a good cutter, but the originality of a creative artist, and this quickly brought him the highest wages of his trade, and opened the way for independent advancement. In 1892, Mr. Gregory came to Bay City and took charge of the monument business of Beard & Son, with whom he remained a year, and then started for himself, establishing a plant on the west side. His monumental works were conducted successfully there for fifteen years. In 1906 Mr. Gregory bought a suitable location opposite Elm Lawn cemetery, erected commodious shops which are equipped with electrical power and tools and all other facilities for the best of workmanship. Since locating at Elm Lawn he has abandoned his west side establishment altogether. Mr. Gregory now has what is conceded to be the largest business of its kind in Bay City. Besides his large mechanical equipment, he requires the services of four expert workmen to keep up with his orders, and has two traveling representatives in the field. Outside of Bay City, his orders come largely from the city of Alpena, and others in the northern territory, but his shipments are by no means confined to Michigan. Locally, perhaps the best known examples of his work are the monuments for Congressman R. O. Crump in Elm Lawn, costing fifteen hundred dollars; the Henry Vallez monument, to the memory of his wife, erected in St. Patrick's Cemetery, at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars; and the splendid monument over Dr. D. E. Stone at Elmwood.

Mr. Gregory belongs to the Episcopal church, is a Royal Arch Mason and a Republican in politics. In July, 1892, he married Miss Anna McGuire, a native of Jackson, Michigan, and a daughter of Frank McGuire. Mr. Gregory has no children, but to an adopted son, a cousin, David Gregory, he has given all the advantages which he would have afforded a son of his own, and this adopted son is now student in the Bay City high school.

HON. HENRY ROMAINE PATTENGILL, of Lansing, whose long connection with educational affairs and institute work and activities on the lecture platform have made him one of the best-known public figures in the state, and whose qualities of leadership have led the Progressive party to choose him as its candidate for gubernatorial honors, is a native of the Empire state, born at Mount Vision, Otsego county, January 4, 1852, a son of Rev. Lemuel Cleff and Mary (Gregory) Pattengill.

Mr. Pattengill belongs to one of America's old and honored families, its genealogy being as follows: Richard Pattengill, the first of the family in this country, was born in England about the year 1620, and was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, prior to 1641, on June 2nd of which year he was admitted a freeman of the colony. He was married before 1644 to Johanna, daughter of Richard Ingersoll, the latter having come from Bedfordshire, England, in 1629, to Salem, Massachusetts, where he died in 1644. Richard and Johanna (Ingersoll) Pattengill became the parents of Samuel Pattengill, who was born at Salem in 1644, and married February 13, 1673, Sarah, daughter of John Poore, of Newbury, Massachusetts, she being born June 5, 1655. Samuel Pattengill died in 1711. He was the father of Daniel Pattengill, who was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, February 16, 1679, and died at Abington, Massachusetts, May 12, 1726. He married first Mary Stickney, who died March 7, 1706, and second Esther, daughter of Samuel French, of Salisbury. Daniel Pattengill was the father of Daniel, who was born at Newbury,

January 5, 1705, and married Abigail Leonard. Their son, Lemuel Pattengill, was born at Stoughton, Massachusetts, November 16, 1729, married and died at Westminster, Connecticut, October 27, 1798. Their son, Lemuel Pattengill, was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, September 15, 1775, and married November 3, 1803, Sabra Fitch, who was born in 1748 and died September 17, 1852, at New Lisbon, New York. He was a leading citizen, and was captain in the New York Militia, serving on the Niagara frontier during the War of 1812, and being taken a prisoner at the battle of Queenstown. He served as a presidential elector for the Democratic party in 1830. His son, Lemuel Cleff Pattengill, the father of Henry Romaine Pattengill, was born at New Lisbon, New York, June 3, 1812, and was married April 2, 1837, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Seth and Irene (Bennett) Gregory. He died at Ithaca, Michigan, March 20, 1875, and Mrs. Pattengill at Lansing, February 16, 1902, she having been born at New Lisbon, New York, February 14, 1814. Rev. Lemuel C. Pattengill was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Akron, Erie county, New York, for six years, removed from that point to Wilson, Niagara county, New York, where he spent seven years, and then came to Litchfield, Hillsdale county, Michigan. During the Civil War he served with the Christian Commission, caring for the sick and wounded soldiers.

Henry Romaine Pattengill came to Michigan with his parents during the fall of 1865. He attended the graded schools of Litchfield, subsequently took a preparatory course at Hudson, and was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1874, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. During that same year Mr. Pattengill entered upon his educational career as superintendent of schools of St. Louis, Gratiot county, Michigan, and thus continued for two years, his administration of the duties of his office giving general satisfaction, while his progressive citizenship won him general popularity in that section. He next became superintendent of schools at Ithaca, Michigan, where he remained for eight years, his career as an educator in Gratiot county being one of continued success, in which he formed a wide acquaintance, in which were to be found many warm and enthusiastic friends and admirers. In 1881 Mr. Pattengill was elected president of Ithaca village, an office to which he was reelected in 1882, and in 1884 became the candidate of the Republican party for a seat in the legislature, to represent Gratiot county, but, that being a "fusion year," met with defeat. In the winter following Mr. Pattengill moved to Grand Rapids, and in that year purchased an educational magazine, *Moderator Topics*, of which he is still owner, editor and publisher.

From 1886 until 1890, Mr. Pattengill was assistant professor of rhetoric at the Michigan Agricultural College, and in 1892 was elected state superintendent of public instruction, an office to which he was reelected in 1894 and 1896, and in which he made a record and reputation in the administration of the affairs of the department of education which have not been equalled by any one of his successors. At the present time he is president of the state board of library commissioners and a member of the board of trustees and ex-secretary of the Michigan State Historical Society. Mr. Pattengill has been very active and prominent in institute work and the lecture field, where he is probably the best-known man in Michigan. He has lectured in nearly 500 towns, cities and villages in fifteen states, making many return dates in some of them, owing to the general popularity which he has gained. He has done institute and Chautauqua work in nearly 200 counties, returning to some of them four and five times, and at all times his efforts have met with the greatest public favor. A stalwart Progressive in politics, in 1914 he was chosen to lead his party's forces as candidate for the governor's chair.

Mr. Pattengill was married in 1887 to Miss Elizabeth Sharpsteen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Sharpsteen, of Bethany township, Gratiot county, Michigan, and to this union there have come four children, as follows: Edith Lille, who became the wife of Austin Trafton Brant, of Boston; Victor Romaine, who married Edwina Prudden, of Lansing; Margaret Irene, who is the wife of Theodore G. Foster, of Lansing; and Craig Lemuel, who assists his father in the Moderator Topics office.

HARRY McDONALD. A public official who has a high sense of his duties and responsibilities and who gives his time and attention punctiliously to the same is the present efficient and popular register of deeds of Huron county. He has held precedence as one of the progressive and representative agriculturists of the county and as a citizen ever loyal and public-spirited. Since assuming his present office, in 1908, he has maintained his residence at Bad Axe, the county seat, but he still retains ownership of his well improved farm, in Bloomfield township, and prior to assuming his present position he had been called upon to serve in every township office. There are many interesting features in the personal and ancestral history of Mr. McDonald, and these will be incidentally revealed within the paragraphs that follow.

Harry McDonald was born in the fortified city of Hyderabad, India, long a Mohammedan stronghold, and situated on the Musah river, this city being the capital of the native state of the same name, known also as the Nizam's Dominions. The date of his nativity was February 2, 1856, and he is a son of Ronald and Elizabeth (Stanley) McDonald, scions of the staunchest of Scotch and English stock, Henry Stanley, maternal grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, having been a distinguished officer in the British army, in which he was an active participant in the historic battle of Waterloo. Ronald McDonald served most gallantly as a soldier in the Crimean war and was color sergeant of his command when it took part in suppressing the mutiny in India, he having been a member of the infantry regiment known as the Forty-second Scotch Greys. Ronald McDonald served twenty-one years as a British soldier, and took part in many important polemic conflicts, including such famous engagements as the battle of Balaclava, the battle of Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol. After the Crimean war he was transferred to India with his command, under Colonel Colin Campbell, to assist in quelling the insurrection of the natives, and there he took part in many engagements, enduring to the full the hardships and manifold perils of Oriental warfare. In one charge in which 2,000 British soldiers were involved he was one of only 200 that returned from the conflict, and this was but one of many thrilling incidents in his long and valiant military career. He was a man of extraordinary powers of endurance, as he must needs have been to undergo all that he did as a soldier, and at the same time he showed in the home life and other social relations the truth of the statement that "the bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring." He gave the best years of a noble life to the service of his native country, and when well on in middle age he decided to come to America, making provision for the future, his devotion to his wife and children having ever been of the most insistent type. In 1871 he immigrated with his family to the United States and made Michigan his destination. Within that year he settled on a tract of forty acres of wild land in Huron township, and here, with characteristic courage and unflinching purpose, he faced another order of battles—those of the pioneer. He hewed the logs from which he erected his primitive log cabin,

and then gave himself zealously to the reclaiming of his land to cultivation. He has prospered in his efforts as the years passed and he not only succeeded in developing a fine landed estate in Huron county but also in giving excellent educational advantages to his children and in gaining the peace and happiness for which he had long yearned. He was one of the loved and revered pioneer citizens of Huron county at the time of his death, which occurred on his homestead farm, on the 20th of March, 1897, and he attained to the venerable age of eighty-seven years. His devoted wife still survives him, had accompanied him in his travels in virtually all parts of the world, and she now at the age of seventy-nine years (1914) maintains her home at Flint, Michigan. Ronald McDonald espoused the cause of the Republican party after he had established his home in Michigan and become a naturalized citizen. He was justice of the peace of Bloomfield township for many years also served in other township offices. He retained his mental and physical powers in almost phenomenal degree even when of patriarchal age, and in his advanced years no man in his neighborhood could endure a longer pedestrian trip than this sturdy and venerable soldier and noble man. He held the faith of the Baptist church, of which his widow likewise is a devout member. Concerning their children the following brief record is given: Margaret, who became the wife of William Beckton, died in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and her remains were brought back to Huron county, Michigan, for interment in the Bad Axe cemetery; Harry, of this sketch, was the second child; Mary Ann is the wife of James Gordon, of Flint, and with her remains the loved mother, who receives from all of her children the deepest filial solicitude; Elizabeth is the wife of George Booth, of Harbor Beach, Huron county; Jane is the wife of Riley Fuller, of Hastings, Wisconsin; and James G. is engaged in the photographic business at Bad Axe, Michigan.

At the age of seven years Harry McDonald began his specific educational work, which he continued in his native India until he was eleven years old. There he attended a school founded by Sir Henry Lawrence, at one time governor of India, and established primarily for the education of the children of British soldiers. At the age of eleven years, 1868, Mr. McDonald accompanied his parents on their return to England, where he attended school one year. After the family came to America and established a home on the pioneer farm in Huron county, Michigan, young Harry, the elder of the two sons, soon began to lend his aid in the reclaiming of the home farm, besides attending the pioneer schools when opportunity afforded. Finally he engaged in farming on his own account, and he literally hewed out his farm from the forest wilds of Bloomfield township, where he still owns this fine homestead of 120 acres, under effective cultivation and improved with excellent buildings.

From the time of attaining his legal majority to the present Mr. McDonald has given unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and he has admirably fortified himself in knowledge of matters of national and local importance. He has served, at different times, in nearly every public office in Bloomfield township, and in 1908 there came still further recognition of his ability and sterling character, in that he was then elected register of deeds of his county. The best assurance of the efficiency of his administration and voucher for his definite hold upon popular confidence and esteem is that afforded by the fact that in the autumn of 1912 he was re-elected to this important county office, for a second term of four years.

Mr. McDonald is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Saginaw temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine, and he also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of Gleaners. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church in their home city.

On the 14th of January, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McDonald to Miss Maria Wressel, who was born in England but who was reared to maturity in Huron county, Michigan. She is a daughter of the late George Wressel, who was another of the honored pioneers and successful farmers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have seven children—James H., who assists his father in the office of the register of deeds; Emma, who remains at the attractive parental home in Bad Axe; Edgar, who is now a resident of the city of Detroit and Ina May, Jemie, George and Isabel, who likewise remain with their parents, the ideal home circle conserving the gracious hospitality that is ever in evidence at the McDonald residence.

JUDGE NATHANIEL HAMMOND STEWART. During more than forty-two years of active connection with the Kalamazoo bar, and in a professional career which has brought him into connection with probably more varied business, of greater intrinsic importance, than has been enjoyed in the same length of time by any other member of the local bar, Judge Stewart has never held an office to which any remuneration has been attached, until in the summer of 1913, after the indorsement of the Kalamazoo County Bar Association of which he was president, he received appointment from Governor Ferris as circuit judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, to fill out the unexpired term of Frank E. Knappen, deceased. Seldom has an appointment to an office met with more complete favor than that of Judge Stewart.

Nathaniel Hammond Stewart, was born at Johnstown, in Fulton county, New York, July 20, 1847, a son of Charles Nelson and Pauline (Westgate) Stewart. Grandfather Captain Charles Stewart got his title by service in the militia, and the great-grandfather of the judge was a Revolutionary soldier. The Stewart family is of Scotch origin, and four brothers emigrated from Perth after having joined the Bold McGregor and having suffered defeat along with their leader, three of the brothers came to America in 1746, locating in New York. One of these brothers was named Charles, and he was a direct ancestor of Judge Stewart, the latter being in the sixth generation of descent. Judge Stewart is also a descendant of the Nelson family of England, and from Major John Lyttel of Revolutionary fame, and commandant of the Fort at Johnstown, New York. Through four distinct lines, Judge Stewart is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, an order with which he has been connected for a number of years. The Judge's mother was a daughter of Titus Andrus, of an old New England family, that moved from Massachusetts to New York. Her death occurred in 1804. Charles Nelson Stewart, father of the judge was educated for the Presbyterian ministry, by private instruction, but later adopted mechanical and manufacturing pursuits as his vocation. He became a master mechanic, and followed manufacturing, developing the water powers, in the vicinity of Johnstown, where he constructed several mills. He became well known as a builder of factories for the dressing of leather to make gloves and mittens. His death occurred at Johnstown in 1806, and he was born in 1809. Judge Stewart was the second in a family of three children, by the second wife of Charles N. Stewart, who, by a previous marriage to an older sister of the Judge's mother, also had three children.

Nathaniel H. Stewart, spent his boyhood in his native town, attended the local schools, and got a thorough and practical mechanical

training in his father's shops. As a large part of Judge Stewart's practice as a lawyer has been in connection with patent law, this training in mechanical work has naturally had a very useful relation to his professional success.

In May, 1868, Nathaniel H. Stewart arrived at Kalamazoo with only seven dollars in his pocket. Entering the office of Stuart, Edwards and May, lawyers, he worked the first year without salary, except such money as he could earn by copying documents and legal papers at three cents per folio. The firm subsequently became Edward & Sherwood. The senior member of the original firm was Hon. Charles E. Stuart, the last Democratic United States Senator from the State of Michigan. In March, 1869, Mr. Stewart accepted a position in the village of Plainwell, taking charge of an elevator at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month. During that time he studied his law books far into the night. He remained at Plainwell for one year and then returned to Kalamazoo. Resuming his law studies in the office of Edwards & Sherwood, in 1870, he was admitted to the bar, March 26, 1872, and then signed up for his services for three years at three-hundred and twenty-five dollars per year. In the spring of 1876, Mr. Stewart, opened an office for himself renting a room in the suite occupied by the firm of Edwards & Sherwood. In 1878, was formed a partnership between Mr. Stewart and John M. Edwards, the firm of Edwards and Sherwood having been dissolved. That partnership lasted until November, 1896, when Mr. Edwards retired from the firm, and Mr. Stewart then remained alone until the fall of 1910, when he took in his son, Gordon L., making the title, Stewart & Stewart.

His practice during more than forty years has been more or less of a general nature. He has served as local attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and other large corporations, and also has had a very large patent practice, and he has been before more courts probably than any one lawyer in Central Michigan. Judge Stewart conducted the defense for Stockbridge, Eggleston & Company, Chase, Taylor & Company, Lawrence and Chapin, and other manufacturers at Kalamazoo, in their fifteen years of spring-tooth harrow litigation, involving several millions of dollars in value, and during its long course, over fifteen hundred separate cases on the patents were won by Judge Stewart on the defense worked out by himself. These cases stand today as one of the heaviest patent contests ever conducted in the country. Judge Stewart also was with the complainants in the Gordon selfbinder cases, and many other noted patent cases. Ever since his admission to the bar he has been attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad, and is now the oldest counsel on the railroad company's staff. He has also been counsel for the Bell Telephone Company, the American Express Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and other large corporations.

Always a leading figure in Democratic politics in this section of Michigan, Judge Stewart has been one of the leaders in his party. Under his management, perhaps, more substantial victories have been won than can be credited to any other individual in his section. He was delegate to the Lansing Convention in 1883, and upon the unanimous urging of the party leaders became active chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and conducted the first successful Democratic campaign in Michigan since the organization of the Republican party, and elected the two Democratic Supreme Court Judges and Regents of the University. Under his management, George L. Yapple of Mendon, was elected to congress, in 1882, beating Julius C. Burrows. He has served as committeeman, and delegate to numerous conventions, and was the Democratic candidate

for congress from his district in 1894. Judge Stewart was the first to suggest the candidacy of Governor Ferris in 1912. Judge Stewart has from time to time been offered many of the valued positions in state and national public affairs, in recognition of his services, and among these proffered honors was that of commissioner of patents at Washington in 1885. But he has always declined to accept any appointment, carrying with it a salary, preferring to use his efforts and influence for the good of the party without reward. His first real exception to this rule was in the case of his present office, to which his appointment was urged by the Kalamazoo Bar Association, and which was confirmed by Governor Ferris on August 7, 1913.

Judge Stewart has been identified with many of those places, where the opportunities of service are great, and the duties vitally essential to the general welfare, but in which practically the only individual reward is the sense of public duty well done. He served six years as trustee of the Michigan State Hospital for the Insane, and for a similar length of time as member of the Kalamazoo City School Board. It was mainly through his efforts that the location of the State Normal School was made at Kalamazoo, and the selection of the site, the securing of options, and many other details were left wholly to his care. While strictly a professional man, Judge Stewart has acquired many important business interests. He is connected with the large paper mills which constitute the leading industry of Kalamazoo, also with banks in that city, and in Detroit, and owns much real estate at Kalamazoo and elsewhere.

It is a matter of particular gratification that Judge Stewart, though he started penniless, has earned every dollar, by hard work, and has never owed any one financially or otherwise. His policy has been to pay spot cash or go without. He has won high standing and wide acquaintance in the profession, and in public affairs, and his practice has taken him into every state and territory, even to Alaska, and also well over Europe, his duties have at various times called him. Judge Stewart has served as president of the Kalamazoo County Bar Association, and his only fraternity is the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

At Kalamazoo, December 14, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Nathaniel H. Stewart and Eleanor Frances Gates, daughter of Chauncey Gates, and Jane (Thornton) Gates, of Watertown, New York. To their marriage have been born two sons: Donald Argyle, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, as a mechanical engineer, and now assistant general manager and treasurer of the Kalamazoo Railway Supply Company; and Gordon Lyttel, who graduated from the University of Chicago as a B. A. and then read law, and was admitted before the Supreme Court of Michigan as an attorney, is associated with his father, as already stated. The family home is at 213 Elm Street in Kalamazoo.

JOHN EVERETT BIRD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born at Clayton, Lenawee County, Michigan, December 19, 1862. He is the son of Reuben Everett and Caroline (Canniff) Bird.

Reuben Bird was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, and when a lad his father removed to the neighborhood of Ira, in Northern New York. In 1836 Reuben Bird came to Michigan with a brother. They located first at Trenton in Wayne County, but the next year removed to Lenawee County, where Reuben founded and named the Village of Clayton. In 1841 he started a general store and for twenty-five years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. After coming to Michigan he married Caroline Canniff, who was born near Batavia, New York, and who had come to Michigan with relatives, her father and mother having died when she was a child. Reu-

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ben Bird died in October, 1885, and his wife died on January 17, 1903. The family home is now in possession of Judge Bird and his sister.

John Everett Bird began his education in the public schools. He attended Adrian College, and after two years spent in the study of law he was admitted to the bar in November, 1888. In 1894 he was elected prosecuting-attorney of Lenawee County, was re-elected and served until 1899. In 1904 he was elected attorney-general of Michigan and was reelected in 1906 and 1908. Since the days of Jacob M. Howard, the first Republican attorney-general of Michigan, no other person besides Mr. Bird has been three times elected to that office. During his term of office the constitutional convention of 1908 occurred, and at the succeeding session of the Legislature, Mr. Bird formulated and recast many of the laws of that session to make them accord with the new constitutional provisions. Mr. Bird's service covered the period in the history of Michigan when the state undertook to deal with the railroad corporations. The Legislature repealed the charter of the Michigan Central Railroad and provided for an ad valorem tax on railroad corporations to replace the tax on income. The amount of money involved in pending litigation at the time Mr. Bird assumed the duties of his office exceeded twenty-five million dollars. The collection of \$15,000,000 depended upon the ad valorem tax law held to be valid by the Supreme Court. Moreover, the state had been sued by the Michigan Central Railroad for \$6,000,000, the amount claimed to be due the road from the state because of the repeal of its special charter. On the other hand, the state was suing the Michigan Central Railroad to recover \$4,000,000 claimed to be due for delinquent taxes.

The Supreme Court of the United States declared the ad valorem tax law valid and as a result, \$15,000,000 was paid into the primary school fund of Michigan. The litigation with the Michigan Central Railroad resulted in the payment by that corporation to the state of \$125,000 to cover the expenditures made by the state in preparing and prosecuting the cases against the road. Mr. Bird's services in bringing to a satisfactory close this litigation without the payment of damages for the repeal of the Michigan Central charter, were pecuniarily the most valuable of all the services he rendered the state as attorney-general. His aggressive promptness and thorough preparation, together with the reasonableness of his views, brought to a speedy conclusion litigation that might have dragged in the courts for many years.

On June 6, 1910, Governor Fred M. Warner appointed Mr. Bird a justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Charles A. Blair. The appointment when made was regarded as a fitting recognition of his services as attorney-general. On the 8th day of the following November the people elected him to complete the unexpired term, and on April 3, 1911, he was reelected for the full term, which will expire December 31, 1919.

Justice Bird maintains his membership in the Adrian Bar Association and the Michigan State Bar Association. He is also a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

In 1895 Mr. Bird married Miss Katherine Brown, the daughter of Mr. Gilbert Brown, of Troy, New York, and they have three children: Everett Gilbert, sixteen years old; Major, a lad of twelve; and Gertrude, aged ten years.

ROWLAND F. WEBB, M. D. While a graduate doctor of medicine, Dr. Webb's special qualifications and practice have been in the field of surgery, and his membership in the American College of Surgeons serves to classify him better than the usual title of M. D. Dr. Webb is one of the leading surgeons of western Michigan, has had a large hospital and private practice at Grand Rapids for the last fifteen years, and possesses

a thorough equipment for the most delicate department of his profession.

Dr. Rowland F. Webb was born at Granton, Ontario, April 7, 1875. His parents were C. M. and Fannie I. (Foreman) Webb. His father was born in Ontario in 1844, and his mother in England in 1846, and they were married in the Province of Ontario in 1867. Grandfather Thomas A. Webb was a well-to-do farmer and successful citizen at Granton, Ontario. The maternal grandfather was Rowland Foreman, who was a native of London, England, and came to Canada in 1850, being a wood carver by trade, and found much employment on government buildings in Canada. C. M. Webb was for many years a country merchant, in 1883 moved to Toronto, and conducted several stores in that city until he retired ten years ago. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, he has served as warden, and both have been active workers in church affairs. Mrs. Webb, the mother, was for a number of years a school teacher at Granton, Ontario, and is a woman of high education and culture. Dr. Webb's father is a Conservative in politics, and an active member of the Masonic Order. There were eight children, namely: Mabel, the wife of William J. McNamee, of Norfolk, Nebraska; Clarence M., who runs the old store in Granton, Ontario; Olive G., wife of James Scott, in business in Toronto; Dr. Webb; Daisy M., teaches school at Toronto; Fannie, who lives at home; Jessie, a graduate nurse in a New York hospital; and Christopher E., civil engineer, of Victoria, British Columbia.

Dr. Webb received most of his early education in the Parkdale Collegiate Institute of Toronto, and after graduating in 1892 took up the study of medicine in Toronto University, from which he was graduated in 1897. He also pursued his studies in the medical department of the New York State University, and after coming to Grand Rapids took the post of house surgeon to the U. B. A. Hospital. After one year he transferred his services to the Butterworth Hospital, and all his work was in connection with that institution for three years. He has always been much interested in this hospital, and is identified with its management and in a professional capacity. Dr. Webb's private practice at Grand Rapids began in 1902 and he has confined his attention almost entirely to surgery.

In 1902 Dr. Webb married Bessie H. Smith at Chatham, Ontario. Their two children are Kathleen, aged ten years, and Elizabeth, aged eight. The family have membership in the Episcopal church, and Dr. Webb affiliates with Malta Lodge, A. F. & A. M., being a charter member of that lodge, and with Dewitt Consistory and Saladin Temple. He has membership in the Kent County Medical Society, the Michigan State Society, and the American College of Surgeons.

WILLIAM H. HILL, prominent citizen of Detroit, where he is president and general manager of the W. H. Hill Company, manufacturers of drug specialties, is a native of the Empire state, born at Coshocton, New York, July 16, 1852, a son of the late Dr. John J. and Emeline (Tracy) Hill.

John J. Hill, M. D., was a native of Vermont, where the family resided for several generations, and from which state they ultimately removed to New York. Doctor Hill was educated in Auburn, New York, and read medicine in that city, and first practiced his profession in the city of Geneva, New York, from whence he moved to King's Ferry, that state, in 1871, coming to Michigan and locating at Coldwater. He had just settled himself nicely, and was in the enjoyment of a practice which promised to grow to large proportions, when his death occurred in 1872, less than one year after he had come to the

state. He was a Republican and an Abolitionist, and was connected with the historic "Underground Railroad" just prior to the Civil War, when slaves from the southern states were assisted to freedom over the Canadian border. His widow survived until February, 1884, when she passed away at the home of her daughter, at Albion, New York.

William H. Hill attended the public schools of King's Ferry, New York, until 1867, and then entered Cayuga Lake Academy (now the Cayuga Lake Military Academy), Aurora, New York, working his way through same. The death of his father, in 1872, threw upon his shoulders the responsibility for the support of his mother and sister, and the latter's two children, and he faithfully performed this duty, caring for them all until the death of his mother and the remarriage of his sister. Mr. Hill came to Michigan in 1870, preceding his father and the family. His first work was as a clerk in a dry goods store at Coldwater, where he spent one year, and following this went to Kalamazoo, where for a like period he held the position of chief clerk in a dry goods establishment. He then went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he learned the drug business. Mr. Hill began the manufacture of drug specialties in 1880, at Fairport, New York, under the firm name of DeLand, Hill & Company. In February, 1885, the establishment was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Hill, purchasing his partner's interest, came to Detroit and founded his present business, under the firm name of W. H. Hill & Company. In September, 1895, the business was incorporated under the firm name of the W. H. Hill Company, of which he became president and general manager, in which he continues to act. This company is one of the principal manufacturers of drug specialties in Michigan and ranks among the leading manufacturing enterprises of Detroit. The plant is one of the most up-to-date to be found and is housed in a model manufacturing building, built and owned by Mr. Hill. In his capacity of president and manager of this concern, Mr. Hill is the directing head of an enterprise which has direct bearing upon the commercial prosperity and industrial activity of the city, in which connection he has kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress in the business world and manifested an aptitude for successful management that has made the business of which he is the head a profitable industry.

Mr. Hill has always been a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has been more or less active in the campaigns, and always keenly and intelligently interested in the same. He has always been an ardent admirer of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and after the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in June, 1912, he was among the first to telegraph the ex-president suggesting that he form a new party. He thus became a staunch adherent of the new Progressive party, and at the primaries was chosen the candidate of that party for the office of congressman-at-large for Michigan. He gave his time and means to that campaign, made a gallant contest, and, while defeated, next to Colonel Roosevelt polled the largest vote on the ticket. Mr. Hill is in no sense a politician or office seeker. He went into the Progressive party purely from principle, and when called upon to take a place on the ticket thought it in line with both principle and duty to respond. He claims that he is still a Lincoln Republican and always intends to be one. Mr. Hill, in a business way, is president of the Ideal Register and Metallic Furniture Company, of Detroit, and was formerly president of the Silk Glove Company of that city. He belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce, where he has been able to contribute greatly to the business welfare of the city, and is widely and popularly known in club circles, being connected with the Wayne, Rushmere, Detroit Golf, Detroit Power Boat and Detroit Automobile clubs.

At Grass Lake, Michigan, March 15, 1882, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Alice Dwelle.

P. J. CONNELL. The career of Mr. P. J. Connell, who for a number of years has had a successful place in business affairs in Muskegon, is that of a man who began life early in boyhood, who depended upon his resources of mind and body to earn his living, and make himself useful in the world, and who through that same self reliance and honesty of purpose has long since acquired both prosperity and influence.

P. J. Connell was born in Ireland, September 25, 1840. His parents were James and Mary (Malone) Connell, both natives of Ireland, the father born in 1810 and died in 1847, and the mother born in 1806 and died in 1883. The paternal grandfather was Watson Connell, who spent all his life in Ireland as a farmer. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Malone, who also lived and died an Irish farmer. The parents two years after the birth of their son, P. J., crossed the ocean and located in Canada, in 1842, and from there moved to Oswego, New York, where the father died. The mother then came out to Michigan in 1849, and her family were among the pioneers of Ottawa county. Here she married Edward McCue, and they lived on a farm in that county until her death. Mr. McCue died in 1901 in Muskegon. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom two are living. Mr. Connell's brother is Captain Richard Connell, for many years a captain on the great lakes, and he has the distinction of opening the first life saving station on Lake Michigan at Grand Haven.

Before the construction of railways he carried on horseback the first mail north of Grand Haven to the settlements along the Lake Shore. The Connell family are members of the Catholic church, and Mrs. Connell, the mother, was very active in church affairs. The first Catholic church established in Ottawa county was located on her brother's farm, and roads had to be cut through the woods for five miles in order to attend church. Their first home in Ottawa county was a log cabin and that sheltered the members of the household for a number of years.

P. J. Connell had only six months education in the schools of Ottawa county. During 1852-53 he worked for his board, while attending school, and at the age of twelve left home to make his own way. For some time he was employed in a sawmill at thirteen dollars a month, including board, after which he was on a sailing vessel, and during 1857 learned the Mason's trade. It was as a Mason that he made his real start in life, and has worked at the trade and as a contractor for many years. His contracting business began in 1870, and the last important building erected by him was the Muskegon Courthouse, a piece of construction which is highly creditable to his ability and business management. At the present time he handles general building supplies, and for a man who had not a cent to start on has prospered exceedingly well.

In 1863 Mr. Connell went to Chicago with the purpose of joining the Union army. His enlistment was refused, and while in that city he met and married Miss Maria J. Curley. Their children are: Jennie, the wife of John W. Grandfield of Muskegon, where her husband is a bricklayer; and Julia M., who married the late Thomas J. Holmes, and she now has her home with her father. The family are members of the Catholic church, and Mr. Connell is a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, and in August, 1913, represented the state of Michigan at Boston. He is also affiliated with the Good Templars and has held the highest offices in the state. His politics is Republican. At one time Mr. Connell served two years as chief of the Muskegon fire department. For sixteen years he operated a brick kiln at Muskegon.

ALFRED J. WEAVER. One of the well known carpenter contractors of Detroit is Alfred J. Weaver, whose business headquarters are in the Springwells district of that city. His father was a contractor, and from him the son inherited mechanical ability, and for the past twenty years has followed his trade and business with a growing success.

Born in Canada, in Walpole township of county Haldiman, Ontario, June 26, 1872, Arthur J. Weaver is a son of John and Mary (Forsyth) Weaver. Both the Weaver and Forsyth families were originally from Pennsylvania, and of Dutch stock. The grandparents on both sides left Pennsylvania and moved into Canada, and Mr. Weaver's parents were born in Walpole township in Ontario, the father in 1848 and the mother in 1851. The father became a contractor and followed the business for a time in Canada, later moved to Sanilac county, Michigan, locating thirty-five miles west of Port Huron, and for more than twenty years was a leading business man of Melvin. He then returned to Canada, and he and his wife still live in Haldiman county.

The early youth of Mr. Weaver was spent chiefly at Melvin in Sanilac county, and his education was a product of the public schools. Under his father he learned to handle tools with proficient skill at an early age, and worked under his supervision until 1894. His first independent location was at Mount Pleasant in Isabel county, Michigan, and after eight years there he spent three years in Port Huron, followed by his removal to Detroit. During these years he engaged in his trade and did some contracting up till 1912. This was followed by an experience as a practical farmer, beginning with the purchase of a tract of land at Milan, Michigan, but he soon returned to his original business at Windsor, Ontario. Since his return to Detroit Mr. Weaver has done a large contracting business and has erected many of the better residences in the Springwells district of Detroit.

At Mount Pleasant, Michigan, on July 2, 1895, Mr. Weaver married Ada Sutton, who was born at Ludington, Michigan, and reared at Mount Pleasant. Her parents were Josiah C. and Alvira Sutton. Mr. Weaver and wife have four children: Anna May, Jesse Josiah, Cecil Martin, and Edna Alvira. In politics Mr. Weaver supports the Republican party.

CARL A. JOHNSON. To have reached, at the age of twenty-two years, the position of secretary and manager of a newspaper such as the Grand Rapids *Evening News*, is an achievement that not every young man can claim. But that has been the good fortune of Carl A. Johnson, and though it may seem that the circumstances in his instance have been unusually fortuitous, still one cannot deny that his native talent and splendid energy have been the mainsprings of his success—qualities that must always bring a degree of prosperity to their possessor, regardless of chance or change.

Carl A. Johnson was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on July 22, 1891, and he is a son of Charles A. and Hannah (Hammer) Johnson, both natives of Sweden. The father was born there on August 24, 1857, and still lives, while the mother died at the family home in 1893. They came to America in 1888 and settled in Minneapolis, where so many of their countrymen have found homes and prosperity. The father was a carpenter by trade, and he also gave some time to the work of a stationary engineer, but for the most part carpentering formed his occupation. Though he never acquired more of this world's goods than he could comfortably make use of, he was, in the main, a successful man, and reared his family well, giving them fair educations and doing as well as his circumstances would permit.

Of the six children born to these parents, four are living. A. P. Johnson, the eldest, is employed in a responsible capacity on the *Chicago Record Herald*; Anna H., married a Mr. Schaeffe, who is engaged in the automobile business in Minneapolis, and Lillian became the wife of a Minneapolis jeweler of the name of Norde. The family were reared in the Methodist faith, the parents having membership in that church, and the father has been a staunch Republican, though he has not engaged actively in politics.

Carl A. Johnson attended the Minneapolis public schools until he was in his teens, and subsequently he entered the press room of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, and was there engaged for a year. He then secured employment in a grocery store, and continued until 1909, when he secured employment in the editorial rooms of the *Tribune*. This training was followed by a season spent on the staff of the *Chicago Record Herald*, where his brother is now employed, and in 1912 he came to Grand Rapids where he became identified in a leading capacity with the *Evening News*. He has since become a stockholder in the paper, and is now acting secretary and general manager of the publication, a position which despite his youth he has demonstrated his fitness to hold. He is deeply interested in his work, devoting his every moment to the paper and its best interests, and it is freely predicted that he will continue to advance in the field of Journalism. The *News* is regarded as one of the most progressive papers in Michigan today, and it is destined to take a leading place among the better journals of the state. It has made splendid progress under the careful work of its manager, and it cannot fail to continue on its upward way while in charge of Mr. Johnson.

CHARLES NEWTON GOODENOW. For more than forty years Detroit has had a Goodenow among its leading mason contractors. Expert craftsmanship, reliable contractual performance and solid business integrity are characteristic of the family record. Charles N. Goodenow, whose father began work as a brick mason in Detroit forty-five years ago, has been in business for himself fifteen years and is senior member of the firm of Goodenow & Ginn, well known mason contractors.

The birthplace of Mr. Goodenow was on Indian avenue, now known as Hubbard avenue, in Detroit, where he first saw the light of day on August 22, 1872. His parents were Charles Marcus and Catherine (McClaren) Goodenow. The Goodenow family is of French origin, was founded in America by Josiah Goodenow, great-grandfather of Charles N., and this progenitor came from France as a soldier and a follower of General Lafayette, and helped to win independence for the American colonies during the war of the Revolution. After the successful determination of the war, he settled in Vermont, moved from that state to New York state, and lived out his life there. After coming to this country he married a Miss Fuller. Their son, Josephus, the grandfather, was born in Vermont in 1814, and when a young man moved to County Lincoln, Ontario, and for many years was a manufacturer of brick at St. Catherines in that county, and died there. He married Matilda Havens, who was born in County Lincoln, Ontario, but belonged to the old Havens family of Connecticut, for whom the city of New Haven was named. Her father was a United Empire Loyalist, and at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, finding himself not in sympathy with the revolting colonists, he moved to County Lincoln in Ontario. The son of Josephus and Matilda was Charles Marcus, who was born at St. Catherines, Ontario, March 28, 1844, came to Detroit in 1869, bringing with him skill and experience as a brick mason, and after following his trade about ten years engaged in contracting, a business which he has

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John D Raab

continued ever since, though now not so active as formerly. This veteran mason makes a specialty of fire-brick work, and is regarded not only as one of the oldest but as one of the most expert contractors in the city. His wife, Catherine McClaren, was born in St. Catherines, Ontario daughter of Robert McClaren, and they have five surviving children.

Charles N. Goodenow has worked out practically his entire career in the city of Detroit. The public schools of the city, private schools and night school, furnished him his education, and early in his youth he served his apprenticeship in the mason's trade and worked as a journeyman until 1898. That was the year that marked the beginning of his contracting business, when he and Thomas R. Ginn established the firm of Goodenow & Ginn. This has been one of the very successful combinations in the building trade, and they have erected many fine residences, factories and churches. Among the choice examples of their work may be mentioned the fine Thomas residence on Cass and Merriek avenues; the Hugh Wallace residence in Virginia Park and North Woodward avenue; the home of Charles Munz on Chicago boulevard; and they also built the Church of the Messiah, besides many stores and factories. Mr. Goodenow is one of the prominent members of the Detroit Builders & Traders Exchange, of which for two years he was a director. He is also a leader in the Master Masons Association, of which he is president for the year 1914. Fraternaly Mr. Goodenow affiliates with Eastern Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with Zion Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Peninsula Chapter, R. A. M., and the Damascus Commandery of the Knights Templar.

On December 31, 1903, Mr. Goodenow married Margaret McLarty, who was born at Ripley, Ontario. They have the following children: Marjorie Jeannette, Charles Frederick, Margaret Christiana, Bruce Angus. Mr. and Mrs. Goodenow are both members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN D. RAAB. One of the industries which have given distinctive character to Grand Rapids as an industrial city is the John D. Raab Chair Company, established in 1905, with Mr. Raab as president and general manager. The output of the factory is high-grade chairs, and with its present equipment the company has one of the best plants of its kind in the country.

John D. Raab has had a career of exceptionally varied and interesting experience and successful accomplishment. Born in Alexandria, Virginia, May 13, 1867, he was two years old when his mother died, his father moved to Washington, D. C., two years later, and died leaving the son an orphan at the age of fifteen. A few months after his father's death he ran away from his step-mother's home, became a newsboy, had an ambition to rise in the world and attended night school, and at the age of eighteen began the study of architecture under W. Bruce Gray of Washington. As he had no money, and as he had agreed to work for the first year in the architect's office without pay, the problem of living was a difficult one to solve, but in a short time he had contrived the means. Instead of eating lunch at noon he studied and mastered the art of shorthand, and during his first year of architecture became private secretary to Congressman J. D. Taylor of Ohio, giving his services to the congressman during the early mornings and late evenings, while the remaining hours of the day were applied to his architectural employment.

Later Mr. Raab entered the service of Burnham & Root, the Chicago architects whose fame rests on achievements of national and almost international scope, they being the architects of the Columbian Exposition grounds and buildings at Chicago in the early nineties. In 1895 Mr. Raab transferred his attention to the field of furniture designing, and in

that line had soon acquired a reputation. For a number of years he was employed by as many as fourteen or fifteen of the best known factories throughout the country in furnishing designs, his services being distributed among the different companies at the same time.

In September, 1905, he organized the John D. Raab Chair Company of Grand Rapids with a capitalization of \$20,000. Since then the capital has been increased to \$125,000, all paid in, and the new factory now in course of construction and to be completed by October, 1914, with the finest equipment for the special line of manufacture conducted, will give a plant costing in total about \$165,000.

Mr. Raab was married in Chicago April 13, 1892, to Grace Lee Walrath.

WILLIAM HUGHES. In the age that we have passed in our swift progress and ever-changing ideas, it was the accepted rule that naught but the men of deep years were entitled to hold the positions of honor, whether in the fields of trade and commerce, in the learned professions, or in the ever-changing arena of politics and public life. He who showed not the gray or hoary head could qualify in no way to be a leader of his fellows. Years were a badge of honor then—and are still; but today they are not necessary as an adjunct to ability. Youth must be served in these days of the Twentieth Century, and while we still find the men of years holding positions of trust and responsibility, we are given daily examples of the men who have reached high place when still young men as young men were qualified in former years.

Still in the full power of his youth, with faculties but sharpened by a broad experience in this and other countries, William Hughes is one of the forceful figures in the Detroit business field. His advent occurred in 1902, and since that time he has steadily brought himself to the forefront, not alone in the line of contracting in plumbing and heating, but as a sterling, public-spirited citizen. It is to men of this kind that the city must look for its future prosperity, its future progress, and its ultimate greatness. It is theirs to do and to accomplish; to build, and to build well.

William Hughes is forty-four years of age, having been born July 18, 1870, a native of Lancastershire, England, and a son of William and Jane (Bowers) Hughes. His parents were both born there, where the father was engaged in a manufacturing business until his death in 1894, the mother surviving until 1910. Mr. Hughes was given his education in the public schools of his native place, early adopted the trade of plumbing, and followed his chosen vocation at Lancastershire and in the city of London. Subsequently, he was employed for thirteen years by a Liverpool firm, by which he was sent to various points to do special work, and in 1897 came to the United States, locating first in Boston. After about one and one-half years he went to Toronto, Canada, and in 1899 came to Detroit, which city he has continued to make his home. He embarked in business on his own account in 1902, as a member of the firm of Roach & Hughes, a partnership which continued for some two and one-half years, when the association was dissolved, and Mr. Hughes has been in business since then under his own name. His first location was on the corner of Third and Merrick avenues, but in 1910 came to his present place, No. 245 Merrick avenue, here having one of the finest appointed offices in the city. He does sanitary plumbing and heating work and has had a large trade in school contracts, as well as in equipping business houses. He is an active member of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, on which he has served as a member of several important committees, and is prominent as a member of the Master

Plumbers Association, being president in 1910 and 1911, and now a member of several committees.

Mr. Hughes was married to Mary Ellen Arnold, who was born in Lancastershire, England, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Schimmin) Arnold, natives of England, where the wedding took place. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are members of the Episcopal church.

HENRY FEIGE. ERNEST FEIGE. For many years the manufacture of furniture has been one of the most valuable industries of the state of Michigan. The northeastern section of the state has long been prominent in this particular, and Saginaw is one of the largest furniture making centers in America. The location of the city, and the standing of its product as a furniture center are largely due to the enterprise of the Feige family, three generations of which have been successively identified with furniture manufacture in this city. There is no name deserving higher honors or a more distinctive place in Saginaw than that of Feige.

The pioneer of the family in America was Engelhardt Feige, who was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, learned the trade of cabinet maker in his native land, and about 1843 or 1844 came to the United States and spent a number of years in the city of New York. He followed his trade in New York City, and also in Palmyra, and later in Marion, Wayne county. There his enterprise as an independent maker of furniture first took formal shape, and eventually he employed from ten to fifteen workmen in his little factory. In 1854, having sold out his business in New York State, Engelhardt Feige moved out to Saginaw. Saginaw was at that time a very small city, and almost its sole activity was the lumber industry, being the center of several large mills, and a supply point for all the vast logging operations of the Saginaw Valley and throughout northeastern Michigan. On the corner of Water and Germania Streets, Engelhardt Feige built a factory for the manufacturing of furniture. That was probably the pioneer industry, certainly the first successful enterprise of its kind in Saginaw. In 1867 Engelhardt Feige turned over his business and factory to his four sons, and the remaining years of his life were spent on a farm in the Saginaw Valley near the city. He was a man of sterling character, and his fine industry and excellent traits of mind and heart were continued through the careers of his sons. His business grew to one of commanding importance. After some years as a manufacturer, he opened a furniture store in Saginaw, and later another in Bay City, which were the largest furniture stores of their time. In his mercantile operations he sold not only the goods of his own manufacture, but also did a large and successful wholesale and jobbing business. His son, George, took charge of the store in Saginaw, and Ernest remained in charge of the factory. Henry had charge of the Bay City store, and Charles and George were both assistants to Ernest. Engelhardt Feige at his death left an honored name and a reputation for substantial achievements such as his goods have always possessed during and subsequent to his lifetime. He did a great deal towards the upbuilding of Saginaw, along permanent lines of improvement, and was a man of splendid public spirit.

The four sons of Engelhardt Feige were Henry, Charles, deceased; Ernest; and George. They all learned the business of their father in every detail and the splendid success of the Feige family enterprise has been largely due to the untiring and unselfish assistance afforded by these sons to their father in the early days. Of the sons, Charles Feige, the second, died a number of years ago on his way home from California; George, the youngest is now a prosperous merchant at Seattle, Washington.

Henry Feige, the oldest of the sons, was born in 1836, in Hesse Cassel, Germany, was about six years old when the family came to America, acquired his early education in the schools of New York city and in Palmyra and in Marion in the same state, and was ready to enter upon his active business career when the family came to Saginaw, in 1854. Here he acquired a training for business, and previous to leaving New York State had learned the trade of upholsterer. Years of his early manhood were spent in his father's factory, and he continued to contribute his skill and ability to the success of the enterprise until the summer of 1861. On the seventeenth of July of that year he enlisted in Company F of the First Michigan Infantry. His activity as a soldier continued until his honorable discharge on June 30, 1863. He had participated in all the campaigns and movements of the First Regiment, and in the second battle of Bull Run his arm was shattered by a ball, and was never a sound member throughout the rest of his life. Henry Feige died in Saginaw, September 1, 1909, at the age of seventy-three years. He had been a Republican all his active career, was commander of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a man of energy and high character, not only in his immediate relations, but in the general civic affairs of his community. His widow now lives at Ann Arbor, where her daughter, Laura, is a student in the University.

Henry Feige married Christine Sherer, who was born in Saginaw. To their marriage were born six children: Clara, wife of Maynard H. Miner, a farmer at Bridgeport, Michigan; Henry Feige, Jr.; George F., deceased; Olga, deceased; Meta L., wife of Ben H. Hellman, of St. Louis, Missouri; and Laura M., a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

The four Feige brothers continued the manufacturing and retail business established by their father, but many changes and developments were made after he turned over the details of the factory to these sons. The original factory was moved to the corner of Hoyt and Genesee Streets, where a modern and larger plant was constructed, and where from thirty to thirty-five expert workmen were constantly employed. With the increase of business, another change of location became necessary, and the Hoyt Street factory was moved further away from the congested district to Holland Avenue. There it remained until the building was burned to the ground. Prior to that, however, in 1870, the partnership of the brothers was dissolved. Henry and George took as their interest the retail store, while Ernest and Charles took the factory. After the fire, Ernest Feige organized a stock company in 1886, became the controlling and active head, and began the manufacture of desks, and cabinet files.

Henry Feige, Sr., continued in the retail furniture business up to January, 1909, when owing to his failing health he sold out his business to his son, Henry, Jr. This establishment is now the oldest retail furniture establishment in the state of Michigan, and at the same time one of the very largest in its business and facilities. The store, in a three-story block, is located at 113-121 South Baum Street, and nearly twenty-two thousand feet of floor space are devoted to the extensive stocks exhibited and sold there.

Henry Feige, Jr., who is in the third generation, a grandson of Inglehardt Feige, who founded the business, and a son of the late Henry Feige, Sr., was born in Bay City, Michigan, April 7, 1880. His education was given in the public schools of Saginaw, and at the age of fifteen he entered the employ of his father. Thus from father to son the energy and skill of the Feige family have been passed on, and Henry Feige, Jr., is himself a vigorous and alert young business man, and thoroughly alive to

the requirements of a modern business in the furniture line. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, and a member of the Knight of Pythias, a member of the Germania Society, and in politics is Republican. In October, 1906, Henry Feige, Jr., married Miss Anna M. Ireon, a native of Saginaw, and a daughter of Michael Ireon. They are the parents of one child, Margaret. Mr. Feige and wife and daughter find their principal recreation in motoring.

Ernest Feige, the third son of Engelhardt Feige, was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, November 3, 1842, was an infant when the family came to America. Educated in the public schools he then like his other brothers, entered the factory of his father, and acquired not only a technical but a business knowledge of the entire industry. After the burning of the Holland Street factory he organized in 1886, the Feige Desk & Cabinet Manufacturing Company. It is now one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state, and Mr. Feige is still active head and it is as a result of his tireless energy that the business has been built up to its present large scale. Few business men travel so constantly in the interests of their enterprise as Mr. Feige. He has made twenty-three consecutive trips over the world, and each year visits his branch houses and personal representatives in England, Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Italy, the north African States and principalities, Egypt, Asiatic Turkey, and the Balkan States. Three months of every year are thus spent abroad, another three months are spent in Central America, and in the South American countries of Brazil, Argentine Republic, Chili, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the West Indies. His wife usually joins him on one or more of these excursions.

Ernest Feige deserves credit for the introduction of one very important method and improvement in the distribution of furniture to the trade, and that is what is known as the "knock down" method of boxing and shipping his goods. All his desks and cabinets are shipped closely packed, and it requires only a little time and no skill on the part of the purchaser to put the goods together. The saving in freight expenses is a very big factor, and has been one of the improvements which have made the Feige business so steadily prosperous. Mr. Feige found it a very hard task to change the set and old way of shipping, and yet at the present time probably a majority of the furniture factories over the country ship their product in just that way. His export trade has doubled several times since its beginning. The Feige plant for the manufacture of desks and cabinets covers four acres of ground, and steady employment is furnished to more than seventy hands. Mr. Feige has always made it a rule to give personal charge and direction to his business, especially the export business, and it can be stated that no man in the state has traveled the world so often in behalf of his goods. He possesses a splendid training acquired from his father in all lines of the business, has a genial personal character, and is known in manufacturing circles through the state, and in many of the important cities, both in America and abroad.

Mr. Feige is an Independent in politics, has passed all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and belongs to the Lutheran church. In 1868 he married Miss Amelia Feige. Their three children are Mamie, wife of Louis A. Goecker of Saginaw; Lena and Gussie, who reside with their parents in Saginaw.

JAMES PARKHILL. The rapid growth of the automobile interests of the country in recent years has created an industry which has given a wide field of opportunity and enterprise to many of the young men of the present generation, who have special aptitude for mechanics and busi-

ness, and James Parkhill of Flint is one of those who have made most of his opportunities along these lines. Mr. Parkhill is a young Scotchman, has been identified with mechanical engineering in various parts of the world, and for the past seven years has had a garage and has done a flourishing business as an automobile salesman, in this part of the state. He has won a reputation for efficiency and service that has brought him considerable prominence in the city.

James Parkhill was born at Neilston, Scotland, October 12, 1879, the youngest of the family of John and Mary (Raney) Parkhill. The parents were both natives of Scotland, and the father is still living there at the age of seventy-six years, being a retired contractor and builder. The mother died in 1897, when about sixty years of age. There were six children, the others being named as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Colquhoun, who lives in Scotland; Thomas Parkhill, now deceased; Mrs. Mary Harvey, in Scotland; John Parkhill, who died while serving with an English company in the South African war; Helen Parkhill, deceased.

The schools of Scotland gave James Parkhill his early education, and subsequently he took a law course in that country for a year and a half. However, he early found that his inclinations and talents were in a different direction, and left school before graduating, and took up marine engineering. His work gave him duties on steamships in all parts of the world, and in that way he finally came to America, arriving at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and soon afterwards coming inland and locating in Flint in 1903. During the first two and a half years of his residence in Flint, Mr. Parkhill was employed with J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company, and then established what is known as the Flint Garage. Since then he has handled and sold nearly all the makes of automobiles, and now has the exclusive agency for the Cheverlet machine, one of the best automobiles made at Flint. His record of sales has averaged about twenty cars each year. At his establishment at 721 South Saginaw Street, Mr. Parkhill handles all kinds of automobile accessories. He is also president of the Flint Vulcanizing Company.

In politics, since getting his American citizenship, Mr. Parkhill has been independent. He has membership in the Flint Country Club, and is one of the popular young business men of the city. He is unmarried.

WILLIAM S. CONNERY, M. D. In practice at Saginaw since 1889, Dr. Connery is regarded as one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of that city, and stands high both in the profession and in the ranks of general citizenship.

William S. Connery was born in Packingham, Ontario, Canada, June 16, 1868, the oldest in a family of seven children, five of whom are now deceased, born to James and Christina (Sullivan) Connery. Both parents came from Canada to Michigan in 1871, settling in Saginaw, where his father spent a long and active career as a hotel man, and is now living retired at the age of sixty-nine. The mother died in Saginaw in 1908.

The early life of Dr. Connery was spent in Saginaw, he being three years of age when the family located there. He is a graduate of the high school, having finished the studies at the age of eighteen. In the fall of 1886, he entered the University of Michigan, and pursued his studies in medicine until his graduation M. D. in 1889. Returning to Saginaw, he has since been actively identified with the private practice of his profession, and has built up a clientage which is probably second to none in the entire city. Dr. Connery was elected and served as coroner of Saginaw county, during 1906-1912, for six years. He is an active member of the State Medical Society and is president of the Saginaw

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County Medical Society. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Shrine, and also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Dr. Connery has long been identified with the United States Naval Reserves, and during the Spanish-American war served in the capacity of coxswain, and went to Cuba and Porto Rico and took part in the land engagement at San Juan, and after the war received his honorable discharge at Detroit. He is now a staff officer in the Naval Reserves.

Dr. Connery was married at Saginaw in 1902 to Miss Charlotte Hudson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hudson of Saginaw. To the marriage of the doctor and wife have been born two children, Saginaw being the birthplace of both, as follows: Elizabeth, born in 1903; and William Hudson Connery, born in 1910.

JUDGE WILLIAM GAFFNEY. As judge of the police court of Bay City, an office which he has held since 1910, William Gaffney performs an important public service in his community. For many years he was a farmer and stock raiser, and came from the farm to Bay City and took up the study of law, and was in successful practice until his election to the bench of the city court. He has faithfully performed his duties according to the law and also according to the high moral and humane requirements of modern justice. He does not represent the stern justice that inflicts penalties without discretion or discrimination, but rather believes and acts so that, with due respect to the welfare of society, the individual wrong-doer may be set on the road to reformation. He has shown great sympathy for the unfortunate and also for the drinking class, many of which come before him daily, and his courtroom has been more of a moral tribunal than a chamber of punishment, and he is frequently heard lecturing and admonishing those who come before him, advising them of the evil effects of the drink habit and of the great loss of money, time and self-respect. He has come to be regarded as a minister of reform and truth as well as of the law.

William Gaffney was born May 29, 1845, in Ireland, and came to Bay county, Michigan, in 1856 with his parents, William and Mary Gaffney. He was next to the youngest in a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. His father was a farmer, and died in Bay county about 1867, while the mother passed away in 1887.

The early education of Judge Gaffney was obtained in the public schools, and he completed the high school at Flint. Returning to the country he engaged in farming, improved a tract of land from the brush and virgin soil into a highly productive farm, and for a number of years had quite a reputation in that vicinity as a grower and breeder of short-horn pedigreed cattle. While a prosperous farmer he has again and again tried to serve his community in a public capacity. For twelve years he was supervisor of Monitor township, and was superintendent of schools and school inspector for many years there. He was elected county clerk in the fall of 1882 and re-elected for four consecutive terms. While in that capacity he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He followed the practice of law actively for several years. In 1910 he was elected to fill a vacancy as police judge and in the spring of 1911 was elected for the regular term in that office. His election was a high tribute to his ability and personal popularity, since he went into office as a Democrat in a community which is normally Republican by a majority of about fifteen hundred votes. Judge Gaffney has been a Democrat since casting his first ballot, and has been one of the leaders of the party in Bay county.

Judge Gaffney affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, the Royal League, the Maccabees, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and is a member of the Catholic church. He was married in September, 1879, at Bay City, to Miss Catherine Conroy, a daughter of John Conroy, who is remembered as a former hotel man of Bay City. The judge and wife have five sons and two daughters: Hubert J., who is a practicing lawyer and a member of the firm of Coumans & Gaffney of Bay City; William D., who died in January, 1912; Theobald, engaged in contracting in Bay City; Edwin J., a student in the St. Louis University of St. Louis; Thomas Francis, a stenographer in the Bay City office of the Detroit & Mackinaw Railroad; Miss Florence, at home; and Loretto, in school.

ALBERT E. SLEEPER. A man of fine initiative and constructive ability, Hon. Albert Edson Sleeper has wielded potent and benignant influence in the development of northern Michigan, and he is known and honored as one of the broad-minded, liberal and public-spirited citizens of the state. His activities have ramified in various directions and along business lines have been specially prolific in good results, the while he has made his influence most valuable in connection with public and general civic affairs. He is one of the leading citizens of Bad Axe, the judicial center of Huron county, and his capitalistic interests touch many other Michigan counties. He has been specially successful as a banker, is now a member of the directorate of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and he has served with marked effectiveness as a member of the state senate. His name has been prominently mentioned in connection with nomination for governor of Michigan and for representative in Congress, but in these connections it has been consistently stated that he himself has "maintained a very eloquent silence," implying that his political ambition is not of the overweening type, though he has a host of friends throughout Michigan and they would gladly give an impetus to his political advancement. Vital, progressive, generous and kindly, Mr. Sleeper well merits the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him, and he merits recognition in this history as one of the essentially representative men of Michigan.

Albert Edson Sleeper is a scion of the staunchest of New England colonial stock and claims the old Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity. He was born at Bradford, Orange county, Vermont, on the 31st of December, 1862, and thus became a right welcome New Year's guest in the home of his parents, Joseph Edson and Hannah (Merrill) Sleeper, both of whom were likewise born in Vermont, where they continued to maintain their home until their death. In his native town, Albert E. Sleeper was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools, including the curriculum of the high school, and there also he gained his initial experience in connection with the practical affairs of life.

In 1885, as a young man of twenty-two years, Mr. Sleeper came to Michigan and located at Lexington, Sanilac county, where his uncle, Samuel C. Tewksbury, was a prominent and influential citizen at the time. Mr. Tewksbury was one of the honored pioneers of that county and was prominently identified with lumbering, banking and merchandising. Mr. Sleeper continued in the employ of his uncle for a period of virtually ten years, and in the meanwhile his services had been so varied and of such responsibility that he gained a wide and valuable experience. In 1894 Mr. Sleeper showed his self-reliance and good judgment by investing his limited capital, saved from his earnings during the decade mentioned, in the organization of a bank at Marlette, Sanilac

county, and soon afterward he organized a similar institution elsewhere. He became the executive head of these two institutions, which were established as private banks, and thus he initiated what has been a remarkably successful career as a banker and financier. He has today the controlling interest in a series of twenty-five different banks in Michigan, and in this connection it should be noted that he is president of each of the following substantial and well ordered institutions: First National Bank of Yale, St. Clair county; First National Bank of Crosswell, Sanilac county; and the State Savings Bank of Bad Axe, Huron county, in which last named and thriving little city he maintains his home. The administrative ability of Mr. Sleeper has found exemplification also along other normal lines of enterprise, and his co-operation in an undertaking has been the assured presage of success. He was the organizer of the wholesale grocery business of Sleeper, Clark & McCaren, of Bad Axe, and is president of this prosperous corporation at the present time. He has identified himself with other important commercial enterprises in his home town and elsewhere, and may well be designated as one of the aggressive and valued captains of industry in the state of his adoption. He is a stockholder of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and a recent newspaper article gives the following statements concerning the adjustments hoped for within the year 1914: "A new direction was given to Pere Marquette Railroad affairs this week by the appointment of a new board of directors, composed of Michigan business men, of whom Hon. Albert E. Sleeper, of Bad Axe, is one. The new directors are all of large influence in Michigan business and financial affairs, and it is expected that through their efforts and influence the business affairs of the road may be put on a better basis. The new directors are George H. Russel and S. L. Merriam, of Detroit; William L. Clements, of Bay City; James B. Peter, of Saginaw; William R. Roach, of Hart; B. F. Davis, of Lansing; and Albert E. Sleeper, of Bad Axe. It is claimed that the Morgan interests have so much money invested in the road that they will not permit it to be sold under the mortgages and returned to its constituent parts and owners. It is understood that money will be forthcoming to re-equip the lines, that unprofitable connections will be cut off, and that a more business-like administration will be inaugurated generally."

In the midst of the cares and exactions of a signally active and successful business career Mr. Sleeper has found time to give much thought and energy to public affairs, in which his influence has ever been actuated by the highest principles of loyalty and honor. He has been a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and in its Michigan camp has been an influential figure. From 1909 to 1914 he represented the Twentieth district in the state senate, and he was also state treasurer. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and are zealous and liberal in the support of the various activities of their home parish. Mr. Sleeper has realized the responsibilities that success involves and his inherent generosity has prompted him to innumerable acts of unostentatious charity and benevolence, so that he has an inviolable hold upon the confidence and affection of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. Special tribute is due him for the kindly assistance he has given in the rearing and educating of children to whom proper advantages were otherwise denied. He is genial and democratic in bearing, places true estimates upon men, and claims as

his friends persons in all walks of life, from the poor to those of great prominence and influence.

Mr. Sleeper married Miss Mary Moore, who was born and reared in Sanilac county, this state, and who is a daughter of Charles and Sophia (Hodges) Moore, natives of Vermont, whence they came to Michigan in an early day, to become prominent and honored pioneers of Sanilac county. Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper have one son, Stevens Clark Sleeper, who is now a student in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, a suburb of the city of Chicago.

PAUL J. ULLRICH. The Mount Clemens business community has known and honored the name Ullrich for more than forty years. It is chiefly conspicuous in connection with the business of banking, and Paul J. Ullrich has been cashier of the Ullrich Savings Bank since its incorporation in 1893.

Paul J. Ullrich was born at Mount Clemens, February 6, 1871, a son of Paul and Matilda E. (Miller) Ullrich. His father, who was born in Hesse Cassel, in 1845, came to America in 1860, when fifteen years old, located at Mount Clemens, began his career as a cattle drover, worked for four years in the employ of a Detroit business man, and in 1870 engaged in the dry goods business in Mount Clemens. His enterprise was successful and grew in proportion from year to year. In 1881 he sold out and founded a private bank, under the firm name of Ullrich & Crocker. In 1893 the Ullrich Savings Bank was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan, and Mr. Ullrich became its president and his son, Paul J., its cashier. The senior Mr. Ullrich continued as president of the institution until his death in 1897. He was also the first president of the Mount Clemens Water Board, and a man who took much part in local affairs and was always known for his public-spirited attitude on public questions. The mother was born in Michigan, in 1847, and died at Mount Clemens in 1901. Of their five children three are deceased.

Paul J. Ullrich, the eldest of the children, received his early education in the schools of Mount Clemens, finishing in 1888, and then entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1892. Almost immediately his active business career began as cashier of his father's institution, and he has since practically managed that bank and has made it a large and flourishing institution. Mr. Ullrich is also treasurer of the Mount Clemens Bath Company and of the Medea Hotel and Bath House.

While successful in business, he has not neglected public responsibilities, and during 1909 and 1910, two terms, was mayor of Mount Clemens, and for the past twelve years has been a member of the Mount Clemens school board and is now its president. Mr. Ullrich is thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and belongs to Moslem Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a charter member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. For two terms he was president of the board of trustees of the German Evangelical church, in which he has taken much interest. Politically he is independent.

Mr. Ullrich has been twice married. On June 27, 1899, he married Miss Emma Gundert, who died June 23, 1900. Her father, Rev. Herman Gundert, was a well known minister of the German Evangelical church. On September 9, 1903, at Mount Clemens, Mr. Ullrich married Miss Laura C. Kuhn, a daughter of John Kuhn, a well known Mount Clemens business man and a dry goods merchant. Mr. Ullrich has one child by his first wife, Paul Herman Ullrich, born May 30, 1900, and attending

the public schools. The five children of his second union are: Marcus Franz, born in 1904 and in school; Elizabeth Ann Marie, born in 1906 and in school; Mathilda Catherine, born in 1907, and suffered accidental death in January, 1913; Pauline Joan, born in 1908; and John Kuhn, born in March, 1911. Mr. Ullrich and family reside in one of the finest homes in Mount Clemens.

EDWARD F. LOWERY. A resident of Jackson since 1870, Edward F. Lowery, who was then twelve years of age, continued to attend school for about three years, but left his studies at the age of fifteen and began earning a living as clerk in a grocery store. He was not an ordinary clerk, as is shown by the fact that he had ambitions far beyond the range of the average employe of that class, and possessed the practical energy to realize his ideals. Leaving the store at the age of eighteen, in 1876, he went to Davenport, Iowa, and completed a thorough course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. His previous training and his studies at that school qualified really the basis of his subsequent business progress. For a number of years Mr. Lowery has been regarded as one of the most successful of Jackson's business men, and a citizen who has received many important public honors.

Edward F. Lowery was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 24, 1858. When he was three years of age he lost his father, Patrick Lowery, who was born in County Clare, Ireland. The maiden name of the mother was Helen Marie Garvey, who was born in New York State. For several years after completing his course in business college, Mr. Lowery used his training in the service of the Lake Shore Railroad at Jackson, beginning in the office there as bill clerk, being advanced to cashier, then chief clerk and finally auditor. It was in recognition of his thorough qualification as an accountant as well as his general personal popularity that resulted in his next promotion, which came in 1887 with his election as city treasurer on the Democratic ticket. He was subsequently twice re-elected, and served three terms or six years. Up to that time the city treasurers had been worthy men, honest and capable in their several lines, but without special fitness for the detailed organization of a city treasurer's office. It fell to Mr. Lowery to revolutionize the business of the city treasury. Whereas accounts and books and general management had been previously somewhat loosely conducted, he systematized everything and introduced economies and conveniences which have ever since been continued in the office. Thus he rendered the community a highly important service, and retired from office in 1893 with a record which will always do him honor. During 1892-93, Mr. Lowery had been chairman of the Jackson County Democratic Committee. At the beginning of Grover Cleveland's second administration in 1893, the president tendered him the important post of chief of the National Banking Department at Washington. This was an honor not easily declined, and Mr. Lowery was put to great personal sacrifice in declining a position which would probably have placed him in line for much higher promotion. It was his loyalty to a friend that caused him to decline, since his appointment might endanger the latter's chances of becoming postmaster at Jackson. His friend was given the postoffice, while he himself, remained in private life.

For several years after that he was engaged as an operator in the coal mining fields of West Virginia. In 1905, he took an active part in the organization of the Reinforced Concrete Pipe Company at Jackson, and was president of that important local industry for several years, until

the business was sold to the Concrete Products Company of America, which has its principal offices in Chicago.

Mr. Lowery is one of the leading Democrats in the state of Michigan, but in spite of this, he was, in 1911, appointed by President Taft, a delegate from the state of the Pan-American Commercial Congress, at Washington. He has membership in the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, and his church is St. Mary's Catholic. On January 9, 1879, before he was twenty-one years of age, he married Miss Ann Welch of Jackson, and theirs has been a most happy union. They are the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, as follows: Thomas A. Lowery, Miss Florence C. Lowery; Helen M., now Mrs. H. B. Gillette; George A. Lowery; Edmund F. Lowery; and Miss Louise Anna Lowery.

Thomas A. Lowery, the oldest son, who, at the present time, is industrial and financial manager of the Chicago *Tribune*, is a graduate of Notre Dame University, where he completed a classical course, and is also a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan. The daughter, Miss Florence, is a graduate of St. Mary's Academy at South Bend, Indiana.

HOWARD ROSSO. One of the most capable and successful of the automobile men of Mount Clemens is Howard Rosso, who conducts a modern and complete garage in that city and handles the sale and distribution of the Studebaker and Chalmers cars in that section of the state. He has proved himself the man for the business in which he is now occupied, and his popularity and prominence in automobile and general business circles are steadily increasing.

Howard Rosso was born at Mount Clemens, June 11, 1884, and is still a very young man, practically at the beginning of his career. His parents, John and Louise (Dahm) Rosso, were both born in Macomb county, and his father, now fifty-five years of age, has for a number of years been a successful hardware merchant in this city. The mother, who was educated and married in Macomb county, died at Mount Clemens, March 1, 1909, aged forty-nine. There were four children, Howard being the second, and the others are: William Rosso, of Detroit; George, of Mount Clemens; and Mrs. Evelyn Harding, who lives in Berkeley, California.

The public schools of Macomb county furnished Howard Rosso his early training, and when a boy in years he started out to make his own way and establish himself in a vocation which would prove a permanent and profitable occupation. His inclinations led him into electrical lines, and he is an expert electrician. He was in that business exclusively for eleven years and was naturally led to take up the automobile business as a branch of his older concern. In 1908 he established his repair and garage shop, and has developed one of the best garages in Mount Clemens, affording the most efficient service to all users of motor cars. He has succeeded in distributing a large number of Studebaker and Chalmers cars, and still conducts a business for electrical repair and installation work. He has charge of the fire alarm system of Mount Clemens. Mr. Rosso is also interested in the Central Garage of Mount Clemens. In politics he is independent, and is unmarried. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the state, and is one of the rising business men of his community.

HERMAN SPERLICH. One of the old and honored citizens of Mount Clemens, now living in quiet retirement after a long and honorable career

as a business man, is Herman Sperlich. He is an excellent example of the class of business men who have come to this country for foreign lands without means or friends and have risen to places of prominence in commercial life, through strong determination and making the most of their opportunities. Mr. Sperlich was born in Silesia, Austria, in 1848, and as a lad was apprenticed to learn the meat business. When he had completed his training he traveled throughout the kingdom as a journeyman, but decided finally that there was a better field for his abilities in the United States, and accordingly, when still a young man, made his way to this country. Landing at New York, he traveled thence to Chicago, and soon made a place for himself in his chosen calling. The great fire of 1871, however, which completely devastated the great Illinois metropolis, caused him to seek another location, and, having heard favorable reports of Mount Clemens, came to this city. Mr. Sperlich has never had reason to regret his choice of localities, for in this city he has gained a competence and a position among the substantial business men of the community. Commencing in a modest way in the meat business, through honorable dealing and energetic effort, he built up a prosperous establishment, and continued to conduct it for some thirty-seven years, retiring from business in 1908. Since that time he has been living quietly, enjoying the fruits of his long years of labor, and enjoying the amusements which the former years of activity would not allow. He is a member of the Arbeiters and the Knights of the Maccabees, and is well and favorably known throughout the city.

Before her marriage Mrs. Sperlich was Miss Fredericka Behnke, a daughter of prominent and highly respected people of Mount Clemens, where they have resided for upwards of sixty years. They were born in Germany and came to the United States in 1850, and to Mount Clemens in 1853. Mr. Behnke was for many years foreman in the stove factory conducted by Mr. Snook, and is still living at the age of eighty-five years, and in November, 1913, celebrated his fifty-seventh wedding anniversary with Mrs. Behnke, who is eighty-three years of age. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sperlich: Paul, who is engaged in the meat business in Mount Clemens, as his father's successor; Mrs. O. E. Walser, a resident of this city; Elsie and Bregetta, who are living at home with their parents; and William Carl.

William Carl Sperlich was born October 26, 1882, in Mount Clemens, the second in order of birth of his parents' children. He received good educational advantages, attending the graded and high schools of Mount Clemens, as well as a business college here, and then received his introduction to business life in the employ of Robert Posner, a leading undertaker. He remained in Mr. Posner's employ for nine years, and in October, 1913, in partnership with Mr. Stark, embarked in the business, now having a completely equipped establishment for the proper care of the dead. Mr. Sperlich is conversant with the latest and most highly approved methods, and is fitted by nature for the calling which he follows, being sympathetic, courteous and possessed of tact. He has made numerous friends in business circles, as well as in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which orders he is a member. A Republican in his political views, in January, 1913, he was elected coroner of Macomb county, in which office he is doing much to improve conditions in this locality. With his parents and wife he attends the Evangelical church, in which his father has been a trustee for many years.

On October 26, 1910, Mr. Sperlich was married to Miss Grace Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart. They have no children.

HORACE Z. WARD. Now and for the past twenty years general agent at Grand Rapids for the Michigan Mutual Insurance Company, Horace Z. Ward is on the strength of his record and in the estimation of his associates one of the most capable insurance men of Michigan. His career has been won by hard work and concentrated effort carried on through youth and manhood, from a boyhood in which he had hard work to gain an education, and every successive period of his career has found him better equipped and with greater ability for service and achievement both to himself and to his community and state.

Horace Z. Ward was born in Kent county ten miles from Grand Rapids, June 15, 1866. His parents were Hugh Henry and Laura E. (Frost) Ward. The father was born on the same farm in Kent county, August 19, 1840, and died July 19, 1898. The founder of the family in western Michigan was grandfather Horace Van Rennselaer Ward, who was born near Syracuse, New York, came to Michigan in 1837, and was one of the hardy pioneers in Western Michigan, building his home in the midst of the woods when the country was raw and uncivilized and Indians so numerous and so familiar with the white settlers that they often came and camped all night on the floor of Grandfather Ward's rude and humble cabin. The Wards are of Irish and Scotch ancestry. The maternal grandfather Frost was born in Vermont, and was likewise an early day settler in Ionia county, Michigan, spending the remaining years of his career on a farm. The late Hugh Henry Ward, at the age of eleven years was left as the responsible member of a family comprising his mother and four sisters, and with this heavy burden upon him he met his obligations bravely, and not only provided for those then dependent upon him, but subsequently established a home and did well by his own children. He left at his death an estate comprising three hundred and twenty acres of fine farm lands, besides two pieces of property in the city of Grand Rapids. He was an active Republican, a member of the Masonic order, and his wife is a member of the Methodist church. In 1865, Hugh H. Ward was married in Ionia county to Laura E. Frost, who was born in Keene township of that county, November 23, 1846, and is still living. To their marriage were born three children, two of whom are living, the daughter being Alma E., the wife of William Stonebreaker, who lives on the old homestead at Ada, in Kent county.

Horace Z. Ward developed a good constitution and a brave outlook on life by an early environment in the country, and acquired his early education by attending district school No. 4 and the Ada high school. It was his ambition to get a college education to win a career in the law, but his money did not hold out to enable him to accomplish that design, and his energies have been chiefly taken up with business although he is accomplished in the law and its study is still his hobby. In June, 1890, Mr. Ward was graduated with the degree bachelor of science from the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and as an evidence of what he accomplished while in college it should be stated that he was his class commencement orator. It was through money earned by his own hard work that he had educated himself thus far, and after leaving college he spent a year and a half in the study of law at Grand Rapids. It became necessary for him to resort to a more profitable line of business and he therefore engaged in the life insurance business, and represented the Penn Mutual for a year and a half, the Equitable Life for six months, and since then has written policies and extended the service of The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, Detroit, Michigan, twenty years of which he has been general agent for the territory in and about Grand Rapids. Mr. Ward is also managing the accident department of the Pacific Mutual Company, having the state agency in Michigan for that company.



H. J. Ward

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On June 6, 1902, Mr. Ward married Daisy DeLight Bristol of Ada, Michigan. Her father, James Bristol, was a druggist. To their marriage have been born two children: Maxine Virginia, born April 1, 1904; and Hugh Henry, born July 8, 1906. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Baptist church at Ada, and he has fraternal affiliations with Valley City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with Lodge No. 48, B. P. O. E. His part in Republican politics and as a public spirited citizen deserves special mention. He possesses exceptional ability as a speaker, is a close student of affairs, enjoys the trust and confidence of the community for his integrity in the handling of official responsibilities, and is being strongly talked of as the next mayor of Grand Rapids. While Mr. Ward lives in Grand Rapids and has business headquarters there, he also is proprietor of a coal and lumber business at Ada, and is the principal merchant of that town. He also has the only sawmill plant there, and is prominently known in all sections of Kent county and western Michigan. Much of his time is spent in travel, and few business men of the state enjoy a wider acquaintance.

HERMAN W. BEHNKE. The financiers who have left the impress of their ability on the financial history of Michigan have been, in the greater number of cases, men of affairs with little instruction in science. They have stepped from the counter or office to the counting-room, demonstrating their fitness to be leaders by soundness of judgment and skill in management. In this class is found Herman W. Behnke, cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank, vice-president of the Mount Clemens Brick and Tile Company, and a director of the Arethusa Bath Company, and a citizen who has materially contributed to the city's progress and advancement. Mr. Behnke has been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well, winning in a few years, through individual effort, a success that would satisfy many men after a lifetime of endeavor. He is a native son of Mount Clemens, where he has spent his entire career, and was born January 24, 1877, a son of Christian and Mary (Prokerier) Behnke. The parents, natives of Germany, left the Fatherland in 1867 and came to the United States, settling at once in Mount Clemens, where Christian Behnke was engaged in stave milling for years and won the reputation of an upright and honorable man of business. At this time he is living retired from the activities of life, having reached the age of seventy-seven years. The mother is seventy years old and still survives.

Herman W. Behnke was the fifth of the seven children of his parents, and his early education was secured in the public schools of Mount Clemens. Early evidencing a desire to enter business life, he was further prepared at the Detroit Business College, and when he had completed his course secured a position with the Mount Clemens Savings Bank. There he remained for a period of five years, during which time he was a constant student of banking methods, and when he left that institution to come to the Citizens Savings Bank he had a thorough working knowledge of the rules of finance. As time passed and he demonstrated his abilities, Mr. Behnke received repeated promotions and responsibilities were entrusted to him, and in 1907, at the time of the death of Mr. Davis, he was made cashier, a position which he has continued to fill with ability to the present. Mr. Behnke has developed and fostered a capacity for financial management, including those opposite qualities of boldness and caution, enterprise and prudence. He has given of his experience and executive ability to a number of other flourishing concerns, being a director of the Arethusa Bath Company, one of the largest in the city, and secretary and treasurer of the Mount Clemens Brick and

Tile Company. His social tendencies are shown by his membership in the Mount Clemens Club, the Knights of Pythias of this city, Elks Lodge No. 34, of Detroit, and the Masons, in the latter belonging to Deborah Consistory and the Shrine. He is fond of river sports and outdoor life, and his popularity is attested by a wide circle of warm friends. Political affairs have played no part in his life, and he generally votes independently, choosing the candidate whom he considers best fitted for the office, regardless of his party connection.

On June 18, 1902, Mr. Behnke was married at Mount Clemens to Miss Mina A. Roy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Roy, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter survives and is a resident of Ohio. One child has been born to this union: Frederick R., born in 1903, in Mount Clemens, and now attending the public schools of this city.

PERRY BARKER is not only the manager of the Jackson Branch of the E. A. Brooks & Company, manufacturing and wholesale confectioners of Grand Rapids, but he is the founder of the Jackson branch, and is one of its owners as well. He has been a resident of Grand Rapids since 1884, and his place in the ranks of the business men of the city has steadily moved up until he is now reckoned among the foremost. Mr. Barker is of New York birth, Genesee county being his native community, where he was born on June 24, 1869. His father was David T. Barker, a farmer who spent his entire life in Western New York.

David T. Barker was on the maternal side a descendant of Captain Sedgwick, a Revolutionary war celebrity, and captain of the first company of artillery to serve in that long war. A tablet dedicated to Captain Sedgwick occupies a place in Faneuil Hall in Boston. Mr. Barker married Puella L. Terry, a daughter of Dr. James Z. Terry, a physician and surgeon who served on the staff of General Winfield Scott in the Mexican war.

Perry Barker quitted public school attendance at the age of fourteen years, and after that such education as he gained was in night school in Grand Rapids. He came to Michigan in 1884 and located in Grand Rapids, his boyhood having been spent on a farm in New York state. From 1884 to 1889 he was employed as a clerk in various retail stores of the city and in the freight office of the Lake Shore Railroad. In 1889 he associated himself with the E. A. Brooks Company as shipping clerk, later becoming in turn bookkeeper, city salesman, traveling salesman, sales manager, and superintendent of the factory. In 1909 the firm decided to establish a branch in Jackson, and the work of bringing about an operating branch at this point fell to Mr. Barker, who has carried out the work with an efficiency that has brought the small branch of the first few months to a first-class wholesale establishment, that is a valuable adjunct to the business interests of the city.

Since coming to Jackson, Mr. Barker has, in addition to gaining a solid footing in the business world of the city, found time to interest himself in the musical and social activities of the community. He is a member of the Schubert Male Quartet, a capable and artistic group of talent that has for its purpose the providing of entertainment for banquets, concerts, weddings, etc. Mr. Barker is the first tenor singer in the group and is also the business manager of the quartet. Thus far the little organization has met with decided favor in Jackson, and bids fair to become one of the most popular clubs of its kind hereabouts.

Mr. Barker is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, and of the Jackson City Club. He is also member of the Michigan Centre

and the Meadow Heights Country Clubs, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Elks.

On May 20, 1891, Mr. Barker was married to Miss Sadie H. Brooks, a daughter of A. E. Brooks, head of A. E. Brooks & Company, with which Mr. Barker is associated. One son, Donald Barker, was born on July 12, 1895.

MARK W. STEVENS. A Michigan lawyer of thirty years standing, Mr. Stevens has not only enjoyed the prestige of the able lawyer, but has also lent his ability to public affairs in such relation that his name is well known over the state. In the Democratic party he has been a state leader for years, and has been a delegate to every national convention, since the first nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Another distinction which he possesses is one of great rarity, among Michigan citizens now in active life, this consisting in the fact that his birthplace was a log cabin. To have been born in a log cabin sixty years ago did not signify either poverty or lack of enterprise on the part of the family, since that was more or less a common condition in this part of the state at that time. Mark W. Stevens was born at Argentine, on a farm in Genesee county, April 1, 1850. His father, Bimsley Stevens, a native of New York State, was one of the interesting pioneers of Michigan, having come to this state in 1837. When he arrived at Detroit, after a journey from Buffalo, on a sail boat, his cash capital amounted to two dollars, and with that he ventured into the wilderness to win a fortune. From Detroit he came over the Grand River road to Lansing on foot. Very young at that time, he first stopped at the farm of Kingsley S. Bingham, the first governor of Michigan, and was employed on the governor's farm for four years. During that time he had no knowledge of the whereabouts of the rest of his family, three brothers having accompanied him from Buffalo to Michigan. Later he became one of the first settlers at Byron, in Shiawassee county, followed farming with substantial prosperity, and served as township clerk, as justice of the peace, and as county commissioner. His death occurred in 1886 at the age of sixty-four years. The maiden name of his wife was Mary J. Faulkner, who was born in New York, and her father, William Faulkner, was a Michigan settler during the early forties. She died in 1905 at the age of seventy-five. Of the five children, four were daughters, and all of them are now deceased.

Mark W. Stevens grew up in Genesee county, as a boy attended district school, and later the high school at Byron and Fenton. He studied for a time in the University of Michigan, but never graduated. His early life, up to the age of nineteen was spent on a farm, and after that he was successfully engaged as a teacher for a number of terms. His service in that capacity included four terms of district school, in Washtenaw county, and for two terms he was principal of the grade schools at Linden. All his leisure time while teaching was spent in reading law, and in 1883 after being admitted to the bar he opened an office at Flint, as junior member of the firm of Hicok & Stevens, his senior partner being John H. Hicok. While he continued to build up and extend his practice in the law, other public duties early took much of his time. In 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Indian agent for Michigan, and he held that office four years until it was abolished by federal statutes. During this service, as the last Indian agent of the state he closed several treaties with the tribes or remnants of tribes still in the state, and also had charge of ten schools for the Indians, industrial and day schools.

Mr. Stevens occupied as a lawyer, the same office in the Fenton Block from 1883 to 1905, having received his first lease in that office.

In 1891 Governor B. Winans appointed Mr. Stevens as secretary of the state board of managers, to the Chicago Exposition for the World's Fair. Throughout the year 1893, in which the Fair was held, Mr. Stevens was located in Chicago. On appointment from Governor Ferris, Mr. Stevens is now working with the board of commissioners appointed to consolidate, revise, and otherwise suggest changes in the laws of the state, especially with reference to procedure of the court and civil practice, and also relative to the general system of state taxation. Mr. Stevens in 1883 served as city recorder of Flint.

In politics he is a Democrat of the old-fashioned type, and upwards of forty years has been active in the party. He has stumped in every county in the state, and in neighboring states, has attended every national convention since 1884, and every state convention since 1876. He is an ex-president of the Genesee County Bar Association, and a member of the State Association. Since 1894 he has been legal adviser to the fraternal order of Loyal Guards, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a thirty-second degree Consistory Mason, and also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees, and belongs to the Flint Country Club and all other local social organizations. He is a member of the law committee in the Board of Commerce. His church is the Presbyterian.

In August, 1905, Mr. Stevens married Alice Hart, of Oxford, Michigan, a daughter of Jacob Cole. Mrs. Stevens was born in New Jersey and came to Michigan when three years of age. Mr. Stevens has one son by a former marriage, Fred D. Stevens, now in the contract department of the Bell Telephone Company, at Detroit. Mr. Stevens owns an attractive residence at 315 East Court Street, and his offices are in the Dryde Block.

LESTER A. WRIGHT. Though still in his twenties, Mr. Wright has shown the qualities of a progressive and successful man of business, and is one of the ablest merchants of Clio. He is a lumber dealer and manufacturer in that locality, and if past performances are a criterion by which to judge the future, Mr. Wright has a career of splendid accomplishments before him.

He was born in Saginaw county in Birch Run township, December 12, 1887, a son of George W. and Cecelia (Weeks) Wright. The ancestors on the paternal side are English, though the paternal grandmother was Scotch. The Weeks family were likewise of English origin, and among the early settlers of Michigan, while the Wrights first settled in New York. George W. Wright was born in New York, and in 1863, when twelve years old, the family settled as pioneers in Birch Run township of Saginaw county. George W. Wright is still living, and is a very successful man. In politics he is Republican, and has membership in the Methodist church. Cecelia Weeks was born in Michigan, in Genesee county, and her father was one of the pioneers in this section, a hunter and trapper in the early days, and later a substantial farmer. He is also still living, and of her six children five are alive, as follows: Myrtie Wright, deceased; Lester A.; Arthur C. Wright, who is a farmer in Birch Run township; Birdie Wright, wife of Clare Hicks, a farmer in Birch Run township; Clara, wife of Irvin Covert, of Clio; and Hattie, wife of George Zeuligg, a farmer of Birch Run township.

Lester A. Wright grew up on a farm, had a country school education and finished with the Lamar village schools. At the age of eighteen

he left school and took up the active work of a career and continued at farming until he was twenty-two. Learning the carpenter's trade, he followed that vocation as a journeyman, and gradually got into contracting, which was his exclusive work up to 1909. He then established the L. A. Wright Lumber Company at Clio, his associate in the enterprise being Ernest May. This firm also conducts another lumber yard at Mount Morris and outside the city of Flint they do the largest lumber business in Genesee county. Mr. Wright has membership in the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. He is still actively identified with building and contracting business, and his record in that line includes a large number of important structures in Genesee county. In the spring of 1912 Mr. Wright entered the manufacturing field when he took the general management of the Clio Manufacturing Company, a new industry, the output of which is tables. The factory employs about eighteen workmen and the business is getting well established and promises to be a very important local institution in the village of Clio. Mr. Wright is a Republican, but has little part in politics except as a worker for good government and the best interests of his home community. He has served as councilman for several terms and is now president of the Clio Board of Trade. His church is the Methodist. On October 12, 1890, he was married in Vienna, Genesee county, to Miss Grace R. Rose, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of Ransom K. Rose, one of the early settlers in Genesee county. They have two children, Gladys, born November 1, 1900, at Birch Run; and Harold R. Wright, born November 14, 1909, at Saginaw.

HARRISON W. MAINES. The present sheriff of St. Clair county, Mr. Maines, not only in his present office, but in various other official relations with his community, has a record as an exceedingly capable and useful citizen and man of affairs. Mr. Maines has long been identified with the business community of Port Huron, and his home has been in this section of Michigan for more than forty years.

Born in Pittsfield, Maine, October 24, 1852, Harrison W. Maines represents the sturdy stock of the old Pine Tree State. His father, Hiram Maines, was born in the same state, and followed farming and by trade was a stone cutter. The mother was Julia Runnels, also a native of Maine. There were just two sons in the family: George W. and Harrison W.; and four daughters, two of whom are deceased, the other two being: Laura, wife of Timothy Jacobs of Pittsfield, Maine; and Mrs. Eva Farner, a widow.

The early life of Harrison W. Maines, up to the age of seventeen, was spent in his native county of Somerset, and his training and experiences were of a very practical sort, his education being only that supplied by the district schools. When he left home, at the age of eighteen, he had a dollar and a half in capital, and had to find work at once to pay living expenses. He became a fireman on the Maine Central Railway, and altogether was engaged in railroading for two and a half years. In 1871 Mr. Maines came to Michigan and began his residence at Port Huron. At the age of twenty-one he had qualified as a marine engineer, and with a license to that effect was engaged in the service on the great lakes as an engineer for some years. In 1881 he became chief of police of Port Huron, an office which he filled with much efficiency for three years. Resigning that position, he joined Byron Inman and B. N. Runnels in purchasing the tug J. B. Williams, and for a number of years was identified with the local transportation business in the harbor of Port Huron. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Maines was elected sheriff of St. Clair county, and concentrated all his attention upon that office for the

regular term of four years. For a time after leaving the office he was in the plumbing business at Port Huron, but had been chiefly busied with public affairs at different times. In the fall of 1912 he was once more the choice of the people for the office of sheriff, and that is his present official position in St. Clair county.

He has for many years been one of the local leaders in the Republican party. For five years he served as deputy United States marshal, and from 1902 to 1904 was for a second time in the office of police chief at Port Huron. Up to the time of his recent election to the office of sheriff, he spent three years in the State Land Office, his work being the estimating of timber for the state and looking after the northern reserves for Michigan.

Mr. Maines affiliates with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, and was reared in the Methodist church. He was married at Pittsfield, Maine, to Miss Dora Rogers, who was reared at Pittsfield, and she and her husband went to school together. Her father was John Rogers. To this marriage have been born two children: Charles R.; and Lillian, wife of James Forbes. Mr. Maines, in addition to his various other public services, has done much to promote legislation. One of his hobbies is the preservation and protection of wild animals, especially game birds, and he was practically the author of the bill which secured adequate protection for partridges and quail in this state.

KIRK E. WICKS. Referee in bankruptcy for the western district of Michigan during the past thirteen years, Mr. Wicks is one of the able representatives of the Grand Rapids bar, a native of Michigan, and has been a worker in his profession and has gained high standing and success since 1892.

Kirk E. Wicks was born at Watson, Allegan county, Michigan, September 19, 1869, a son of John H. and Mary Wicks. His family came to Michigan from Western New York, and were originally of Quaker stock. Mr. Wicks grew up in the little community in Allegan county, attended the local schools, and largely through his own efforts was able to enter the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated LL. B. in 1892. In the fall of that year he moved to Grand Rapids, and entered the law office of Blair, Kingsley & Kleinhans. His connection with that firm continued until 1900, at which date he became a partner of Willard Kingsley, and their partnership continued until Mr. Kingsley's death in 1913. This was one of the best known law firms of Kent county. Mr. Wicks is now in practice by himself. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy in April, 1901, and has distinguished himself for a careful, methodical and impartial administration of the often complicated duties of that office. Outside of this he has never held any political office, and is devoted to his profession. He is a member of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce and in the line of his profession has been secretary of the Grand Rapids Bar Association for the past seven years.

Mr. Wicks is well known in social and fraternal circles of Grand Rapids being a past master of York Lodge No. 400, A. F. & A. M., and has taken all the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rite, being a member of DeMolai Commandery of the Knights Templar and of DeWitt Clinton Consistory of the Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite. He is one of the popular members of the Kent Country Club. In 1895 Mr. Wicks married Miss Lillian M. Born. They are the parents of one child, K. Engelbert Wicks.



Kirk E. Wheeler

Y. 98
BRARY

AND
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WILLIAM R. YUILL, M. D. One of the oldest and best known physicians of St. Clair county is Dr. William R. Yuill, who for many years has practiced in the community of Yale. In his profession he has enjoyed a splendid reputation for effective skill, and has been equally esteemed for his good citizenship.

Dr. William R. Yuill was born in Ontario, August 26, 1845. His father, Alexander Yuill, was born in Scotland, came to Canada in 1821, and there became a farmer and lumberman in the county of Lanark, Ontario, and built up a substantial degree of prosperity. For forty years he was continuously honored with the office of justice of the peace. Alexander Yuill married Ellen Aikenhead, also born in Scotland. They became the parents of fifteen children, and of these, Dr. Yuill, who was the thirteenth, and his sister, Mrs. Neal Lackey, are the only survivors. Mrs. Lackey is the wife of a prosperous farmer at Sarnia, Ontario.

Dr. Yuill attended the grammar schools of his native village and also took a normal course at Toronto. His years up to the age of sixteen were spent on a farm, and after that he was in a school room as teacher five years. His career as a teacher was only a preparation for the higher education which would lead him into his present profession. He was a student at Victoria University, and also the Trinity University in Toronto, took some of his medical work in McGill University at Montreal, and in 1877 was graduated M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. Few of his contemporaries entered upon the practical work of their profession with a better equipment of training than Dr. Yuill. Following his studies in this country he spent two years abroad in attendance at lectures and clinics in the hospitals of England and Scotland. Returning, he took up practice first in the state of Indiana, until the ill health of his wife obliged him to leave that state, and in 1880 he located at Peck, Michigan, and several years later moved to Yale. With the exception of two or three years spent in practice in the city of Chicago, Dr. Yuill has been identified with the community of Yale for thirty years, and has always been considered one of the leading physicians of St. Clair county. He formerly held membership in the Indiana State and the American Medical Associations. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Order, and in politics is a Progressive Republican. His church is the Presbyterian.

On September 21, 1879, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Dr. Yuill married Miss Maggie Morrison, who died in 1881. They had one child, William A. Yuill, now a resident of Lansing. The second marriage of Dr. Yuill occurred at Roseburg, Michigan, October 20, 1906, when Miss Emma Annie Pettit became his wife. Mr. Yuill was born in Ontario. There are no children by the second marriage.

JOHN G. FREIMANN. The president and general manager of the Mount Clemens Brewing Company, John G. Freimann learned the practical details of his art in the German fatherland, and during a residence of more than twenty years in the United States has been employed in the service of some of the best known American breweries, and his experience and study of brewing and malting have made him one of the most capable experts in his line in the state of Michigan.

T. D. SEELEY for eight years represented Oakland county in the state legislature, first in the House of Representatives and then in the Senate, and by this term of consecutive service established a record in that it is the longest term of official representation in consecutive order ever enjoyed by an Oakland county citizen. Mr. Seeley has done much

valuable legislative work, and has been very prominent as a business man and citizen in his home city of Pontiac, where he was a leader in the movement for commission form of government and was one of the commissioners at large elected to draft the new charter.

Thaddeus DeWitt Seeley was born August 26, 1867, a son of George H. and Sarah (Prall) Seeley, prominent farmers of the county, and at the time of his birth owned a part of what is now the Pontiac State Hospital Farm. When he was four years old the family moved to Waterford township, and he was educated in the district schools of that neighborhood and in the Pontiac high school.

After his marriage Mr. Seeley in 1888 moved to Bay City, and operated a large dairy farm and was successful in the raising of pure bred Holstein cattle. Returning at the end of five years to Oakland county, he spent one year in Groveland township, moved from there to Bloomfield township, on the east bank of Long Lake, three miles south of Pontiac, and during the fourteen years of his residence there was engaged in farming and stock raising on an extensive scale. Mr. Seeley laid the basis of a solid financial competence through his success as a farmer and stockman. Selling his farm in Bloomfield township in 1908 he moved to the city of Pontiac, and for two years was in the hardware business with R. D. Tobin. Since then practically all his attention has been given to looking after his real estate interests in the county and city and to the public responsibilities which have at different times devolved upon him.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Seeley in 1900 was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the first district of Oakland county, and was reelected in 1902. In 1904 he was the choice of the Twelfth Senatorial District, then comprising the counties of Oakland and McComb, for the state senate, and was reelected in 1906. He did some praiseworthy service for his district, and was a hard worker with several important legislative committees. He was chairman in 1907 of the Senate Railroad Committee, and that committee formulated some of the most important railroad legislation enacted in Michigan in recent years, including the railroad commission act and the two-cent fare law. In 1910 Mr. Seeley was a member of the Charter Revision Committee which drafted the new city charter, giving to Pontiac the commission form of government.

Mr. Seeley affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has been especially prominent in the state in national activities of the latter order. In 1888 he married Eva M. Palmer, daughter of Samuel A. and Mary (Kimball) Palmer. To their marriage were born three children: Florence L. Selden, of Grand Haven; Mabel J. Reeves, of Detroit; and George Palmer.

RALPH P. PECKHAM. The really strong men of a community, no matter how large it may be, are not difficult to find. They may be modest, retiring, unwilling to force their personalities upon their fellow-citizens; yet their labors, their accomplishments, the very personalities which they desire to keep in the background, will, without their owner's volition, draw attention to themselves and make these men prominent in spite of all. Given a field in which their talents may have full play, the men of ability are helpless in their attempts to escape recognition. Ralph P. Peckham has never sought public honor; it has been his wish merely to succeed in his chosen calling, but while he has been gaining his ambition he has made a name for himself among the business builders of Detroit that places him among his city's well known citizens of the younger generation. In the field of plumbing and heating he has done

a considerable share of the work in the city's large structures during the past several years, and in addition has been engaged more or less in building on his own account.

Mr. Peckham was born at Niagara Falls, Canada, November 8, 1881, and is a son of John Robert and Ellen E. (Newson) Peckham, both parents being born and reared in England, the former in the city of London and the latter in Suffolk. The father first came to America in 1857, locating at Niagara Falls, Canada, where he followed railroading until 1861, in that year coming to Detroit with the Great Western. Later he was connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad at various places, and in 1897 he located permanently in Detroit, where he has since made his home. The mother still survives, as do the twelve children, there never having been a death in the family. Mr. Peckham is a member of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Episcopal church, to which all the members of the family belong.

Ralph P. Peckham received his education in the public and high schools of Niagara Falls, and while residing there began to learn the trade of plumber. He completed his training in this vocation in Detroit, and in 1902 entered business under his own name at No. 1146 Grand River avenue, subsequently moving to 134 Stanton avenue, and later to 1325 Grand River avenue, a three-story brick business block, which he still owns. In 1908 he erected the Lambeth apartments, at 900-902-904 Hudson avenue, where he also has his place of business. Mr. Peckham is enjoying a large business in general plumbing and heating, and has also continued to carry on extensive building operations. He is a prominent member of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, of the Master Plumbers Association and of the Master Steam Fitters Association. Fraternally, he is connected with the Samaritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ashlar Lodge, F. & A. M., and King Cyrus Chapter, R. A. M. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church.

Mr. Peckham was married to Miss Ada Besancon, of Detroit, who was born in Redford, Michigan, daughter of George Besancon; a well known coal merchant of Detroit, now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have two bright and interesting children: Ellen E., aged eight years; and Ralph P., Jr., who is six years old.

VOLNEY M. CURRY, whose prominent position as a dealer in lands has followed achievements in other lines of endeavor, owes his advancement to the fact that he has thoroughly mastered every task devolving upon him, in whatever vocation he has been engaged, to the readiness with which he has recognized and grasped opportunity and to his adaptation of new conditions evolved in business life to the needs of his present duty. He has been, in turn, school teacher, veterinary surgeon and land agent, and in each field has endeavored to give the best of himself and his abilities, while his career as a citizen has been marked by the same characteristics. Mr. Curry is a native Michigander, born in Ingham county, August 16, 1881, a son of Harvey and Nancy Curry, both born in this state. His father, for many years a farmer in Ingham county, was the owner of the old Bisney homestead for thirty years, this being known as one of the first farms to be developed in the state. He died May 28, 1913, while the mother still survives and makes her home there. There were four children in the family, two sons and two daughters, all living, of whom Volney M. is the oldest.

After completing his preliminary educational training in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm in Ingham county, Volney M. Curry entered the Dansville High school, from which he was duly gradu-

ated. Recognizing the opportunities offered in the field of veterinary surgery, he then became a student in the Toronto (Canada) Veterinary College, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country, and secured his degree of Veterinary Surgeon in 1907. Following this he entered upon a career as a school teacher, and for three years was thus engaged in the country institutions of Michigan, but left the school room to take up the practice of his profession at Midland, where he built up a good business. Seeking a wider field of operation, he came to Bay City, and here became interested in the land business, which he soon found so profitable that in 1911 he disposed of his practice to his brother, Dr. Charles M. Curry, who has continued in practice here to the present time. At this time Volney M. Curry maintains offices at Nos. 403-4 Phoenix Block, and handles lands in the vicinity of Bay City, the Saginaw Valley and Northern Michigan. Mr. Curry's business bears testimony of his careful consideration, and the success which he has achieved in realty circles is one of which he has every reason to take a pardonable degree of pride. In political matters a Democrat, in 1903 he was elected a school inspector of Bunker Hill, Ingham county, was subsequently made chairman of that board, and later elected a member of the election board. Since coming to Bay City his business affairs have kept him too busily occupied to enter actively into political matters, but he has at all times taken an interest in the welfare of his adopted city and has at no time withheld his support from those things which have promised to benefit the community or its people. Fraternally, he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is inside grand; with the Knights of Pythias and with the Independent Order of Foresters. His vacations are usually spent in travel through the northern part of the state, where he is able to combine business with pleasure in looking over and selecting desirable properties.

On July 27, 1905, Mr. Curry was married at Jackson, Michigan, to Miss Martha P. Rorabacher, daughter of Isaac Rorabacher, a well-known farmer and banker of Laingsburg, Michigan. Two children have been born to this union: Melba C., who is seven years of age and a bright pupil in the public schools; and Nancy A., the baby, aged four years. Mr. and Mrs. Curry enjoy the acquaintance and friendship of the young people of their city, who always find a welcome at the comfortable home, No. 1106 Tenth street.

ELMORE JOHN MAGEL, one of the most successful of Detroit's business men in the line of mason contracting, has been identified with the building interests of the city for the past seven years, during which period he has erected a large number of the city's best structures. He was born at Zurich, Ontario, Canada, April 8, 1883, so it will be seen that he is still a young man, but his youth has seemed to have had no effect upon his success. His father, Henry Magel, was born at Tavistock, Ontario, Canada, in 1856, the son of native-born German parents, who were early settlers at that place. The father was engaged for many years in the livery and horse business at Tavistock until 1908, in which year he removed to Detroit, his present place of abode. Magdalena (Schmidt) Magel, the mother of Elmore J., was born at Zurich, Canada, in 1860, and still survives.

Elmore J. Magel was reared and educated in his native town of Zurich, and as a lad associated himself with his father in the livery business, a line with which he was identified until 1903. In that year he came to Detroit and began to learn the trade of brick mason, and after completing his apprenticeship worked for different contractors until 1907, that

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Ernest I. Wykes.

year marking his advent in the business as a contractor on his own account. From that time Mr. Magel's business has increased rapidly, he confining himself to mason contracting and employing some forty men. As evidence of the extent of his operations, it may be stated that in the year 1912 he erected two hundred and eighty buildings, while an equal or greater number were accredited to his activities in 1913. At the present writing, in April, 1914, he has a large number of important contracts on hand, and it is expected that this year will eclipse all others in the amount of business done by him. Mr. Magel has been the builder of his own fortunes, and has won his way to prominence through sheer merit. He is an active member of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, in which he is accounted a farsighted and shrewd business man. His self-reliance has expressed itself in numerous ways and on various occasions, and he has not allowed himself to be governed by trade unions, employing non-union labor exclusively. His religious affiliation is with the Evangelical Association church. Mr. Magel was made a Mason in Ashlar Lodge, F. & A. M. of Detroit, but subsequently transferred his membership and became one of the charter entrants of Ionic Lodge, also holding membership in Peninsular Chapter and Monroe Council.

Mr. Magel was married to Miss Lydia Louise Klump, who was born in Bay City, Michigan, the daughter of the Rev. F. Klump, former presiding elder of the Michigan Conference of the Evangelical Association. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Magel: Frederick Elmore and Madeline Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Magel are widely known in social circles of Detroit, and their handsome home, located on West Grand Boulevard, is the scene of frequent functions and is always kept hospitably open to the young couple's numerous friends.

ROGER I. WYKES. The record of Roger I. Wykes is one of more than usual interest. For seventeen years, either as attorney general, assistant attorney general or as special counsel, he has been identified with the legal department of Michigan. His work in this connection has been of such character and in connection with such weighty interests that a brief description of his activities throws important light on various noteworthy phases of Michigan history during recent years. For that reason the following article contains more than the usual amount of material not strictly biographical, and its introduction requires no apology when its value is considered.

Roger I. Wykes has held the office of attorney general of Michigan, was a member of the Special Commission of Inquiry into Taxation provided for by the legislature of 1912, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1908, and one of the most productive workers and advisers in that body, was a member of the Charter Commission of the City of Grand Rapids in 1910 and 1911, was assistant attorney general of the state from 1896 to 1898, and 1900 to 1905, and has been retained by the state, either as assistant attorney general or as special counsel under attorneys general Maynard, Blair, Oren, Kuhn and Fellows, and specially by Governor Chase S. Osborn, continuously for a period from 1896 to 1913, and has represented the state in thirty-two cases in the United States Supreme Court, two of which cases are still pending. Mr. Wykes was appointed by the governor as representative of the state at the International Tax Conference at Richmond, Virginia, in 1911, and at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1912. Appointment was offered him in 1911 as circuit judge for Kent County, but he declined the office, believing that he could be of greater service to the state in important litigation in which

he represented it as special counsel. Mr. Wykes has been admitted to practice in all of the states and federal courts in Michigan and in the United States Supreme court, and has the distinction of having moved the admission in the United States Supreme Court of former attorneys general Charles A. Blair and Horace M. Oren and Judge Knappen of the federal courts. While his career and its achievements would dignify a long lifetime, Mr. Wykes is still a young man, being thirty-seven years old at the time of this writing.

Roger Irving Wykes was born in Grand Rapids, and is of English parentage. After receiving a common school education he taught for two years in the South Grand Rapids High school, and in 1893 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to practice in January, 1896, upon examination before the State Board of Law Examiners. From his admission to the bar until September, 1896, he was engaged in the practice of law at Grand Rapids, after which time he entered the office of the attorney general as a law clerk, where he remained almost continuously until 1905. During his connection with that office he was advanced from time to time until he became entrusted with the prosecution and defense of the state's most important litigation. On leaving the attorney general's office in 1905, he was, by reason of his proficiency in litigation involving the rights and interests of the public, retained as special counsel in numerous cases, and has continued in that capacity until the present time. In his private practice, Mr. Wykes represents the village of Grandville, the township of Wyoming and the township of Paris in Kent county, the Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, and is a director and attorney for the South Grand Rapids State Bank. In politics he is a Progressive Republican, a fact that is indicated by his deeds rather than by his words.

Having thus briefly sketched his professional and private career, it remains to consider his connection with the larger public life of the state. The litigation entrusted to him has been of the most important in which the state has ever been interested in, and with one exception he has been successful in every important litigation undertaken by him.

The first in importance of these cases was the class known as the railroad tax cases. These involved the constitutionality of the present ad valorem methods in the assessment and taxation of the property of railroad companies and other corporations at the average rate of taxation paid upon other property throughout the state for state, county, township, school and municipal purposes.

Through the successful outcome of this litigation, for which a large measure of credit is due to Mr. Wykes personally, the primary school fund was doubled and at least one million and a half dollars additional revenue have been annually brought into the state treasury. Mr. Wykes became identified with these tax cases early in their history. Upon the decision that the Atkinson bill (of 1899), which first provided for ad valorem assessment of railroad property, was unconstitutional, it became necessary to amend the constitution so as to permit of the assessment of railroad property and the property of other corporations by a state board of assessors, and Mr. Wykes as assistant to the late Judge Oren, then attorney general, was called upon to draft the amendment, which was formally made a part of the Constitution at the November election of 1911. Following that it became necessary for the legislature to draft a law to carry into effect the constitutional amendment, and Mr. Wykes drew up that measure which was made a part of the statutes of the state.

In 1902, when the state board of assessors made its first assessments of railroad property, under the law, the so-called "Galbraith" principle was adopted, resulting in a reduction of taxes under the new system by

about six hundred thousand dollars a year. Attorney General Oren indorsed the action of the board, but his opinion was subsequently overruled by the Supreme Court. When Charles A. Blair assumed the office of attorney general, Mr. Wykes induced him to take a stand in opposition to the Galbraith principle, and later succeeded in enjoining the state board of assessors from applying the Galbraith principle, so that the revenue from taxation was increased by at least six hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Wykes prepared the brief for the state in this proceeding, and with the attorney general represented the state in the supreme court.

In 1903 the railroads, twenty-eight in number, sought to restrain the operation of the ad valorem tax law on the ground that the average rate principle was unconstitutional. Mr. Wykes was elected as the logical man to handle the litigation, being assisted later by Messrs. Townsend and Knappen upon the questions of facts, but Mr. Wykes had virtually full charge of the litigation, since the constitutional questions alone were considered by the United States Supreme court. Largely due to the efforts of Mr. Wykes the state won these cases in all the courts, and the principles maintained by him were forever settled. Concerning his participation in these cases, Congressman, now Senator, Charles E. Townsend, wrote as follows: "I can say truthfully that a very large degree of the success of that case was due, in my judgment to the ability and industry as a lawyer of Mr. Wykes. . . . His knowledge of constitutional questions was of great value to the state, not only in the said railroad cases, but in many others in which the state was a party during the years that he was in the attorney general's office. Every lawyer in the state who has had occasion to investigate the briefs on the constitutional questions involved in the railroad cases will agree with me that they were as strong, clear, and honest an exposition of the constitution as has ever been presented in any case in Michigan, and Mr. Wykes did the largest part of their preparation."

Judge Wanty of the United States District Court, referring to Mr. Wykes' participation in the Michigan Railroad tax cases wrote: "I wish to thank you for the great help I have received from your most excellent brief, which shows so much hard, intelligent and discriminating work. Of the large number of briefs I have examined since coming to the bench, none has been more able and helpful."

The victory in the railroad tax cases had only one drawback. The Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company, by reason of the special charter granted in 1834 to one of its predecessors, and to which it succeeded, claimed and before the United States Supreme Court established its right to exemption from taxation under the ad valorem tax law, resulting in a loss to the state of seventy-five thousand dollars per year. It appears that a previous case between the state and the company had been decided by the Michigan Supreme court in 1884, and the new matters at issue were therefore declared to be *res adjudicata*. Since then new suits have been brought against the company in the state courts on the ground that the previous case known as the Joy case was not *res adjudicata*, and Mr. Wykes was retained to represent the state in these cases. After the decision of these cases, proceedings were begun in the Kent Circuit Court to increase the taxing basis of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company, and this case is still pending with Mr. Wykes in charge for the state. In 1911 Mr. Wykes prepared and the legislature passed an act for the taxation of the stocks and bonds of all specially chartered railroad corporations, it being designed in this way to reach the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company for its full taxes. In 1903, 1904 and 1905 the United States, the Amer-

ican and the Pacific Express Companies instituted proceedings against the state to restrain the enforcement of the taxation assessed against them by the state board of assessors, under the ad valorem tax law at the average rate. Mr. Wykes has had and still has the full charge of this litigation, and all the cases except those of the American Express Company have been settled.

In 1909 the jurisdiction of the State Board of Assessors was extended to telephone companies, and after the first assessment was laid in 1910 six of the principal companies began proceedings in the federal courts to restrain the operation of the law. Mr. Wykes representing the state succeeded in establishing the validity and constitutionality of the statute, as applied to telephone companies, and all the contesting companies, except two, have paid their taxes, and Mr. Wykes represented the state in the appeal taken by these two companies to the United States Supreme Court, where the decision has recently been affirmed.

In every case in which the state has been interested in fixing or reducing the fares of railroad companies, except one, Mr. Wykes either as assistant attorney general or as state counsel has represented the state. In cases involving the Wabash, the Grand Rapids and the Indiana, and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, he succeeded in getting reduction of fares, and still has charge of the case pending against the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company, in which is being tested the constitutionality of statutes reducing rates of fare in the upper peninsula from three to two cents.

He has also represented the state in numerous other tax cases, among them being that by the Manistee & Northeastern Railroad Company to establish its right to an exemption from taxation of its property for a period of ten years, in which the state prevailed in the State Supreme Court; in the case of the Wisconsin & Michigan Railway Companies, against the state to establish an exemption of like character, in which the state prevailed in the federal circuit court and the United States Supreme Court; in the case of Bacon vs. The State Board of Assessors in which was established the right to the state to tax in Michigan the stock of the New York Central Railroad Company, owned by residents of this state. He was likewise retained in the case instituted by the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company in the federal court for the eastern district of Michigan, to restrain the collection of the taxes upon its property, and he prepared the demurrer for the state in the proceedings to restrain the operation of the stock and bond taxes as applied to the same company under act of 1911.

Mr. Wykes has been identified with much of the litigation incident to the adoption of the inheritance tax law by this state in 1897, and succeeded in establishing the validity of the principle of inheritance taxes. In many other proceedings Mr. Wykes has also represented the state, briefly referred to as follows; proceedings to compel the Jackson Suburban and Traction Company to separate its grades; a proceeding establishing the right of the state to destroy nets and property taken for being engaged in illegal fishing; in the act extending the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace of the city of Detroit, from three hundred to five hundred dollars; in proceedings to restrain the operation of the trading stamp act of 1911; in proceedings to subject foreign liquor dealers establishing places of business in Michigan to pay a license fee; in proceedings for the removal of a member of the Tax Commission for willful misconduct in office and neglect of duty.

Mr. Wykes served as attorney general from September 10, to December 31, 1912, and while in full charge of that office made an enviable record. It was during that time that other questions involving the in-

heritance law came up, also the trading stamp litigation above referred to, the institutions of proceedings to procure a rehearing of the Joy case and others. Among the important opinions which he rendered was one holding the Pere Marquette, although in the hands of a receiver, to be subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Michigan Railroad Commission and that holding the Mackinaw Transportation Company to be subject to that commission in its right to fix and establish reasonable rates for the carrying of passengers.

Reference should also be made to Mr. Wykes' part in originating and drafting important legislation for the state of Michigan. He drafted the laws for the repeal of the Michigan Central and other special charters in 1900, and also the act which finally resulted in abrogating the Michigan Central's special charter without cost to the state. His part in securing legislation and constitutional amendment for the adoption of the ad valorem tax law has been already mentioned.

In the constitutional convention of 1908 Mr. Wykes was chairman of the committee on finance and taxation, and a member of the committees on organization, eminent domain, legislative departments, and one of the additional members added to the committee on arrangement and phrasology. He is directly responsible for a number of the important provisions in the constitution of 1909, among the more important being the provision prohibiting the granting of special corporate franchises or charters upon any terms whatsoever; that prohibiting the state from being bound by any contract to exemption from taxation so that the exemption could not be withdrawn, as well as the provision permitting the classification of the subjects of specific taxation and that guaranteeing the proceeds of all property in 1908 contributing to the primary school fund to continue to contribute to that fund; also the provision of the constitution requiring the governor to be a member of the state board of assessors. Not least important among the services rendered by Mr. Wykes in the convention was his work in preventing the incorporation of the "Galbraith" principle in the taxation article, which would have allowed the state board of assessors to reduce the taxes of all railroad corporations on the theory that they were paying more than their fair burdens. In this connection the speech of Mr. Wykes will be found in the Constitutional Debates, and is worthy of comment for its clear exposition of facts involved and for his convincing statements that the railroads and other corporations were not being unfairly treated by present taxing methods.

As a member and president of the Commission of Inquiry as to the taxing conditions of Michigan for 1911, Mr. Wykes is largely responsible for the findings of the Commission, and for the disclosure to the state of the facts that corporate property as a class is under-assessed, and that measures should be taken to equalize their burden with that paid by property in general. Since the report of the commission was made the board of tax commissioners have attempted to cure the defects in taxation pointed out, but the task is too great to be accomplished without the aid of effective legislation along the lines as suggested in the report.

From this brief review of his work, it is unnecessary to comment upon Mr. Wykes' standing as a lawyer. He is today regarded as one of the most brilliant and hard-working men in his profession in the state and among the eminent lawyers of the past few have had a finer record of important public service than this young Grand Rapids attorney.

BENJAMIN THIRLBY. In designating those strong and honored citizens who have made large and worthy contribution to the civic and material development and progress of Traverse City and the county of

which it is the judicial center, there is imperative historical necessity in according a position of prominence to Benjamin Thirlby, who has maintained his home in this city since 1882 and who has been a resident of Michigan for more than half a century. After many years of earnest and productive application along normal lines of industrial enterprise he is now living retired in his attractive home at 126 East Lake street, this residence having been erected by him within a few years after he had established his home in Traverse City. Mr. Thirlby has stood exponent of the best type of loyal and progressive citizenship, has retained at all times the implicit confidence and esteem of his fellow men, and special emphasis should be given to the part which he has played in furthering the precedence of Traverse City as an industrial and commercial center. All who know this sterling citizen will read with satisfaction this brief review of his career and record concerning his children, who are fully upholding the honors of the name which they bear.

Benjamin Thirlby was born at Leicester, England, on the 26th of December, 1846, and there he was reared and educated. As a young man he wedded Miss Mary Elizabeth Gallimore, who likewise is a native of the fine old borough of Leicester, where she was born September 6, 1848, and their many years of devoted companionship have ever maintained a relationship of ideal order. In his native city Mr. Thirlby served a thorough apprenticeship at the trades of founder and machinist, and he early proved himself a specially skillful artisan. He continued to be employed as a journeyman at his trade for a number of years prior to his immigration to the United States. Within a short time after his marriage he came, in company with his wife, to America, in the year 1871, and they established their home in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan. There Mr. Thirlby followed the work of his trade for several years, and he then removed to Grand Haven, which place continued to be the family home until 1882, when removal was made to Traverse City, where Mr. Thirlby identified himself actively with local business and civic affairs and where he found opportunity for the achieving of large success in his various ventures. Soon after his arrival in Traverse City he became associated with William Jackson in the purchase of an established foundry and machine shop of modest order, and thus was initiated his independent career, the success of which proved cumulative and substantial. The active management of the business was assumed by Mr. Thirlby, who was familiar with every detail of practical order and who soon brought the foundry and machine shops up to a high standard. With the requirements of the constantly expanding business the plant of the firm was enlarged from time to time and its equipment was maintained at the best modern standard. For the long period of twenty-eight years Mr. Thirlby continued to be actively identified with the manufacturing of machinery and iron mouldings of all kinds, and the establishment of the firm demanded the employment of a force varying from twenty to forty men. The enterprise was conducted under the title of the Traverse City Iron Works, and this name was retained until 1910, when the business was sold and in the reorganization it was incorporated under its present title, the Traverse City Iron Company. Concerning the present status of the business further data are given in the sketch of the career of William F. Calkins, the president of the company, said review appearing on other pages of this publication. Since disposing of his interest in the fine industrial enterprise which was built up under his direct supervision, Mr. Thirlby has lived in gracious retirement, though he has no desire for sybaritic ease and finds adequate

demand upon his time and attention in the supervision of his varied real estate and capitalistic interests.

Mr. Thirlby was led to establish his residence at Traverse City because he became deeply impressed with its attractions and advantages, and in the earlier days he had implicit confidence in the future growth of the city and county, this confidence having been fully justified by the results that have been achieved in the passing years, which have brought in their train a splendid march of development and progress for Grand Traverse County and its judicial center. With increasing individual prosperity Mr. Thirlby made investment of his surplus funds in vacant city property, and much of this real estate he eventually improved with substantial buildings. He also invested in farming lands in the county, and at the present time he is the owner of several well improved and valuable farms. He was one of the incorporators of the People's Savings Bank of Traverse City, and is still a member of its board of directors. While he has been distinctively liberal and public-spirited as a citizen and a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party, he has never consented to become a candidate for public office, as he has felt, during the years of his active career, that the exigent demands of his business did not justify him in assuming official responsibilities. His life has been guided and governed by the highest principles and thus he has merited the unqualified confidence and esteem that are uniformly accorded to him. In 1906 Mr. Thirlby and his devoted wife made a visit to their old home in England, where they renewed the memories and associations of their youth, and in the summer of 1914 they again made the trip to the "right little, tight little isle" which was the place of their nativity, these sojourns proving to them a medium of great pleasure and satisfaction and representing to Mr. Thirlby his only definite vacations, for until his retirement he subordinated all other interests to the demands of his business, his life having been signally characterized by energy and consecutive industry. In the following paragraphs are given brief data concerning the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Thirlby, and each of the four sons has justified the loving care and the excellent opportunities given him by his indulgent and honored parents.

George J. Thirlby, the eldest of the four sons and the only one whose death has broken the ideal family circle, was born at Grand Rapids, and he died on the 23d of February, 1913. His death was the direct result of disease contracted by exposure and other incidental hardships during his service in the Spanish-American war, in which he was a member of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and with which he participated in the battle of San Juan Hill, as corporal of his company. After the war he was identified with the saw-mill business until the time of his death. He married Miss Nellie White, who was born and reared in Grand Traverse county, a daughter of James White, and she died one month after her husband passed away, her inconsolable grief having brought this result. They are survived by one son, James.

William Thirlby, the second son, is likewise a native of the city of Grand Rapids and is identified with the lumber business at Traverse City, where he was graduated in the high school.

Thomas Walter Thirlby, D. D. S., was born at Grand Haven, Michigan, on the 1st of June, 1876, and after his graduation in the Traverse City high school he entered the department of dentistry in the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. At the inception of the Spanish-American war Dr. Thirlby, like his

eldest brother, enlisted in Company M of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which, under General Shafter, participated in the expedition against Santiago, Cuba, and which bore a full share of the hardships and dangers of that expedition, including the taking of active part in the battle of San Juan Hill. After receiving his honorable discharge Dr. Thirlby returned to Traverse City, and shortly afterward he entered the university to prepare himself for the profession in which he has achieved marked success. In Traverse City he has a well appointed office with the best of modern facilities for both operative and laboratory work, and he controls a large and representative practice, based alike on his technical ability and his personal popularity. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the U. S. W. B. On the 19th of February, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Thirlby to Miss Jessie Grace Van Sickle, who was born in the city of Battle Creek, this state, and who is a daughter of William K. Van Sickle, her parents being now residents of the city of Detroit, where her father is a successful contractor.

Edwin L. Thirlby, M. D., the youngest of the sons, was born at Grand Rapids, on the 19th of November, 1879, and was graduated in the Traverse City high school, after which he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he had the unusual privilege of completing a three years' post-graduate course in the city of London, England, where he received instruction under England's most eminent specialists in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of children. To this special line of practice the Doctor now devotes his attention to a large extent, and he is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Traverse City. The Doctor holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Grand Traverse County Medical Society. In politics he remains true to the faith in which he was reared and is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party. In the year 1909 Dr. Thirlby wedded Miss Elsie Thirlby, a native of England and a daughter of Richard Thirlby, a distant kinsman of the Doctor's father.

FREDERICK JAMES MEECH. The career of Frederick James Meech, a pioneer lumberman and sawmill owner of Charlevoix, has embraced a wide range of experiences, and covered a period of thirty-five years of active connection with the business interests of this city. He is one of those whose labor has lent dignity and stability to unsettled conditions, and whose faith in the future, during the early days, readily communicated itself to his associates. During the active era of his career he was identified with a number of enterprises, all connected with the industrial and commercial interests of this part of Michigan and with their growth and development prospered commensurately. Although he has lived a retired life for several years, he still takes an active interest in all that affects the city and its institutions, and continues to be, as in the past, a staunch supporter of education, morality and good citizenship.

Frederick James Meech was born January 15, 1840, at Shelburne, Chittenden county, Vermont, and is a son of Ezra and Cynthia (Finney) Meech, natives of that state. The great-grandfather of Mr. Meech, Elisha Meech, a Gloucester, Massachusetts, product, fought during the Revolutionary War, and participated in a number of the largest battles, including that of Bennington. His son, Ezra Meech, was a native of Bennington or Gloucester, from which place the family moved to Harrisburg, Vermont, where in later years Frederick J. Meech was shown by

his grandfather the spot where he chopped cord wood in order to earn the money with which to purchase his first spelling book. This man in later years served his country for two terms in the United States Congress, was a leader in the Whig party and a judge on the bench of the Circuit Court. A man of striking appearance, he was six feet, four inches, in height, and weighed 360 pounds, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years. The grandmother was a McNeil, of Scotch parentage, and after her death the grandfather married Mrs. Lydia C. Clark. At the time of his death Ezra Meech, who had been a steady and industrious worker and a man of great business ability, was worth \$350,000, and was the owner of a large and valuable farm and other property.

Ezra Meech, the father of Frederick James Meech, grew up on the home place, and was reared to the pursuits of the farm. He was engaged in cultivating the property left him by his father until he met with large financial resources, and at that time disposed of his interests in Vermont and in 1880 came to Charlevoix, Michigan, with his wife, here continuing to live in retirement until his death, at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Meech died at the age of eighty years and both she and her husband were laid to rest in the Charlevoix Cemetery. Fourteen children were born to this honored couple, of whom five died in early life, those growing to maturity being: Frederick James, of this review; Mary, who became the wife of Henry Horton and died in Vermont; Jessie and Kathrine, who both died at Burlington, Vermont; Helen, deceased, who was the wife of Jarrett Nash; Robert, who is president of the firm of Abbott Cross & Company, wholesale grocers of Boston, Massachusetts, and makes his home at White River, that state; Annie, who is the wife of Frank Parker, of Burlington, Vermont; and Ezra, who died at Charlevoix.

The education of Frederick James Meech was secured in the New Haven Military School of New Haven, Connecticut, which was founded by Gen. Russell, of Mexican War fame. From early childhood he had been a lover and student of flowers, and when sixteen years of age began to devote himself to the growing of plants, fruits and flowers at his old home, and throughout his life has continued to make this his hobby. Several years later he purchased the Wilson Nurseries at Albany, New York, where he continued to successfully follow the business and to make money, but in 1870 disposed of his interests to advantage, and with considerable means came to Charlevoix county. Here Mr. Meech settled in the village of Norwood and engaged in lumbering and merchandising, purchased a sawmill and continued to operate his enterprises prosperously until 1876, which year marked his advent in the city of Charlevoix, where he built the finest residence in the city at that time. He continued to be identified with the lumber industry, and was appointed by Governor Jerome to the position of state swamp land commissioner and held that position during that governor's term of office. Later he was elected register of deeds for Charlevoix county and served two terms, and was next appointed postmaster of Charlevoix by President McKinley and was reappointed by President Roosevelt, serving in all eight years. His son, Darwin Meech, succeeded him in office and served four years as postmaster. Few men of Charlevoix have been more active in educational matters than has Mr. Meech. For more than eighteen years a member of the board of education, he contributed materially to its development, and the present excellent school system, an object of so much pride to the citizens of Charlevoix, is largely a result of his helpful and disinterested endeavors. During the past several years he has lived retired from business cares, devoting himself to the raising of his

beloved fruits and flowers. Like most men who understand and appreciate the beauties of Nature, Mr. Meech has a cheerful, optimistic disposition, and a personality which has attracted to him a wide acquaintance and hosts of friends from all over the state. Mrs. Meech is also widely known in social and church circles, and like her husband has been active in the movements of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Meech is a Mason, in which he has attained to the Knight Templar degree. His contributions to the upbuilding of Charlevoix include his fine residence and other properties, and various enterprises have had the benefit of his excellent business judgment, shrewdness and acumen. He was one of the organizers of the first railroad corporation in the history of the city, which was known as the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba Railroad Company, organized with R. F. Cherry as president, J. Milo Eaton, secretary, and Mr. Meech, treasurer. They began operations, and after grading three miles of roadway sold out to what was then known as the Western Michigan Railroad, but which is now the Pere Marquette Railroad.

On February 12, 1861, Mr. Meech was married at Shelburne, Vermont, to Miss Polly F. White, daughter of Lavador and Polly (Tabor) White, and to them were born four children: Belle, who is the wife of the Hon. Ernest Harris, judge of the probate court of Atrim county; Arthur, who is associated with the East Jordan Lumber Company, at East Jordan, Michigan; Darwin, former postmaster of Charlevoix, and now engaged in fruit and cattle raising in Charlevoix county; and Helen, who died at the age of twenty years, at Charlevoix. All the children were given good educational advantages and have proven credits to their rearing and the community of their home.

HERBERT WILLIAMS LANDON, M. D. It not infrequently occurs that the men in a family will evidence an inclination toward a certain calling or line of business, and especially is this true with regard to men who make a study and practice of medicine. There are often generation after generation of physicians in a family, the sons inheriting their skill and inclination from the fathers, and a case in point may be found in the career of Herbert Williams Landon, M. D., of East Lansing, a particularly skilled physician, and the son and grandson of doctors. He has been located at East Lansing for more than a decade, and during this time has established himself firmly in the confidence of the people, and in the esteem of his fellow-practitioners.

Doctor Landon was born June 29, 1873, at Bay City, Michigan, and is a son of Dr. Henry P. and Martha Jane (Williams) Landon. The father was born at Monroe, Michigan, in 1839, a son of Dr. George M. Landon, a pioneer Michigan physician, who practiced for many years and was widely known and highly esteemed both as a professional man and a sturdy, reliable citizen. Dr. Henry P. Landon early showed a predilection for his father's calling, and secured his education in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated with the class of 1861, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this he took the medical course in the same institution, and after his graduation, in 1865, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he located at Bay City, where he has continued to be engaged in active practice to the present time, with the exception of seven years spent at Denver, Colorado. He has won material recognition of his high professional attainments, as well as a place in the regard of his fellow-men, and keeps fully abreast of the advancements and discoveries of his profession, being a valued member of the Bay County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the

American Medical Association. Martha Janes (Williams) Landon was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was a daughter of Evander T. Williams, a pioneer of Washington county, who came from New York State to Michigan and for many years was engaged in the mercantile business at Ann Arbor. The mother of Doctor Landon died in 1884.

The early education of Herbert Williams Landon was secured in the public and private schools of Bay City, following which he went to a private school at Liditz, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and St. John's Academy, Manlius, New York. He next became a student at the Bay City High school, the Monroe High school and the Ann Arbor High school, and when he graduated from the last-named, in 1894, entered the Detroit College of Medicine. He completed the course of study there with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and spent one year as interne at St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, but in 1900 embarked in active practice at Lansing, and three years later came to East Lansing, which has since been his field of activity. He is a close and careful student, a skilled practitioner and a steady-handed surgeon, and has won material prosperity and general esteem. He is a member of the Ingham County and Michigan State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association, and of various fraternal orders, and in each connection has shown himself eminently worthy of the confidence placed in him.

Doctor Landon married Miss Dorothy Sterling, formerly a resident of Monroe, Michigan.

JAMES RUSSELL BOLTON. In a large city such as is Detroit there are to be found many striking examples of the possibilities before men of ability, enterprise and application. In many cases it is found that the progress made has been slow—but it has been regular; the path chosen has never been deviated from, and the result has been an honorable independence and a high position in the esteem of the community. Among the men of Detroit who have gained success through their own efforts, one who is widely and favorably known among builders is James Russell Bolton, manager of the plumbing and heating department of the large contracting and building firm of Vinton & Company. He is a native of Canada, having been born at Pakenham, Ontario, August 4, 1867, and is a son of George and Isabell Agnes (Brown) Bolton.

George Bolton was born at Brockville, Ontario, Canada, and was there married to Isabell Agnes Brown, a native of Scotland, who had come to that country with her parents as a child. The parents resided in Canada until 1880, in which year they took their family to Detroit, and there both reside, honored and respected citizens of their community. George Bolton learned the plumbing trade as a youth in his native Canada, and followed that calling there until coming to Detroit, where he still continues in business for himself on Cheve street, although for many years he was connected with the Detroit Heat and Lighting Company.

James Russell Bolton received his educational training at Pakenham, where he attended the graded and high schools, and when still a boy began to learn the plumbing and heating trade under the preceptorship of his father. He was a youth of thirteen years when he accompanied his parents to Detroit, and in this city completed his trade, subsequently working his way to a foremanship in the Detroit Heat and Lighting Company's plant. Subsequently he went to the East, and located at New Haven, Connecticut, where he was identified with the plumbing and heating firm of Froskett & Bishop, later helping to organize the Froskett & Bishop Company, of which he was a director, shareholder and superin-

tendent for a period of twelve years. Mr. Bolton then disposed of his interests and went to New York City, where he became superintendent of the plumbing and heating firm of I. Roberts & Brother, on Broadway, but after several years spent in the metropolis returned to Detroit, where he has since been manager of the plumbing and heating departments of the contracting and building firm of Vinton & Company. Mr. Bolton is universally recognized as an expert in the lines of plumbing and heating, and in his official capacity has had charge of the construction of many of Detroit's big business buildings, among them the Kresge fourteen-story building, just completed, and the club house of the Detroit Athletic Club, in course of construction, which is one of the largest and finest structures of its kind in the United States. Mr. Bolton is very popular in his profession, and that his abilities are recognized and appreciated was shown in 1913 when he was elected for that and the following year as president of the Detroit Association of Master Plumbers.

Mr. Bolton has been prominent in fraternal circles for a number of years, and at present is past master of Trumbull Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M., of New Haven, Connecticut; a member of Franklin Chapter No. 2; R. A. M.; Harmony Council No. 8, S. R.; New Haven Commandery No. 2, K. T.; E. G. Stover Lodge of Perfection; Elms City Council of Princes of Jerusalem; New Haven Chapter of Rose Croix; Lafayette Consistory, S. R., all of New Haven; and Pyramid Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He is also a charter member of Highland Park Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M., of Detroit.

Mr. Bolton was married to Miss Clara Louise Potter, of Meriden, Connecticut, and three children have been born to them: Russell, Marian and James.

ALBERT THOMAS WASHBURNE. The originality, resource and fertility of ideas of Albert Thomas Washburne, of Petoskey, combined with a full share of hard, industrious labor, have resulted in the development of one of the leading business concerns of the city, the Petoskey Rug Manufacturing and Carpet Company, Ltd. Mr. Washburne has experienced in his career the vicissitudes which are ever present in the life of a man who is willing to grasp opportunities, but his labors have finally been crowned with success, and today he is accounted one of Petoskey's substantial men.

Mr. Washburne was born in the city of Detroit, Michigan, in 1866, a son of John and Abigail J. (Kierstead) Washburne, the former of whom died in 1909 and the latter in 1892. The children in the family were three in number: Edwin M., born in 1861, now connected with the Northern Michigan Transportation Company; William, who is a retired shipbuilder; and Albert Thomas. Mr. Washburne's brothers are both married and have reared children. Albert Thomas Washburne went with his parents to Northport, Michigan, when a child, and there he attended school until reaching his fifteenth year. At that time he began assisting his father in the shipbuilding business, with which he was identified for two years, this being followed by a clerkship of three years at that place. He then became the proprietor of the principal dry good business at Charlevoix, which he conducted ten years, and in four years reduced an indebtedness of \$11,000 to less than \$4,000, but was then closed out by the failure of his partner, losing the accumulations of years in the forced depression of values as so many others have done. While he was in business in Charlevoix, the leading dry goods papers, including the New York Economist and the New York Dry Goods Chronicle, printed reproductions of his dry goods window displays, accompanied by the most

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Fred A. Diggins

complimentary reference to his originality and taste. After disposing of his interests at Charlevoix, Mr. Washburne came to Petoskey, and took entire charge of the advertising, as well as the dry goods, millinery and carpet departments, at Levinson's department store, and continued as the general manager of the J. H. Levinson Company until engaging in the rug business, purchasing the Petoskey Rug Manufacturing Company, which has since been succeeded by the Petoskey Rug Manufacturing and Carpet Company. Formerly Mr. Washburne had a plant in Soo for three years, and also operated three stores with a complete line of oriental goods, but in 1909 removed the business to Petoskey and purchased his present establishment from the Booth Fisheries Company. The business of the enterprise consists of the manufacture of rugs from old carpets, has been built up to large proportions under Mr. Washburne's capable management, and now employs five men. The plant is fully equipped with modern Singer carpet sewing machines, and is the only plant north of Chicago able to furnish this service, insuring quickness of delivery and perfect elastic flat seams. Mr. Washburne is known as a stirring, hustling business man, progressive in his views and methods and an intelligent, steady advertiser. He bears an excellent reputation in commercial circles, and his business record is characterized by a firm adherence to principles of integrity and probity. Fraternally, Mr. Washburne is connected with Red Cross Lodge, Knights of Pythias, at Soo. He is active member of the Presbyterian church, but has not found time to be active politically, save as a Republican voter. He makes a fad of kodaking and yachting, and is owner of the yacht *Summer Girl*, which is the flagship of the Bay View Yacht Club. His numerous friends testify to his popularity.

Mr. Washburne was married first to Jennie L. Matthews, daughter of M. J. Matthews (who was the father of the Michigan order of the Knights of the Grip, and died in 1904), and Lorraine Matthews, who is also deceased. To this union there has come one daughter, Hazel May, who has the proud distinction of having won the \$1,000 prize offered by the Eastman Kodak Company for beauty, and whose portrait is used in all that company's advertising, being known all over the world as "The Kodak Girl." In addition to possessing wonderful beauty, she is a musician of note, a professional water color artist and a graduate of Ursuline Convent, Ontario, Canada. She is now the wife of William Lemke, of Detroit. Mr. Washburne was again married, in 1894, to Dana W. Crosby, whose death occurred in 1909, she being the daughter of Judge Crosby of Roaring Brook, Michigan, and Euphemia (Gregg) Crosby, who died April 25, 1914. Judge Crosby, who is the owner of Roaring Brook, is now engaged in agricultural pursuits at East Jordan. Two sons, who are their father's chums, were born to the second union: Crosby B., born in 1896, and now attending high school; and Albert T., Jr., born in 1902, attending the graded school.

FRED ARDEN DIGGINS. One of Michigan's foremost representatives in the hardwood lumber business was the late Fred A. Diggins of Cadillac, whose death on July 7, 1914, not only removed a big factor in the industry with which he was identified from an early age, but also one of the most public spirited, kind hearted and prominent citizens of Cadillac.

Fred Arden Diggins was born at Harvard, Illinois, July 8, 1862, and part of his boyhood was spent on a farm. His first commercial experience was a clerk in the general store of Blodgett & Diggins at Hersey, Michigan. In 1882 he finished a two years' course in the Grand Rapids Business College, and in 1883 entered the employ of D. A. Blodgett &

Company, bankers, at Cadillac, as bookkeeper. This position was resigned in order to enter the lumber business with his brother Delos F. Diggins, under the name of F. A. Diggins & Company. In 1897 the affairs of this company were wound up, and Mr. Diggins then became associated with Joseph Murphy in the manufacturing and wholesaling firm of Murphy & Diggins, a relationship that continued until Mr. Diggins' death. He was also treasurer of the Cummer-Diggins Company; president of the Northland Lumber Company of Green Bay, Wisconsin; secretary of the Cummer Lumber Company of Jacksonville, Florida; vice president of the Grand Rapids Lumber Company; director of the Cadillac State Bank and of the St. John Table Company of Cadillac; and treasurer of the Mitchell-Diggins Iron Company of Cadillac. As a joint partner in the different companies he displayed fine executive ability, being familiar with every detail of the lumber industry from the buying of timber lands to the manufacturing and selling of lumber. It was with the hardwood branch of the industry that he was long and actively connected, and he served as president of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association in 1907-08 and was elected president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in 1909-10.

Mr. Diggins had little time to devote to anything outside of business. For recreation he occasionally left his office for a fishing or hunting trip, and was an expert with both rod and gun. As a citizen of Cadillac he was especially prominent. A number of times he was honored with the office of mayor, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, when Benjamin Harrison was nominated for a second term, and also at the convention in Chicago in 1912, when William H. Taft was the presidential nominee. At one time he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan. He attended the Congregational church, and he and his wife were large contributors to the support of Olivet College.

On October 29, 1890, Mr. Diggins married Miss Carrie E. Cummer, a daughter of Jacob Cummer and sister of Wellington W. Cummer, two of Cadillac's pioneer lumbermen. Mrs. Diggins and two daughters survive, both the daughters having their homes in Cadillac. One is the wife of Donald B. McMullen, and the other is Miss Dorothy C. Diggins residing at home. Owing to his extensive relationship with business affairs and his public spirited citizenship, the death of Mr. Diggins has been regarded as a heavy loss both at Cadillac and throughout the state.

PERLEY W. PEARSALL, M. D. One of the representative physicians and surgeons of Kalkaska county. Dr. Pearsall is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Kalkaska, the fine metropolis and judicial center of the county, and his ability and fidelity in his chosen sphere of endeavor is shown by the fact that while he is a representative of the benignant school of Homeopathy he still has the scientific and professional liberality to utilize the methods and remedial agents that appeal to his judgment and provings, with the result that he is eclectic in his policies, though holding strenuously to the basic principles of the school of practice of which he is an effective and successful exponent.

Dr. Pearsall was born on a farm in Alpine township, Kent county, Michigan, on the 14th of May, 1863, and is a son of Sherman M. and Catherine R. Pearsall, the latter of whom died in the year 1894. Of the nine children the Doctor is the youngest and each of the five who are deceased met an accidental death. Sherman M. Pearsall, a representative of a sterling pioneer family of Michigan, was one of the early settlers of Kent county, to which county he removed from Oakland county in 1841, when northern Michigan was little more than a forest wilder-

ness. In Alpine township he entered claim to a tract of government land, and there he reclaimed from the virgin forest a productive farm. Prosperity attended his indefatigable and well ordered endeavors and his character and ability made him a man of prominence and influence in his community. He passed the closing period of his long and useful life in well earned retirement, and at the time of his death, which occurred in the city of Grand Rapids, in 1905, he was the most venerable pioneer citizen of Kent county, as he had attained to the age of eighty-eight years.

The conditions and influences of the fine old homestead farm compassed the boyhood days of Dr. Pearsall and he attended the district schools until he had attained to the age of fourteen years, when he entered the Grand Rapids high school, in which he continued his studies for three years, besides which he simultaneously completed an effective course in the Grand Rapids Business College. After leaving school, in 1880, he assumed the position of bookkeeper in the office of the Cadillac Veneer & Panel Company, at Cadillac, Wexford county, and in 1885 he went to Larned, Kansas, where he was employed one year. He then accepted the position of city salesman in Kansas City, Missouri, for the Armour Packing & Provision Company, the great Chicago corporation. He retained this position only a short time, as he had determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. Accordingly he was matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1889. After thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he further fortified himself by taking a special post-graduate course in Rush Medical College, Chicago, one of the leading institutions of the regular school of practice in the Union. He thus informed himself thoroughly in regard to theory and practice according to the tenets of both the Homeopathic and so called regular schools of practice, and this condition has led to his eclectic elasticity in the practical work of his exacting profession.

In the summer of 1889 Dr. Pearsall established himself in practice at Grand Ledge, Eaton county, Michigan, but he soon afterward removed to Wacousta, Clinton county, where he continued in successful practice during the ensuing three years, besides holding for two years the office of county coroner. In September, 1892, the Doctor removed to the city of Muskegon, which continued to be the stage of his professional activities during the following three years, and for the last two years he held the office of city physician. In 1895 he removed to Kalkaska, after having passed a few months in Grand Rapids, and he has not only built up a substantial and representative practice but has also gained and retained the confidence and high regard of his professional confreres as well as of the general public. The Doctor has been a sticker in the furtherance of sanitary measures for the protection of the community in general, continues to be a close student of medical and surgical science, with marked predilection for original research and investigation, and by every available means he strives to keep himself fully abreast of the advances made in both departments of his chosen profession, which he has dignified and honored alike by his character and services. He is a member of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy; he served several years as health officer of Kalkaska, as well as county coroner, and for three years he was a member of the board of United States Pension Examining Surgeons of this county, having been for some time secretary of the board. He is at the present time local surgeon for the Pere Marquette Railroad. He has been specially influential in the enforcing of

proper sanitary measures, through which Kalkaska county has been signally free from the inroads of contagious disease.

The basic principles and policies of the Republican party have not yet failed to enlist the zealous support of Dr. Pearsall, for he has no heretical deflections in his political faith. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias, of which last mentioned he is a past chancellor commander, besides being identified with other fraternal and social organizations in his home city. He is a devotee of sports afield and afloat, and finds recreation in hunting and fishing as well as aquatic sports, as shown by his incumbency of the position of secretary of the Kalkaska Yacht Club. He is the owner of his fine residence property, his home being a center of gracious hospitality, and he also owns valuable farm land in Kalkaska county.

On the 24th of May, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Pearsall to Miss Adella J. Totten, who is a sister of Hon. William D. Totten, of Kalkaska. Mrs. Pearsall was born in historic old Monroe county, Michigan, and prior to her marriage she had been a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Kalkaska, where her circle of friends is coincident with that of her acquaintances. Dr. and Mrs. Pearsall have four children: Vernon W. is now sales manager for all of the branch houses maintained in Western Michigan by the Studebaker Company, the great manufacturers of automobiles and other vehicles; Sherman M. is manager of the traffic department of the Valley City Milling Company, of Grand Rapids; he wedded Miss Grace Blount, of Kalkaska, and they have two children.—Sherman M., Jr., born in 1908, and Florence Adella, born in 1911; Perley W. Pearsall, Jr., resides at the parental home is a talented musician and teacher of music and is now preparing himself for a career in grand opera; and Helen C. is attending, in 1914, the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where she is specializing in drawing and kindred lines of study.

JOHN R. SHANK, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose practice began nearly thirty years ago, and who for almost twenty years has been successfully identified with his profession in Flint, Dr. Shank has deservedly won his reputation among his associates in this profession, and is a man of broad attainments and substantial accomplishments.

John R. Shank, though his home has been in Michigan nearly all his life, was born at Mount Morris, Livingston county, New York, September 20, 1860. His father, Franklin Shank, a native of New York, was of old Dutch stock, the first settlers having come to America and settled in New Amsterdam during the early colonial period. Franklin Shank left New York and spent a year or so in Michigan, during the decade of the fifties, but subsequently returned and lived in Livingston county several years. In 1862 he once more found a home in the state of his choice, and spent the rest of his life here. He followed the business of building and contracting. Soon after taking up his permanent home in this state, he enlisted in a Michigan regiment, and saw service in the corps as mechanic and engineer. His death occurred at Flint in 1892, at the age of fifty-seven. His wife Adelaide Johnston, who was of Scotch ancestry, was a daughter of Abraham and Maria Johnston, who were pioneers of Michigan, settling at Royal Oak, in Oakland county, where Abraham Johnston was a successful farmer. Mrs. Shank is still living, her home being at 419 West Third Street in Flint. Her children are three sons. Laban H. is a physician at Empire, Michigan, and Guy E. is a plumber at 413 W. Third Street in Flint.

Dr. John R. Shank, the oldest of the children was educated in the

Flint public school, graduating from the high school in 1878, and took his medical courses in the University of Michigan, where he graduated M. D. in 1884. He began practice at once, and four years of his early professional career were spent at Inlay City. In March, 1894, he permanently located in Flint, and has a secure place in the profession. He has membership in the County and State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association.

As to politics, the doctor supports the republican party. He has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, also belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter, and is a Shriner. His other fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Tribe of Ben Hur, and is medical examiner for these various fraternal orders. His name is also on the roll of the Board of Commerce.

At Inlay City, Michigan, September 24, 1890, Dr. Shank married Miss Said C. Campbell, who was born in Broome county, New York, a daughter of Anson P. and Mary E. Campbell. The doctor has one son, Harold E., born September 1, 1895. His attractive residence is at 808 Harrison Street, and his offices are in the Union Trust and Savings Bank Building.

WILLIAM B. VETTER. When an individual holds the distinction of being the only representative of his party, with one exception, to be elected on his county's ticket during a period of eighteen years, and is able to overcome an approximate plurality of 2,000 votes ordinarily given to the opposing organization, he must be accounted a man of more than ordinary popularity. This is the record of William B. Vetter, prominent Lansing merchant, treasurer of Ingham county, and a citizen who has been prominently identified with the public life of Michigan for more than two decades. Mr. Vetter is a native of Michigan, born at Ann Arbor, June 26, 1870, and is a son of George and Catherine Dora (Bender) Vetter.

George Vetter was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1841, and was a lad of 16 years when he came to the United States, settling at Ann Arbor, where the youth learned the saddlery and harness maker's trade. At the outbreak of the Civil War he evidenced his patriotism for his adopted land by enlisting in the 90-day service, as a member of Company D, Twentieth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry. When his service expired, he veteranized, and continued to serve with that organization for three years. His military career was one in which he experienced numerous hardships, being taken a prisoner by the enemy and confined for ten months in the awful Libby and Andersonville prisons, his incarceration in which caused his health to break down. Upon returning to the pursuits of peace, Mr. Vetter engaged in the saddle and harness business at Ann Arbor on his own account, but in 1871 he moved to Dexter, Michigan, where he passed away six years later, his death being hastened by his war experiences. Mr. Vetter married Catherine Dora Bender, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1844, a daughter of John Bender, a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, who was prominent in church affairs and was largely instrumental in the organization of the first German Lutheran church at Philadelphia. In 1851 he came to Michigan, walking the greater part of the way from Pennsylvania, and settled in the woods near Saginaw, among the Indians. Later he moved to Ann Arbor and about the year 1885 he removed to Lansing from Ann Arbor, and there his death occurred in 1888, when he had reached advanced years. The mother of Mr. Vetter still survives, and is one of the well-known ladies of Lansing.

The public schools of Ann Arbor furnished William B. Vetter with his education, and as a lad he started upon his business career as a clerk in a North Lansing grocery store. In 1888, with his brother, the late George F. Vetter, he engaged in the grocery business in North Lansing, under the firm style of Vetter Brothers. George F. Vetter died October 9, 1910, but William B. Vetter still owns a grocery business and conducts it under the old firm name. Mr. Vetter was elected treasurer of Ingham county as a Democrat, in 1910, and received the reelection in 1912, and still holds that office, his services in which have won him the highest esteem of the people of his county. As before stated, he is the only Democrat, with one exception, elected on the county ticket since 1896, and is the only member of his party to carry East Lansing since that city was incorporated. Ingham county is normally Republican by 2,000 plurality, so that it may be readily discerned that Mr. Vetter is widely popular and that his official services have been appreciated by his fellow-citizens. From 1890 until 1902, he was a member of the Lansing Fire Department. He was in charge of Station A, of the Lansing Postoffice, which was located in his store from 1893 to 1907, four years under a Democratic administration and ten years under Republican control. Mr. Vetter is widely and favorably known in fraternal circles, belonging to Lansing Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., North Lansing Lodge No. 321, I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen of America and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Mr. Vetter married Miss Esther D. Downer, of Lansing, a daughter of Lucy A. Downer, and the late Ziba A. Downer.

HOMER MAYNARD EATON, whose successful business career as general manager and treasurer of the Flint Gas Company had its beginning at the draughtsman's desk, since which time he has gradually progressed until he now stands in a prominent position among the business men of his adopted city, owes his advancement to the fact that he has thoroughly mastered every task devolving upon him, to the readiness with which he has recognized opportunity and to his adaptation of new conditions evolved in business life to the needs of his present duty.

Born at Jackson, Jackson county, Michigan, May 7, 1880, Mr. Eaton is a son of William M. and Una C. (Blaine) Eaton. His father, a native of Ohio, came to Michigan at the age of eighteen years, in 1874, and entered upon a business career at Jackson, which city is now his home. Mrs. Eaton is a native of Michigan and a member of a pioneer family of this state, and has been the mother of two children: Homer Maynard, and James Blaine, the latter a resident of Rochester, New York.

Homer Maynard Eaton was given excellent educational advantages, attending the public and high schools of Jackson and then entering the Michigan Agricultural College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in 1903. His first position was that of a draughtsman for the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company, and remained there until September, 1904, when he accepted an offer from the Rochester Railway and Light Company, of Rochester, New York. In that city he continued in the capacity of assistant superintendent of the gas department until October 1, 1905, at that time returning to Michigan to become general manager of the Jackson Gas Company of Jackson. In this connection Mr. Eaton remained until May 11, 1908, and then went to Saginaw to become general superintendent of the gas department of the Saginaw & Bay City Gas Company, with headquarters at the main offices at Saginaw. Mr. Eaton came to his present position, that of general manager and treasurer of the Flint Gas Company, January 1, 1910, and has continued therein to the present time, being also a member of the Flint City Water Board. A man of unswerving integrity and honor,

having perfect appreciation of business ethics, he has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his associates, who look to him for leadership and advice in matters of moment. He is prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and at this time is exalted ruler of Flint Lodge, maintains membership in the Board of Commerce, is connected with the Country Club, and with his family attends the Presbyterian church.

On November 8, 1905, Mr. Eaton was married at Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Miss Cora Vanderwerp, who was born in Muskegon, Michigan, daughter of Fred Vanderwerp. One son, William F., was born to this union, November 8, 1906, at Jackson. The family home is at No. 407 East Kearsley street.

LOUIS F. SCHMIDT. A record of steady success through many consecutive years in the building and general carpenter lines is L. F. Schmidt's enviable position in Detroit business circles. Mr. Schmidt is also a well known citizen and identified with a number of social and fraternal organizations of the city, which has been his home for nearly thirty years.

Both the office and residence of Mr. Schmidt is at 601 Concord street. Louis F. Schmidt is a native of Germany, born in the city of Neu Brandenburg, Province of Mecklinburg, on May 5, 1861. His parents, John and Henrietta (Schmidt) Schmidt, both natives of Germany, reared their family in that country, and the father died there. In Germany Louis F. Schmidt grew up, was educated, acquired proficiency in the trade of carpenter, and when a young man of twenty-four with ambition for the larger success of the new world, emigrated to America and settled in Detroit in 1885. His mother and sister came to this country and located in Detroit in 1890.

In the year of his arrival Mr. Schmidt found steady employment at his trade in Detroit, at first under John Hermann of Delray, which is now a part of the city. His employment as a journeyman continued altogether for eighteen years, and was under different contractors, among whom were John Armstrong, George L. Webber and Malow Brothers. His relations with the latter firm were so mutually satisfactory that he continued with them for sixteen consecutive years. In 1909 Mr. Schmidt began his business as an independent contractor under his own name, and from a very limited start both as to capital, working equipment and organization, his business has been growing every year and he is now one of the well known contractors in the city. Mr. Schmidt has erected, among the more notable examples of his work, the fine residence of A. Hund, the residence and laboratory of Dr. G. H. Sherman, and a great number of other fine homes, stores, flats and apartment houses all over the city and vicinity. The residences of Henry Ford and Horace H. Dodge, also the Ford factory building, were erected by Malow Brothers, during the time Mr. Schmidt was with them, he overseeing the carpentry work.

His membership is naturally with the Detroit Master Carpenters Association, and his name is well known and his presence appreciated in the circles of Schiller Lodge, F. & A. M., the Arbeiter Verein No. 4, with the Federal Casualty Company, the Concordia Singing Society, the German Reformed Lutheran church, while politically his allegiance is given to the Republican party. Mr. Schmidt married Anna Heineke of Detroit.

LISLE SHANAHAN. A thoroughly representative member of the legal fraternity of Michigan, Lisle Shanahan, of Charlevoix, is not alone a leading member of his profession but furnishes in his life a remarkable

example of what may be accomplished through perseverance and constant application under the most discouraging of circumstances. Handicapped by ill health since babyhood, he has nevertheless so well directed his labors that today he stands foremost among the successful legists of the place of his adoption as well as in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Shanahan is a native Michigander, born at Edwardsburg, Cass county, a son of Kim and Alice (Jacks) Shanahan, and grandson of Edward Shanahan, the founder of the family in Michigan, who settled in Cass county as early as 1837, during the period of the Black Hawk War. In his native state of Delaware, Edward Shanahan had been a slave owner and planter, but financial reverses caused him to seek a new field in which to make his fortune, and accordingly he started for the newly opened country of Michigan. With his wife, Rebecca, his two sons, aged four and two years, and a nursing baby, he started on the long trip overland, in a two-wheeled cart, with one horse hitched in front of the other, tandem fashion, and a milch cow tied behind. Although he came to Michigan a poor man, he gained prosperity through a life of industry and tireless energy and at the time of his death, in 1892, at the age of eighty-six years, owned property which was estimated to be worth \$200,000. The grandmother passed away at the age of seventy-eight years, having been the mother of fifteen children. Of these, Kim Shanahan was the youngest, and was born in Cass county, where he has spent his entire active career, and like his father has won success through persevering effort. His father had been a Whig and had represented his township in several offices, but Mr. Shanahan, a Republican, has not cared for public office. He is a Mason, is widely known as a good citizen, and has a large circle of warm and appreciative friends.

The only child of his parents, Lisle Shanahan grew up on the old homestead farm, and received his education in the district schools of Cass county and the high school at Edwardsburg. When he was a child of four years he contracted rheumatism, and although his father spent a fortune in seeking a cure he has been afflicted with this ailment throughout life. His poor health making it impossible for him to follow the vocation of his forefathers, Mr. Shanahan as a young man turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and for three years taught in the country schools of Cass county. While thus engaged he applied himself to the study of law, and when he gave up teaching entered the University of Michigan, being graduated from the law department of that institution with the class of 1890. During the following season he again taught school, but in 1900 came to Charlevoix and in June of that year entered upon the practice of his chosen calling, in which he has gained a well-earned success. At this time Mr. Shanahan is attorney for the Pere Marquette Railway, the Booth Fish Company, the Charlevoix Lumber Company and Rock Product Company, the Charlevoix County Bank and the Argo Milling Company. A large part of Mr. Shanahan's success has come as a result of his conservative, self-assured, well-prepared, clean-cut and successful handling of cases. Those who know him need not be told that he is a broad-minded citizen of sterling worth, steadfastly interested in all public measures which promise to be of practical good, and those who are now acquainted with him, if there be such, may have the full assurance of his legion of friends to that effect. Although forced to use crutches, and in almost constant pain, he is of a cheerful, optimistic nature, ready to assist others and a loyal and royal friend. Mr. Shanahan is a Republican, and has served Charlevoix efficiently in the capacity of city attorney. Fraternaly he is connected with the local

lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. With his family, he attends the Congregational church.

Mr. Shanahan was married November 28, 1901, to Miss Mary A. Dunham, at Petersburg, Monroe county, Michigan. She was born in Monroe county, where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Monroe Dunham were early settlers and long connected with agricultural pursuits. They are now retired from active life and make their home at Petersburg. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shanahan: Edward Kim, born July 15, 1904; Norman Lisle, born October 23, 1907, both at Charlevoix and now students in the public schools; and three children who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Shanahan reside in a beautiful home on Michigan avenue, on the lake front, and are widely known in social circles of Charlevoix, Mrs. Shanahan being also prominent in the work of the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational church.

LOUIS SCHMIED. Prominent among the successful business men of Detroit is Louis Schmied, president and general manager of the Schmied-Sisman Company, contractors and lumber manufacturers. Representing that substantial element of German citizenship which was introduced into America as a result of the Revolution of 1848, Mr. Schmied has spent practically all his life in Detroit, and for the past ten years has been promoting a large and growing business as a contractor and has varied civic and social relations which make him well known in that city.

Louis Schmied was born in Detroit, July 22, 1867, a son of John M. and Caroline (Linsal) Schmied. His father, who was born in 1818 in the city of Munich, Bavaria, Germany, belonged to a family of respectable and middle class German people, who gave their son a good education, apprenticed him to learn the carpenter's trade, and also educated him for the Lutheran ministry. During his young manhood he participated in the Revolutionary troubles of the forties, and being one of those who refused to submit to the autocratic character of the prevailing government became an exile in 1848, and left his native land to escape death. On the same vessel that brought him to America were also the late Dr. Herman Keifer of Detroit, and Carl Schurz, who afterwards became a general in the Union army, occupied a cabinet post under President Cleveland, and was one of the most prominent political leaders and editors in the country. There were also many other exiles in the party. John M. Schmied after landing in New York city, worked there long enough to get money to carry him to the west, since all his property had been confiscated in Germany. From New York he went to Buffalo, then came to Detroit, spent some time in Cleveland and finally located permanently in Detroit. His first employment was in the old Frost saw mill at the foot of Chene street. He was engaged in the fruit and vegetable commission business for some time. During the Civil war he kept a tavern on Clinton street near the old barracks. It was in Detroit that John M. Schmied met Miss Linsal, who subsequently became his wife. She was born at Klein Liebung, state Eben, Germany, in 1826, and had come to this country at the age of eighteen. She is still living, while John M. Schmied died in 1893.

During his boyhood in Detroit Louis Schmied attended the public schools until twelve years of age, and in 1879 began an employment which continued for three years in a machine shop. In 1886 he ran away from home and enlisted in the United States marine corps, and was in the navy for one year before his parents effected his discharge on account of his age.

In 1887, before he was twenty years of age, Mr. Schmied took up an

apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In a few months he was made shop foreman, and was performing the responsibilities of a master carpenter long before he had finished his apprenticeship. A desire to fit himself for the profession of medicine finally caused him to abandon his trade, and until his funds were exhausted he read medicine. Necessity finally compelled him to resume work as a carpenter, and it is along that line that his permanent business prosperity has been accomplished. Mr. Schmied continued as a journeyman until 1904, in which year he took up contracting. In 1906 he organized the Louis Schmied Company, manufacturers of interior finishing materials, and in 1908 became instrumental in the organization of the Schmied-Sisman Company, which in five years' time has grown to be one of the largest contracting and manufacturing concerns between New York and Chicago. He has served as president and general manager since this incorporation.

Mr. Schmied is also a director in the Ellis Engine Company of Detroit, and has considerable private interests in Detroit real estate. He has membership in the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, the Detroit Employers Association, the Detroit Board of Commerce, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belongs to the Harmonie Society, and to the Detroit Motor Boat, the Wolverine Automobile and the Detroit Curling Clubs.

On October 27, 1897, he married Miss Caroline E. Orr of Detroit, where she was born, a daughter of the late Thomas Orr. Thomas Orr was born in Belfast, Ireland, son of Thomas and Rebecca Orr, natives respectively of England and Scotland. The Orr family emigrated to Canada in 1846, where Thomas grew up and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1860 he moved to Detroit, established a shop, and was for many years an expert mechanic, being in business for himself a long time. Later he became an instructor in mechanics of the University of Michigan, and after several years had to resign on account of poor health. Still later he was made an instructor in the old Bliss University School of Detroit. His death occurred April 17, 1907. Thomas Orr married Sarah Jane Carter, who was born near Kingston, Ontario, Canada, of Irish parents. Her birth occurred September 7, 1837, and she is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Schmied have had one son, Louis W., born March 22, 1901, and died October 20, 1901.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, assistant state fire marshal of Michigan, is a marked proof of the value and necessity of long practical training for the higher officials of the state government. The best years of his life have been given to the Michigan fire department, and it is not too much to add that the betterment in condition has been mutual. Marshal Robinson was born at Charlotte, Michigan, his present home, October 2, 1874, and is a son of the late Samuel and Rose (Whitcomb) Robinson.

Samuel Robinson, Sr., was one of Michigan's best known citizens and for years was a leading Democrat. He was a native of Vermont, born at Birmingham, that state, in 1844, a son of the Rev. Henry Robinson, who brought the family to Michigan during the early fifties and settled at Charlotte, where he was a pioneer minister of the Methodist faith and where his death occurred. The mother of Marshal Robinson was born in Eaton county, Michigan, June 11, 1845, the daughter of Palmer Whitcomb, a pioneer settler of Eaton county, who came to the state during the early forties. Samuel Robinson, Sr., was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Charlotte for many years, and following this became identified with the lumber industry, and for a long period carried on extensive operations therein. He was highly esteemed and re-

spected in his community, where he was justice of the peace at the time of his death, an office which he had held for several years. He was prominent in Democratic state politics, was a member of the Democratic state committee, and met his death in an accident while on his way to attend as a delegate from the state to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, in 1900. He was well known in Masonry and in the Knights of Pythias, and in every walk of life was a dependable, substantial and thoroughly reliable citizen.

Samuel Robinson was reared in Charlotte, where his education was secured in the public schools. After laying aside his books he became identified with his father's furniture and undertaking establishment, and when the elder man gave up that business to enter the lumber industry, the son joined the fire department of Charlotte, with which he was associated for twenty years, six years of his time acting in the capacity of assistant chief of the department. He is a prominent member of the Michigan State Firemen's Association, of which he is the statistician and the oldest official in point of tenure of office. On July 1, 1913, Mr. Robinson was appointed assistant state fire marshal, by John T. Winship, state commissioner of insurance, and has continued to serve in this office to the present time. Marshal Robinson has had extensive newspaper experience, having been for two years a member of the staff of the Charlotte *Leader*, the only Democratic newspaper in Eaton county, and was also Charlotte correspondent for the Detroit *Daily News*, the Grand Rapids *Press* and the Lansing *Journal*.

Mr. Robinson married Miss Carrie M. Hall, of Charlotte, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Doloris, aged seventeen years; Dorothea, who is ten years old; and Frank, aged seven years.

ERNEST VENN. One of the best known men in the line of sanitary plumbing and steam fitting in the city of Detroit is Ernest Venn, who at this time is carrying on a large jobbing business at No. 777 Woodward avenue. He is a native son of Detroit, where his entire career has been passed, and has been engaged in business under his own name for twenty-seven years, having developed a prosperous enterprise from modest beginnings. A self-made man, Mr. Venn has gained his present substantial position through the medium of his own efforts and industry, and has shown himself a good and public-spirited citizen and a business man with a high regard for commercial ethics.

Ernest Venn was born in Detroit, November 21, 1866, and is a son of the late William E. and Angeline (Janise) Venn. The Venn family is of English stock, and was founded in America by Robert Venn, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in Ireland in 1809, his parents being natives of England. Coming to the United States in 1823, he located at Rochester, New York, where he learned the tanning business, and in 1849 came to Detroit, where he was a pioneer in his calling, in which he continued to be successfully engaged until his death in 1880. William E. Venn was born at Rochester, New York, May 16, 1833. He was given good educational advantages and for a time taught school in Detroit, prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. He was a great student and a constant reader, and was well informed on a number of subjects. When he gave up educational work, Mr. Venn took up the trade of carpenter and joiner, and for many years was in the employ of the late J. P. Clark, the pioneer shipbuilder of Detroit. In still later years he became bookkeeper for his son, Ernest. His death occurred in this city August 16, 1899. Mrs. Venn was born at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, June 14, 1835, the daughter of Nicholas and Josephine (Perry) Janise, both of

whom were natives of France having emigrated to Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Venn there were born the following children: William E., who is parole officer for the state of Michigan, and who has won national renown because of his humanitarian work as a prison reformer; one son who died in infancy; a daughter who also died as a babe; and Ernest.

Ernest Venn received his education in the public schools of Detroit, and at the age of sixteen years began to learn the plumber's trade, with Lane Brothers. He proved an excellent and retentive student, having no doubt inherited much of his mechanical skill from his father, and until 1887 worked at his trade as a journeyman. In that year he embarked in business for himself and under his own name, doing general contracting in plumbing and heating, and his first place of business was located at No. 733 Woodward avenue. As the years have passed his business has steadily grown and developed, and at this time he is one of the leading men in his line in Detroit. He has been very successful and has broadened the scope of his activities, at this time being engaged in jobbing in sanitary plumbing, heating, steam and gas fitting, drain and sewer work, tinning, sheet iron work, etc. He has handled some of the largest contracts in the city and his general skill and good workmanship have merited high commendation.

Mr. Venn has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Anna Heller, of Detroit, who died in August, 1902, leaving one son, Clarence, a student, who was born July 21, 1899. Mr. Venn's second wife was Mrs. Anna F. Hartz, of Aurora, Illinois, who died August 23, 1913. Mr. Venn is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and of the Detroit Yacht Club, and has numerous friends throughout the city both in business and social circles.

HON. LOUIS CONVERS CRAMTON. Representing the Seventh Michigan district in the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Cramton is one of the younger members of the Michigan delegation in Congress, but is a student of economic problems, a worker in public affairs, and a resourceful public leader. Mr. Cramton is a lawyer by profession and an experienced newspaper publisher.

A representative of one of the pioneer families of Michigan, Louis Convers Cramton was born on a farm in Hadley township of Lapeer county, December 2, 1875, a son of George W. and Josephine Bird (Osmin) Cramton. His birthplace was the same farm on which his father before him had been born, and in 1836 the place had been located in the midst of the wilderness of Lapeer county by grandfather Jonathan Cramton, native of Vermont. Jonathan Cramton with two half-brothers were the founders of the Cramton family in Michigan. George W. Cramton, father of the congressman, made a gallant record as a soldier in the Civil war. He was a member of Company F in the First Michigan Cavalry, and served under Generals Sheridan and Custer in the Shenandoah Valley and at Gettysburg. His service as a soldier continued throughout the war, and after his return home he resumed his life as a farmer. He became a man of considerable prominence in Lapeer county, holding the offices of supervisor and under-sheriff. Josephine Bird Cramton died in 1904, and George W. Cramton is retired and lives in Lapeer. Their children in addition to Louis C. are as follows: Fred J. Cramton, who is a leading business man in Montgomery, Alabama; and Florence, wife of Ferdinand E. Lammert, a manufacturer of Chicago.

Louis C. Cramton, who was the second in order of birth among these children, graduated from the Lapeer high school, was a student one year in the literary department of the state university, spent a year in em-

ployment in Alabama, and this was followed by three years in the law department of the University of Michigan, until graduating with the class of 1899. His practice began as a member of the law firm of White, Loughmane & Cramton at Lapeer, and his practice with that firm and later with the firm of White & Cramton continued till 1905. He was assistant prosecuting attorney during two terms. His public service has also included two terms as circuit court commissioner and one as city treasurer of Lapeer. For two terms and part of a third he was law clerk to the state senate.

In 1905 he purchased the Lapeer County *Clarion*, one of the oldest papers in this part of the state, established in 1856, and he continues its publisher. Under his management the *Clarion* has not only increased its circulation, but has developed into one of the most influential weekly papers in Michigan.

After Governor Warner appointed Hon. C. L. Glasgow of Nashville state railroad commissioner, Mr. Cramton was requested, and entirely unexpectedly by him, to take the position of deputy commissioner under Mr. Glasgow and accepted this opportunity for valuable service. He held the office until the position of state railroad commissioner was supplanted by the railroad commission, in September, 1907. Mr. Cramton was then made secretary of the commission, and served it in that capacity during 1907-08. In the session of 1909 he served as a member of the state legislature. During his one term at Lansing, Mr. Cramton was one of the makers of the Warner-Cramton law, for the regulating of saloons in the state. This law was given teeth and enacted largely through the vigorous advocacy of Mr. Cramton. The present statute under which the railroad commission operates was also drafted and its passage secured by Mr. Cramton.

His first candidacy for Congress was made in the fall of 1910, but he was defeated for the Republican nomination by four hundred and eighty votes out of a total of about sixteen thousand. He was nominated as the Republican candidate in 1912, and was elected. In 1914 he was re-nominated without opposition and reelected. Mr. Cramton is the Michigan member of the Republican national congressional committee and chairman of its advisory committee.

Mr. Cramton is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is Past Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, is also a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and has served as patriotic instructor of the Michigan Division of the Sons of Veterans. He and his family are Presbyterians. In 1903, at Detroit, he married Miss Fame Kay, a native of Ontario and daughter of Dr. John P. and Margaret (Monteith) Kay, both parents being now deceased. They have one daughter, Margaret Louise, born in Lapeer, January 30, 1907.

ARTHUR C. MASON. The active business life of Arthur C. Mason, president and general manager of the Mason Motor Company, has been connected with the most important period in the development of Flint, and is linked with the founding and growth of some of the most important industries which have stimulated the city's expansion and have been the bases of its manufacturing prestige. His is a career eminently worthy of emulation. Commencing life in obscurity and modest circumstances, laboring in humble occupations with steady industry, and practicing economy and sobriety, at length he has seen his arduous efforts bear fruit, and has profited beyond the fortune of most men in the value which a growing community confers upon a fortunate location.

Arthur C. Mason was born March 30, 1869, at Toronto, Canada, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Mason, natives of England who emigrated to Canada in 1859. The father has spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits, and still lives on the old homestead. There were four children in the family, of whom three are living, and of these Arthur C. is the oldest. The only immediate relations of Mr. Mason besides those noted are an uncle and an aunt, Herbert Mason and Mrs. W. W. Bailey, both of Seattle, Washington, and a brother, of Los Angeles, California, an automobile salesman. Arthur C. Mason received his education in the common night schools of Canada, and is a self-made man. He was engaged in assisting his father in the operations of the old homestead farm up to the time he reached the age of twenty-one years, and then served as a bound apprentice to Wilson & Cousins for four years. He started in at a salary of \$2.50 per week, working overtime in order to pay for his board and lodging, the second year received \$3.50 per week, was raised to \$4.50 per week the third year, and during the fourth year received \$5.50 per week, and then put in two extra months for lost time, the company complimenting him with a check for \$100.00 for his faithfulness and good behavior. He was then made foreman for the Wilson & Cousins Company, and held that position for two years, at the end of which period he accepted the foremanship of the Newburns Bicycle Company, at Woodstock, Canada, a connection which continued for two years. He next became a tool designer and had charge of the tool rooms of the Welland & Vale Manufacturing Company, at St. Catherine's Ontario, for four years, when he came to Detroit, Michigan, and accepted a position as tool maker with the Leland & Falconer Company of that city. Mr. Leland of this firm is now general manager of the Cadillac Motor Manufacturing Company of Detroit. Mr. Mason remained with this firm only six weeks when he was promoted to the position of night superintendent, a capacity in which he continued for two years, and in November, 1903, accepted the superintendency of the Buick Motor Company, of Flint, Michigan, a place which he held for six years. He was then promoted to assistant general superintendent of the entire Buick plant and was with this concern for two years. Leaving the Buick company in 1911, he began to manufacture motors and to sell them to the general trade, under the style of the Mason Motor Company, and the plant, located on West Kearsley street, and known as Buick No. 2, was built under the supervision of Mr. Mason in 1903, the addition thereto being erected in 1907. The floor space covers 70,185 sq. ft., the buildings being respectively three and four stories. There are 174 regular employees at this time, and the expected increase in business will make it necessary that a much larger force be secured. The trade extends to every state in the United States, to every country in Europe and as far as Australia.

Mr. Mason may be said to be essentially a business man. While he allows himself an occasional vacation to be spent in automobiling, his large business interests are carried on in the main under his immediate supervision and care. He has given little attention to what he has considered outside of his legitimate sphere of action and has sought no distinction other than that accruing from a successful and honorable conduct of his business enterprises. His distinguishing characteristics may be said to be firmness, force of character, indomitable energy and executive ability—potent agencies for the advancement of men to important stations in life. In his political views Mr. Mason is a Republican, but his connection with politics has been confined to his support of the party's men and measures. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of

the Elks and the Society of Automobile Engineers, holds membership in the Flint Country Club, and is valued by his fellows on the Chamber of Commerce. He was made an American citizen in 1905.

Mr. Mason was married at Toronto, Canada, January 8, 1894, to Miss Jane Turner, daughter of William and Jane Turner, the latter of whom is deceased, while the former is a wood-carver and sculptor of Toronto. Three children have been born to this union: Miss Hilda in the Flint High school; Wilford in the graded schools of this city; and Roy, also a public school student. The family residence address is No. 829 West Kearsley street. Mr. Mason is interested also in farming in connection with his motor business, and owns a handsome property south of the city of Flint, upon which he takes an occasional rest from the worries of business life.

CHARLES HURLBURT WETMORE. A man of sterling character and most engaging personality, Mr. Wetmore came to Detroit at the age of nineteen years, and he became closely and prominently identified with the social and business activities of this city, which continued to represent his home until the time of his death, at the age of fifty-nine years. It is well that in this history of Michigan be reproduced the memorial tribute which appeared in a publication devoted specifically to the annals of Detroit, and the memoir is given without recourse to formal evidences of quotation.

The Wetmore family came from Middletown, Connecticut, in the early period of American history, and from that section of our national domain representatives of the name later settled in other states, he whose name initiates this review having been born in the state of New York and having received excellent educational advantages in his youth. Charles Hurlburt Wetmore, son of Charles Parsons Wetmore and Eliza (Kellogg) Wetmore, came from Utica, New York, to Detroit, Michigan, at the age of nineteen years. Relinquishing the idea of following the profession of mechanical engineering, he here began his business life in the employ of his uncle, the late Frederick Wetmore, who was long engaged in the crockery trade, on Woodward avenue. Taking a vital interest in all that concerned his new home in the west, Mr. Wetmore identified himself with various interests outside those of business order. An original member of the Detroit Light Guard, his name was transferred to the veteran corps of the same at the time of its organization. In the early days of his residence in Detroit he was president and trustee of the Young Men's Society, a representative social organization. The Detroit Boat Club also claimed him as a member from the early days when the little "shack" at the foot of Hastings street served as the club boat-house until the members were able to provide more pretentious quarters. Mr. Wetmore was possessed of a fine tenor voice, well cultivated, and was an appreciative and valued member of the old Philharmonic Society, the place of which was later filled by the Detroit Musical Society, of which Mr. Wetmore served as a member of the directorate, as well as president for some time.

In 1862 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wetmore to Miss Mary Buel, daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Woodruff Buel, to whom a special memoir is dedicated on other pages of this volume, so that further reference to the family history is not demanded in the present connection. Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore became the parents of five sons and five daughters, of whom six are living—Mrs. Charles H. Hodges, who resides in the old Buel homestead in Detroit; Alexander Buel Wetmore, Mrs. Charles B. Warren, Mrs. Muir B. Snow, James McMillan Wetmore, and Buel Wetmore, all of Detroit. Charles Amos Wetmore, the

eldest son, died at the age of fifteen years; Harold Butler Wetmore, who had gained prestige as one of the able members of the bar of Chicago, died in 1900; and two daughters, Alice and May, died in infancy. Mr. Wetmore's health became impaired, and in 1887 he sought change and recuperation through the medium of a journey to the Hawaiian islands, his sojourn covering a period of six months. Upon his return to Detroit Mr. Wetmore associated himself with the Detroit Transportation Company, of which he became secretary.

Mr. Wetmore was one of the most energetic and popular members of the old volunteer fire department of Detroit, and was for several years a member of its board of trustees. He was essentially loyal and public-spirited in his attitude as a citizen and was always ready to give his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of his home city. His circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances and his death, at the age of fifty-nine years, was deeply deplored in the community in which he had long resided and in which his interests were centered. His widow still resides in Detroit, which city has been her home from the time of her birth and in which she has been a loved and valued factor in representative social activities since the time of her girlhood.

GEORGE W. PRIEST. A significantly alert, vigorous and productive business career has been that of this well known and representative citizen of Emmet county, where his interests are varied and important and where he has had much influence in the furtherance of both civic and material progress and prosperity. He is one of the pioneer citizens of the thriving village of Pellston, and his prominence in the community is measurably denoted by his incumbency of the office of president of the People's State Bank of this place. He has shown much administrative and constructive ability in his various operations during his residence in Michigan, and there are many who will read with pleasure even a brief review of his career.

George Washington Priest was born in the county and Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 24th of May, 1858, and is a son of Fessenden and Isabiah (Johnston) Priest, the former of whom died in 1870 and the latter in 1866, so that the subject of this review was doubly orphaned while still a mere boy. Fessenden Priest was a native of the State of Vermont, and there he was engaged in farming until his removal to the Province of Ontario, Canada, where his marriage was solemnized and where he reclaimed and developed a good farm, this old homestead having remained in the possession of the family until 1894. Of the five children two are deceased and George W., of this sketch, is the oldest of the three surviving. Mrs. Maria Clubine is a widow, has three children and now resides at Alpena, Michigan; and Mrs. Hulda Lisette likewise resides at Alpena, where her husband is employed in the mill.

The old home farm in Ontario county, Canada, gave environment and youthful experience to George W. Priest, and there his rudimentary education was obtained in the common schools, which he attended until he was twelve years of age. Thereafter he was employed in a saw mill in his native province until he had attained to the age of eighteen years, and thus it will be seen that he early became dependent on his own resources and has been the architect of his own fortune. At the age last noted he made his way to Huron county, Ontario, where he was employed a few months in a saw mill. In 1876, at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Priest came to Michigan and obtained work in a saw mill at Traverse City, which was then a town of less than 2,000 population. About this

time was solemnized his marriage, his wife having been wooed and won while he was still a resident of Canada. In 1878 he established his home at Kalkaska, where he identified himself closely with lumbering operations, his work taking him also into Charlevoix county and his residence having been at East Jordan, that county, for a period of about six years. Thereafter he passed about a year in the State of Colorado, but he abandoned his plan of there engaging in business and returned to Michigan, which he decided was a more inviting field for the exercise of his abilities and energies. In 1885 Mr. Priest again established his residence at East Jordan, and there he became foreman of a saw mill in which he had the supervision of a force of forty men. From that place he finally removed to Bellaire, Antrim county, where he purchased timber land and was successful in his cutting of the timber and manufacturing it into lumber. At this juncture in his independent career he also assumed the contract for the construction of four and one-half miles of the Pere Marquette Railroad, and after the completion of this work he was tendered and accepted the position of superintendent of the logging camps of the firm of Jackson & Tindle, the headquarters of which are now established at Pellston, the original firm name having been Tindle & Jackson and its headquarters having been at Bellaire. The firm manufacture at the present time hoops, staves and other cooperage products. After accepting this position Mr. Priest also purchased a section of land near Bellaire, and he reclaimed eighty acres of the tract, which is now utilized for general farming, the property having been sold by him several years ago. In 1902 the firm of Jackson & Tindle established their manufacturing business at Pellston, which village was then a mere hamlet in the midst of the forest and with a population of about fifty persons. In advance of the firm's removal Mr. Priest had been sent forward to make a careful survey of the available timber resources, the firm having made arrangements for the control of 40,000 acres and relying implicitly on the judgment of Mr. Priest, who had been in its employ both in Michigan and Wisconsin. The Pellston mills of the firm now utilize a large area of land and employment is given to an average force of 300 men, the plant being the largest in the world in the manufacturing of broom handles and the products being shipped to all parts of the world. Mr. Priest is now the general superintendent of the immense plant with the exception of the mills, and has supervision also of the firm's railroad, thirty miles in length, as well as of its lumber and real estate, including a farm of 240 acres, near Pellston,—a place devoted principally to the raising of live stock and the crops necessary in feeding the stock, besides which the farm included an excellent orchard of twenty acres. Mr. Priest himself has fully taken advantage of the opportunities here offered, has unbounded faith in the future progress and greater industrial opulence of Emmet county, and he owns 100 acres of timber land besides other real estate in his home county, and 1,100 acres of hardwood timber land in Van Cronett county, Canada. He was one of the organizers of the People's State Bank of Pellston and is president of the institution, which affords excellent financial facilities in its field.

Mr. Priest is an ardent supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and has served with marked ability as a member of the village council as president of the village and as a member of its board of review. He has been for a quarter of a century a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife are most zealous members and he was appointed a delegate to the general conference of the church, but found his business exactions too great to permit his serving in this capacity. Mrs. Priest has served as president of the Ladies' Aid Society of

the church and is now its vice-president, besides which she is past grand of the Daughters of Rebekah, an adjunct of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which Mr. Priest formerly was in active affiliation; he is now an active member of the Pellston Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and during the summer months the family residence is maintained in the city of Petoskey, where the home is known for its generous hospitality.

In the year 1878 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Priest to Miss Nancy Maria Niblock, who was born and reared in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and who is a daughter of Robert and Emeline (Jackson) Niblock, the latter of whom died in 1900 and the former in 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Priest have two daughters, Isabiah, who is now the wife of Thomas L. Bryant, of Pellston, her husband being now incumbent of the office of state game and fire warden, and they have two children, a son and a daughter; Blanche Murl, the younger daughter, is attending the public schools, has pronounced musical ability and is preparing to enter the University of Michigan.

HENRY RICHARDI. For more than thirty years the resources of the Richardi family, through both father and son, have been devoted to the development and upbuilding of Bellaire, the county seat of Antrim county. The elder Richardi was one of the early settlers and industrial organizers of the village, established and conducted for a number of years a wood-working plant which was regarded as the chief manufacturing asset of the town, and the influence of the family activities is still continued through Henry Richardi, the son, who is executive head and manager of the Bellaire Hydraulic Power and Light Company, which supplies light and power to Bellaire and Charlevoix City.

Speaking first of the career and activities of the founder of the family at Bellaire, his name was Robert Richardi. He was born in Germany in the Kingdom of Hanover, and was married there to Louise Gruenwald, who was a native of Friedeberg-an-der-Newmarkt. Robert Richardi served a thorough apprenticeship in the wood-working trade, became skillful and possessed the inventive ability which afterwards made him more than a journeyman workman. Toward the close of the decade of the forties Mr. Richardi and wife came to America, and at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, he was engaged on a modest scale in the manufacture of a variety of woodenware household necessities. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted with a Pennsylvania regiment of infantry and made a record as a faithful and efficient soldier in his adopted country. With the close of the war he resumed his former business as a manufacturer, and moved his plant to different localities convenient to standing timber. It was in 1881 that he located in Bellaire, which had been established as the county seat of Antrim county in the preceding year. The village was then situated in the midst of a great forest, and had all the advantages of location that favored his particular line of industry. With F. W. Bechtold as a partner, who is now engaged in the banking business at Bellaire, Robert Richardi built a small plant for woodenware manufacture. In a few years was developed an industry which was not only the largest of its kind in Michigan, but probably the most extensive in the country. The business ability of the partners developed markets for continually increasing output, and the factory was enlarged from time to time accordingly. For a number of years employment was given to an average of one hundred skilled workmen, and many different articles of woodenware were manufactured. In 1893 at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago the firm of Richardi & Bechtold were awarded first

prize and diploma for the exhibition of the greatest variety of useful articles manufactured from native woods, and second prize for excellence of workmanship. Many of the articles produced in the factory were Mr. Richardi's own invention. Robert Richardi also built at Bellaire the dam which supplied water power for the factories and for other purposes, and for many years was one of the leading spirits extending the commercial and industrial enterprises of that village. In 1898 Robert Richardi sold his entire interests in Bellaire and retired to live in Punta Gorda, Florida, on an annuity paid him by his son, Henry. All interests of the estate were transferred to Henry Richardi at this time, and the latter continued the woodenware business until the year 1905, when the plants were destroyed by fire. Of the five children, Henry was the oldest son; Charles, the youngest son, died at the age of twenty-one years as a result of injuries received from an accident in his father's factory; one child died in infancy; Mary is the wife of Henry C. Adamson of Bellaire; and Emma is the wife of W. J. Nixon of Bellaire.

Henry Richardi, who is now the head of his family at Bellaire, was born at Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1863. As a boy he attended public schools, and at twenty-three was graduated from Valparaiso University in Indiana. He became actively associated with his father in manufacturing, and since the latter's retirement has had the general supervision of the affairs of the estate. In 1906, the year following the destruction of the woodenware factory, Henry Richardi organized the Bellaire Hydraulic Power & Light Company, of which he is president and general manager. The principal source of power is through a dam constructed on Intermediate river by means of which are developed 200 to 300 horse power. This is combined with the 500 horse power developed through a modern steam plant, both under the control of the same company.

Besides his position as a manufacturer, Henry Richardi has found a prosperous outlet for his activities and has done much to develop the resources of Antrim county through his farming operations. He was one of the leaders in the introduction of alfalfa in this section of the state. At the beginning he seeded one hundred and forty acres of his farm, and the results have fully justified his confidence in this crop, and his enterprise has been imitated by many other progressive farmers. Mr. Richardi's farm is located half a mile distant from Bellaire.

In politics Henry Richardi is independent, giving his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment without regard to party. As a citizen he is liberal and progressive, and his record entitles him to popular confidence and esteem. Henry Richardi is a prominent Mason, has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, is a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

PERRY EUGENE WHITE, M. D. Representing the younger generation in the field of medicine and surgery, a practitioner of thorough ability and training, Dr. White since locating at Clio has built up a large practice, and has an important field of service in that part of Michigan.

Perry Eugene White was born in Hull, Sioux county, Iowa, May 15, 1882, only son of Isaac P. and Louise M. (Pease) White. Both parents were born in Illinois and moved out to Iowa in 1878, settling in Sioux county. The father became a successful farmer in that section and still owns three hundred and sixty acres of land. For a number of years he has had his home in Chicago, and for the past twenty years has been connected with the law department of the Chicago Street Rail-

way Company. He was born in 1857, and the mother was born in 1859.

Dr. White received his early training in the public schools of Iowa, and in preparation for his professional career entered the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. in 1908. He had unusual facilities and opportunities for training, largely due to his scholarship, and spent two and a half years in interne and general hospital experience. In 1909 Dr. White engaged at Flint in practice, and though successful there after three years moved to Clio, where he began practice in November, 1911. He is a member of the health department of Clio, and in politics is a Republican. He has membership in the Genesee County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, and his fraternal connections are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Presbyterian. On November 25, 1910, at Rockford, Illinois, Dr. White married Miss Ethel M. Bliss, a daughter of Charles C. Bliss. Her father is superintendent of the watch factory in South Bend, Indiana. Dr. White and wife have one child, Perry Eugene, Jr., born June 20, 1912, and died July 4, 1913.

JUDSON NEWELL CHURCHILL has been identified with the city of Lansing since 1903 as an architect, and during this time has enjoyed an excellent professional business and a constantly expanding reputation. He is a native of Michigan and a product of the farm, having been born in a log house on his father's homestead in Mussey township, St. Clair county, June 20, 1871, a son of Nelson and Roxanna (Frost) Churchill.

Nelson Churchill was born in Connecticut, April 8, 1835, a son of David Churchill, who took the family from the New England state to Canada, and about the year 1839 came to Michigan, locating in Berlin township, St. Clair county. There the grandfather located as a pioneer, experienced all the hardships of life in a new community, and through persistent industry succeeded in the development of a valuable farm. The mother of Judson N. Churchill was born in Pennsylvania, March 12, 1836, a daughter of James Frost, who moved to Michigan about the year 1839, and settled in Richmond township, McComb county, where he died. Nelson Churchill was reared on the home farm in Michigan, and as a youth engaged in farming and lumbering, in which occupations he was engaged until 1899, at that time removing to Lansing in order to give his sons educational advantages, and there he passed away in 1904. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Union army, and saw active service as a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, his war record being a brilliant one. He was a Baptist in his religious faith. Mrs. Churchill, who survives her husband, is a resident of Lansing.

Judson Newell Churchill was brought up a farmer, and his early education was secured in the district schools, which he attended until reaching the age of fifteen years. Subsequently he entered the Capac High school, and after his graduation from that institution, in 1892, began school teaching with a second-grade certificate, continuing as an educator for eight years. It had always been his ambition, however, to become an architect, and during his spare time he devoted himself assiduously to a study of this profession, also attending night school while working day times at the trade of carpenter. Later, in 1907, he took special studies at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Churchill began his career as an architect in Lansing in 1903, when he opened an office, and since that time he has steadily advanced to a foremost position in his calling. He has carried on general archi-

tectural work, and specializes to some extent in school buildings. In the latter field may be mentioned the Allen Street School, Lansing, a \$35,000 structure; and the Christiancy School, also costing \$35,000, the latter contract being secured from the board of education without competition. Among his business blocks are those of the Scott & O'Connor three-story, three store building, Lansing, and a five-story brick department store at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. In addition he has erected many private residences, ranging from \$7,000 to \$10,000, the Mayflower Congregational church, Lansing, a \$15,000 edifice, and all the additions to the Hotel Wentworth. Mr. Churchill is a member of the Woodmen of America and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In 1904 Mr. Churchill was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Edith Cady, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, daughter of the late Abraham Cady. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill are consistent members of the Congregational church, and have numerous friends in the city.

ALVIN N. CODY. Under the modern conditions of American society, there is no more important factor than the teacher, the head or the instructor in the great public school system. The public school has been an institution of American society almost from the beginning of the government, but never until within the present era has the scope of its importance or usefulness reached out so far and broad as in the present generation. One of the ablest present-day educators in the state is Alvin N. Cody, superintendent of the city schools of Flint. Mr. Cody has been teaching school more or less for a quarter of a century, is thoroughly alive to progressive conditions and movements in modern educational affairs, and has been able to introduce many important changes and reforms in the school system of Flint.

Alvin N. Cody was born at Mayville, Tuscola county, Michigan, September 10, 1868, a son of Nelson and Emily (Swift) Cody. The father was born in Canada, and the mother in Lapeer, Michigan. When a young man the father came to this state, followed his trade as a millwright and carpenter, and for a number of years managed and operated saw and grist mills. His death occurred in 1903 at the age of seventy-two years. The mother died in 1907 when sixty-seven years old. They were the parents of seven children, of whom the Flint educator was the fifth.

As a boy he attended rural and public schools at Mayville, and got his higher education by working hard on a farm and at other occupations, in order to pay his tuition and keep himself fed and clothed while studying. In 1901 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Albion College, and received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Michigan in 1902. Mr. Cody came to Flint as principal of the high school during 1902-04, and following that was elected superintendent of the city school system, an office which he has held since 1904. A close study of educational affairs at Flint would show that in the last ten years more improvements have been made to increase the efficiency of the schools and bring them into closer relations with the people than could be credited to any twenty years period previous to that time. Mr. Cody has had active work in the educational field in various capacities and places. He was principal of the Fostoria school for three years, was at the head of the Laingsburg school from 1894 to 1898, and for four years was a member of the board of school examiners in Shiawassee county.

Mr. Cody is a Master Mason, a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist church, and for six years was superintendent of the Court Street Sunday school. At Mayville, Michigan, on June 28, 1893, he

married Miss Bertha Waters, a daughter of Whitfield and Mary Elizabeth Waters. Her parents were born in New Jersey and came to Michigan in 1879, being still residents of Mayville. Mr. and Mrs. Cody have one child, Elizabeth, who was born August 4, 1904, at Flint, and is now in the third grade of the public schools.

DR. GEORGE J. WHITE. For many years Dr. George J. White, late of this city, was engaged in the practice of surgery and medicine in Jackson. His career was cut short in October, 1909, as the result of a fall that caused an injury to the brain. Dr. White long held a prominent place in the medical fraternity of the city and county, and his passing was held as a distinct loss in professional and other circles.

Dr. George J. White was born at Saratoga, New York, on September 2, 1855, and was the son of James and Mary (Walsh) White. The father was born at St. Michaels, England, and the mother was born in the vicinity of Limerick, Ireland. They early emigrated to the states, and settled in New York, moving in 1855 to Michigan, and locating in Jackson county, near the village of Concord, and some time later removing to Spring Arbor. There they identified themselves with farm life, and at one time the father owned a three hundred acre farm in Summitt township.

George J. White had his early education in the district schools of Summitt township, and following a few terms in the schools of Horton, an adjacent town, he attended Devlin's Commercial College in Jackson, graduating from that institution in 1877. Some months later he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1880.

Following his graduation Dr. White went to White House, Ohio, and there practiced medicine for eighteen months. At the end of that time he returned to Jackson, here forming an association with Dr. M. McLaughlin, who in addition to his medical practice, maintained and operated a drug store. Dr. White's interest in the association extended to the business end, as well as the professional, and for four years they enjoyed a nice success in their joint enterprise. At the end of that time they dissolved partnership in so far as their professional activities were concerned, though they continued to operate the drug store in their former manner for two years, when Dr. White bought the interest of Dr. McLaughlin. During the later years of the life of Dr. White he left the drug store in the entire charge of a competent pharmacist, devoting his time to the practice of his profession.

Dr. White was one of the best known and most popular physicians in Jackson. He was a man who exercised to the limit the humane sentiments that one in his profession will always find opportunity to indulge, and he was widely known in the city as the Poor Man's Doctor. He was that, in very truth, for he never refused a call in any extremity, whether there was a fee in sight or not, and his clientele held a goodly number of those who seldom found it possible to remunerate him for his services. When he died, still young in years and at the very height of his usefulness, a wide circle of friends, representative of all classes of society in Jackson, mourned his passing.

Dr. White was married on January 13, 1884, to Miss Agnes Loretto Brennan, who, with their seven children, yet survives him. Mrs. White was born in New York City on September 2, 1862, her natal day being the same as was the Doctor's. The children are as follows: Harry, who now manages the drug store that his father controlled for years, and which is still one of the assets of the family; Rhea, the wife of Byrne Daley; Vonnie, who married Paul Reiler; Eunice; George J., Jr.; Helen



Geo. J. White, M.D.C.

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and Harriet. The family has long been socially prominent, and is one that has a leading place in its particular coterie in Jackson.

WILLIAM READ SHELBY. After forty-four years of continuous official service with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company, under its successive organization and reorganization, William Read Shelby retired from his position as vice president in 1913. Mr. Shelby has for more than forty years been a resident of Grand Rapids, and is one of the oldest and best known railroad men in the state of Michigan. He saw service in the Civil war, and from the close of the war until very recently his entire career was devoted to transportation in some department. His career has all the interesting features of progress from a position as minor clerk to one of the highest places in the service, his ability and personal character having won a steady promotion from one grade to another.

The Shelby family to which Mr. Shelby belongs is one of the oldest and most prominent in American history, beginning with the period of the Revolutionary war, and continuing through all the successive decades of our national existence. William Read Shelby was born in Lincoln, Kentucky, December 4, 1842. The name is a household word in Kentucky, the first governor of which state was the great-grandfather of the Grand Rapids railroad man. The Shelby family was founded in America by Evan Shelby, who came from Cameron, Wales, about 1730, and located near North Mountain in the vicinity of Hagerstown, Maryland. Evan, a son of Evan, was noted both as a hunter and Indian trader, and rose to the grade of brigadier general, under appointment by the state of Virginia, in 1779 for services rendered in Indian warfare. He was the first officer of that grade who saw service west of the Alleghany Mountains. Isaac Shelby, son of Brigadier General Evan Shelby, was born December 11, 1750, on the old homestead near Hagerstown, Maryland. He was one of the pioneers to the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, where he founded an estate in Lincoln county, to which he gave the name "Travellers Rest." Isaac Shelby was elected the first governor of Kentucky, and reelected in 1812. His record in the Revolutionary war gave him distinction which will be found noted in all the larger and more comprehensive accounts of that struggle, and he was one of the chief heroes of the battle of King's Mountain. In the war of 1812 again, at the head of a brigade of four thousand Kentuckians, General Shelby marched to the aid of General Harrison, and participated in the battle of the Thames. In 1817 President Monroe offered General Shelby a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of War. This honor was declined. Isaac Shelby died at Travellers Rest in Kentucky, July 18, 1826. Evan Shelby, son of Governor Isaac, was born July 27, 1787, inherited a portion of his father's estate, and named his share "Millwood," and was a wealthy land and slave owner. The military services continues through Evan Shelby, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. His death occurred at Seguin, Texas, April 19, 1875.

John Warren Shelby, father of Mr. W. R. Shelby, was a son of Evan Shelby. He was born at Millwood, Kentucky, November 11, 1814, and having later obtained a portion of his father's estate, gave it the name of "Knightland," in compliment to his wife. On the breaking out of the Civil war it was characteristic of the Shelby family that they never forgot their allegiance to the country which their early ancestors had helped to establish, and John Warren Shelby espoused the Union cause, and lost all his extensive properties, consisting of a valuable estate, stock and slaves. In 1875, his residence was established in the Pewee Valley, where he died February 25, 1881. On January 16, 1840,

John W. Shelby married Mary Humphrey Knight, a daughter of Dr. Joseph W. and Ann Catherine (Humphrey) Knight. Her grandfather was Dr. John Knight, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and descended from the family of the Scottish Earl, John Graham, of Claverhouse. In the history of the American Revolution, as it was fought on the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains, the name of Dr. Knight is familiar to all who have read of the specific accounts of the campaigns in the upper Ohio Valley. It was Dr. John Knight who was a companion of Col. Crawford on the expedition from the upper Ohio against the Indians about Sandusky, Ohio, towards the closing years of the Revolution. Dr. Knight and Col. Crawford were both captured by the Indians, and the doctor was forced to witness the burning of Col. Crawford at the stake, one of the barbarities committed by the western Indians, which has had a part in every historical account concerning those times. A similar torture was to be inflicted on Dr. Knight on the following day, but in the meantime he managed to make his escape and his recital of the event has been the source of the only authentic account of the end of Col. Crawford.

William Read Shelby was educated at Center College in Danville, Kentucky, until his sophomore year in 1861. The outbreak of the Civil war terminated his studies, and as a loyal Unionist he became a member of the home guard and rendered valuable aid to the Union cause, in enlisting and recruiting men for the Federal army. During 1863-64-65 his service consisted in supplying wood to the steamers on the Mississippi River at Island No. 37, under the protection of United States gun boats. His business career began in 1865 when he entered the employ of the Adams Express Company in their office at Louisville. Several years later, in 1869, he moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and took the position of secretary and treasurer of the Continental Improvement Company, a company composed of such eminent financiers as General G. W. Cass, Thos. A. Scott, William Thaw, of Pennsylvania; Hon. S. J. Tilden and F. J. D. Lanier of New York; Hon. John Sherman and Reuben Stringer of Ohio. This company was organized under a charter from Pennsylvania for the purpose of building railroads. His service as secretary and treasurer continued from 1869 to 1877.

From 1870 to 1873 Mr. Shelby was secretary and treasurer of the Southern Railway Security Company, a company which operated in East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia roads, the Memphis & Charleston and other southern railroads. In 1869 Mr. Shelby was elected secretary and treasurer of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company. To look after his duties in this connection he moved his residence in 1871 to Grand Rapids, and that city has ever since been his home. His connection as secretary and treasurer continued until 1887, when he was promoted to vice president and treasurer of the same corporation. At the reorganization of the company, beginning with 1893, and during the reorganization period from 1893 to 1896, Mr. Shelby was acting president. At the completion of the reorganization in 1896, he became vice president and treasurer of the new company, under the name of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company. This position belonged to Mr. Shelby until January 1, 1913, at which date he retired on a pension after forty-four years of continuous service. His work as a railway man includes other important positions. From October 24, 1899, to January 1, 1913, he served as president of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Company; was president of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, from October 16, 1899, to January 1, 1913; was president of the Traverse City Railroad Company from 1899 to the first of 1913.

His work as a railroad man has not absorbed all his energies, and the development of farming interests in different sections of the country has been a matter in which he has long been keenly interested. Since 1875 Mr. Shelby has been manager of the "Cass Farm," a portion of which is more generally known as "The Great Dalrymple Farm" in North Dakota. He is president of the "Lake Agriculture Company," owners of twenty thousand acres of land in what is known as the Kankakee Valley about fifty miles south of Chicago, the land being situated in both Indiana and Illinois. On this large project of reclamation from conditions of an original swamp more than two hundred thousand dollars have been expended by this company.

Mr. Shelby was a member of the executive committee and the national committee of the national Democratic party in 1896. His name is found among those of the forty original Gold Democrats at the Chicago conference, a conference which led to the Indianapolis convention of the Gold Democrats, and the nomination of the Palmer and Buckner ticket and the subsequent defeat of W. J. Bryan. It was Mr. Shelby who offered the original resolutions resulting in what has since been known in political history as the Gold Democrat Campaign of 1896. Mr. Shelby was chairman of the State Central Committee of Michigan for the gold wing of the party in 1896.

Among other relations with the business and civic community of Grand Rapids, Mr. Shelby is a director in the Old National Bank of Grand Rapids, and was also a director in its predecessor, the First National Bank. For many years he was a member of the board of education at Grand Rapids, and chairman of its committee on grounds, and to his efforts and work may be credited the establishment of the beautiful play grounds now to be found in this west Michigan metropolis. Another public service that is well remembered for its efficiency and public spirit was his membership and presidency of the board of public works in Grand Rapids from May, 1888, until May, 1893.

At Sewickley, Pennsylvania, on June 16, 1869, Mr. Shelby married Miss Mary K. Cass, daughter of General George W. Cass of Pittsburg. Seven children were born to them, five of whom survive, namely: Cass Knight, born September 18, 1870; Charles Littleton, born August 9, 1872; Walter Humphrey, born March 1, 1875, and died in 1902; Ella Dawson, born February 20, 1876; George Cass, born December 5, 1878; William, born April 30, 1881, and died in infancy; Violette, born April 23, 1882. The Shelby home in Grand Rapids is at 65 Lafayette Avenue, N. E.

ALLYN K. MOORE. Concrete success worthily achieved ever stands to the credit and honor of the man who has accomplished it, and this desideratum has not been denied to Mr. Moore, who is a member of the firm of Moore & Carter, dealers in lumber and coal, with yards and offices at both Sandusky and Crosswell, Sanilac county. Mr. Moore has not only proved himself one of the aggressive and reliable business men of this section of the state, with a record that marks him as a man of intrinsic integrity and vigorous purpose, but he is a native son of the county which is still his home, being here a scion of the third generation of the family, the name of which has been identified most worthily with the development and upbuilding of Sanilac county.

Allyn Keith Moore was born in Speaker township, Sanilac county, Michigan, on the 23d of April, 1878, and is a son of Andrew and Augusta (Hart) Moore, the former of whom was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter at Owego, Tioga county, New York. Andrew Moore was a lad of thirteen years at the time of his parents' removal

to Michigan, and the family home was established in Sanilac county in 1856. Martin Moore, father of Andrew, was one of the pioneer lumber operators in Sanilac and other counties of eastern Michigan, and he had no little influence in public affairs in the earlier years of statehood. Andrew Moore received a good common-school education and that he made a good use of his advantages is indicated by the fact that as a youth he was a successful teacher in the pioneer schools of Sanilac county. When the Civil war was precipitated on the nation he found it impossible to enlist until March, 1865, when he became a member of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. With his command he served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out and granted his honorable discharge in July, 1865. After the war he took up the study of medicine, in which he fortified himself adequately, as gauged by the standards of the day, but after devoting a short time to the practice of his profession he engaged in the drug and general merchandise business in the village of Speaker, Sanilac county, where he long continued his activities and where he built up a most substantial and prosperous enterprise, the while he commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who knew him, as he was signally loyal and upright in all the relations of life. Dr. Moore was one of the most influential citizens of Sanilac county for many years and after his retirement from active business, in 1904, he continued to reside in the village of Speaker until his death, May 1, 1907, at the age of sixty-three years. The Doctor served in the offices of supervisor and clerk of Speaker township, was a stalwart Republican in politics, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His widow still resides at Speaker, in the fine old family homestead, which has always been a center of generous and refined hospitality. Of the five children the first born was Darwin, who died at the age of four years; Wilfred E. is a representative farmer of Speaker township; Allyn K. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Martin A. is associated with Allyn K. in the lumber and coal business and also in farming operations; John H. is bookkeeper in the office of the United States Pipe Company at Bay City, Michigan; and Benjamin W. is a prosperous farmer of Sandusky, Sanilac county.

After availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of Speaker, his home town, Allyn Keith Moore completed a course in the Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids. In 1901 he entered the employ of the Anketell Lumber Company, at Applegate, Sanilac county, where he remained eighteen months. The company then assigned him to the management of its retail lumber yards at Sandusky, and he remained in the employ of this company another year. In February, 1901, he became associated with his younger brother, Martin A., and Peter Carter in the purchase of the lumber business of the firm of Cook & Leonard, of Sandusky, the business having been founded about one year previously. The Moore brothers brought to bear much energy and executive ability in the development of the enterprise, and their efforts, as coupled with their high reputation in their home county, enabled them to make a success in a field where others had failed, and this in opposition to large lumber corporations, including the Anketell Lumber Company. Though the two brothers had but little capital at the initiation of their independent business, they had ample financial backing, and their labors have been attended with gratifying success. In September, 1912, they purchased the business of the McIntyre Lumber Company at Crosswell, and the firm of Moore & Carter now operate their yards at both Sandusky and Crosswell, with the best of facilities and service and with a trade that is constantly expanding in scope and importance. The third member

of the firm is Peter Carter. The Moore brothers likewise purchased a farm of 160 acres from their father's estate, this property lying adjacent to Sandusky, and the youngest of the brothers, Benjamin W., has the general supervision of this property, which is one of the valuable farms of Sanilac county. Allyn K. Moore has an attractive home in Sandusky and in addition to owning this property and his interest in the lumber and coal business he was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Sandusky Tile & Brick Company, one of the important industrial corporations of the county.

Allyn K. Moore has not hedged himself in with the affairs of his personal business but has shown himself essentially progressive and liberal in his civic attitude. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and in the Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of the York Rite. He is past master of Custer Lodge, No. 393, F. & A. M., a member of Sanilac Chapter, No. 145, R. A. M., a member of Sandusky Council, No. 77, R. & S. M., a member of Lexington Commandery, No. 27, K. T., and is now worthy patron of Sandusky Chapter, No. 368, Order of Eastern Star.

In June, 1903, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Mabel A. Putney, who was born and reared at Speaker, Sanilac county, and who is a daughter of Elmore and Harriet (Porteus) Putney, now residents of Sandusky, the county seat. Mr. Putney served three years as a soldier of the Union in the war between the north and the south, having been a member of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict. He was severely wounded in an engagement at Cold Harbor, also wounded in the engagement at Winchester. He served as a member of the Michigan legislature in 1898-99, from Sanilac county, where he settled on a farm, in Speaker township, shortly after the close of the Civil war. He retired from active labors in 1905 and he and his wife have since maintained their home at Sandusky. Mr. and Mrs. Moore became the parents of four children, of whom three are living. Marion was born March 13, 1913, and died October 5, 1913; Beryl was born April 23, 1904; Gertrude, March 7, 1906; and Ruth, July 10, 1909.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON. Few men in Michigan following the pursuits of private life are better known than William H. Anderson, president of the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids. A native of the state, having been born in Plymouth, Wayne county, September 6, 1853, he grew to vigorous manhood among environments that stimulate honest effort and sturdy determination to build up and develop such enterprises as he might become identified with. His father, Goran Anderson, and mother, Maria L. (Earle) Anderson, were early settlers of Sparta township, Kent county, Michigan, settling there in 1855, and did much toward developing northern Kent and inspiring the improvements which have since brought that part of the county up to a condition of thrift and prosperity. In that work, the son William H. rendered substantial assistance, and while doing this acquired habits of industry and energy which were of valuable aid to him in achieving the success that came to him later in years.

Mr. Anderson was educated in the schools of the county and remained on the farm until he settled in Grand Rapids in 1883. He at once became actively engaged in the real estate and loan business; he was fortunate in his investments, and was soon recognized as a man of rare judgment, untiring energy and possessed of that ability for which there is an ever increasing opportunity. In 1891 he became identified

with the Fourth National Bank, assuming the position of cashier, and after six years of service in that capacity, the bank had developed such a degree of prosperity that he was invited to take the higher position of president, in 1897, which he holds at this date, in 1914.

Mr. Anderson is largely interested in agriculture and various enterprises, banking, manufacturing and commercial, and is recognized as one of the most active of the city's prominent men. Besides his position with the Fourth National Bank, he is a director in the Commercial Savings Bank, the People's Savings Bank, and the South Grand Rapids State Bank, the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company, and the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company.

While his many investments and responsibilities are exacting in their demands upon his time and thoughts, he nevertheless is foremost in promoting such affairs as will benefit the city as a whole. He served three years as president and is now a life director of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce, and his influence and advice have done much toward building up that large and influential organization of business men. He also served ten years, from 1902 to 1912, as president of the West Michigan State Fair Association.

Personally Mr. Anderson is a pleasant, approachable man, modest and quiet in his methods, and although highly successful in a business way, he is cordial and hearty in his greeting of those who are less fortunate. In an unostentatious way, he does much good where assistance is deserving and lends a helping hand to others who are struggling over the road which he traveled early in life. His home is at 25 Lafayette Avenue, S. E.

JAMES McCOLL. A banker, manufacturer and prominent citizen of Yale, James McColl has been identified with that community for the past quarter of a century, and has done much to promote general business activity and the upbuilding of the community from a commercial and civic standpoint.

Born in Scotland, September 12, 1856, he was the oldest of the seven children born to James and Jane (Bright) McColl. His mother died in 1860, and his father, who moved to Ontario, Canada, at an early date, was a well known engineer. He died in 1895, at the age of sixty-eight. James McColl attended the schools of Scotland, and early left his studies to take up the practical duties of life, and practically all he has been won by good judgment and energy as a business man. In 1871, after moving to Ontario, Canada, he became identified with the manufacture of flax and linseed oil, and had a thorough training in the mills of that province. After coming to Michigan, in February, 1887, and locating at Yale, he continued in the same business, and his name ever since that date has been identified with the flax industry, one of the most important in that section. Along with other affairs he has become especially prominent as a banker. Mr. McColl is vice president of the Yale State Bank, is president of the Yale Lumber & Coal Company, president of the Yale Milling Company, president of a bank at Posen, Michigan, and a director in the State Bank at Harbor Beach, in the Marlette Bank, the Peck Bank and a bank at Clare. His attention to his business has not prevented him from serving his community in a public-spirited manner, and for four terms he held the office of mayor of Yale and was a member of the school board three terms. Mr. McColl affiliates with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, worships in the Presbyterian church, and is a Republican in politics.

At Baden, Ontario, on September 30, 1889, he married Miss Louise Livingston, a daughter of James Livingston. They are the parents of three children: Louise, born in Canada, and who died in 1893; Jack L., born at Yale in 1893; and Elizabeth, born at Yale in 1896, and a graduate of the local high school.

James Livingston, father of Mrs. James McColl, was born in Scotland, a son of Peter and Barbara (Bright) Livingston. His father died in Scotland, but his mother came to Canada and brought her family of children. James Livingston received his education in his native land, and after coming to Canada in 1856 was engaged in the flax and linseed oil business in Perth county, Ontario. That line of manufacturing has been the basis of his splendid business record, and he has for many years been one of the leading factors in that class of manufacturing at Yale. He established the Yale State Bank, and has been president of the institution since its organization. He is also a director in the Marlette State Bank, is president of the Harbor Beach State Bank and has numerous other business interests. He still lives in Baden. James Livingston married Louise Lierch, and they became the parents of twelve children, one of whom is Louise, the wife of James McColl.

REUBEN HATCH. A former judge of the circuit court, and now senior member of the well known Grand Rapids law firm of Hatch, McAllister & Raymond, with offices in the Widdicomb Building, Mr. Hatch has been for over forty years an active member of the Michigan bar, and his home and practice have been in Grand Rapids for the last quarter of a century.

Mr. Hatch was born at Alstead, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, October 11, 1847, a son of Reuben and Almira (Kilbourn) Hatch. His father, who died at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1908, at the age of ninety-four years, had a career which was remarkable for its length of years, and more so for its disinterested service in behalf of education and religion. Rev. Reuben Hatch was born at Alstead, New Hampshire, June 3, 1814. Educated in New England and Oberlin, according to the standards of that time, he entered the ministry of the Congregational church, and a long career was devoted to the active work of the ministry and affairs of education under the auspices of his church. Among the numerous congregations which he served as pastor were those at Windom, Vermont, York, Ohio, Union City and Traverse City, in Michigan. Rev. Hatch was one of the founders of Olivet College in Michigan, and the last thirty years of his life were spent at Oberlin, Ohio. He and his wife were graduates of Oberlin College, and his relations with that institution for many years were of a business nature, he having supervision of the buildings, and the construction of new buildings for the college. Rev. Reuben Hatch was married at Hudson, Ohio, December 16, 1846, and his wife died in 1859. Though ninety-four years of age at the time of his death, he never ceased work, and seldom is a lifetime of beneficent activity prolonged so that it covers more years than the ordinary length of man's life. His earlier activity in his many pastorates was marked by great energy and ability as an organizer, and in every place he served he built churches, and in some cases both church and parsonage. He was also one of the founders of the Benzonia College in Michigan, and for three years held the chair of professor of languages in that institution.

Reuben Hatch, Jr., was educated in the higher branches of learning under his father's immediate direction, and his was a liberal literary training. His law studies were begun under the preceptorship of E. S. Pratt, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Traverse City. On May 12, 1870, came his admission to the bar before the circuit court of Grand Traverse county.

His first associations in practice were with his former preceptor as a partner, a relationship which continued until Mr. Hatch's election to the bench of the thirteenth judicial circuit of Michigan in April, 1875. His service as judge continued until January 1, 1882. On retiring from his judicial position he again became associated with Mr. Pratt, and also with H. C. Davis, under the firm name of Pratt, Hatch & Davis. That was one of the strong firms of Traverse City, and Judge Hatch practiced law there until March, 1888. At that date, his home was removed to Grand Rapids, where he formed a partnership with Harry D. Jewell. The election of Mr. Jewell as probate judge of Kent county terminated the partnership, and from 1892 to July, 1906, Judge Hatch was in partnership with Hugh E. Wilson. In July, 1906, Fred M. Raymond became associated with Mr. Hatch under the name of Hatch & Raymond, and in October, 1910, James T. McAllister was admitted to the firm, making the present title of Hatch, McAllister & Raymond. Theirs is a general law practice, in all the courts, and their prestige as lawyers is second to that of no other firm in Kent county.

Judge Hatch was married at Traverse City, Michigan, August 28, 1872, to Mrs. Esther H. (Sprague) Day. Her death occurred in February, 1911. Judge Hatch resides in the Hoffman Apartments in Grand Rapids.

HERBERT A. OTTO. One of the leading law firms of Saginaw, is that of Otto & Davis. Mr. Otto is a native of Saginaw, and paid his own way through University, and has won all the advancement that has come to him in the profession.

Herbert A. Otto was born at Saginaw, April 9, 1881, a son of John Martin and Katherine R. (Hus) Otto. His father, a native of Pomerania, Germany, was twelve years old when brought to America by his parents. The mother was born in Portsmouth, England, and was a girl when she came to America. The father's people first settled in Detroit, and then moved to Saginaw, and in that city on April 9, 1861, the father and mother were married. For many years John M. Otto was identified with the lumber business. During 1863-65, he was in California, in charge of a lumber boom gang. Returning to Saginaw in 1865 he was for several years identified with lumbering, and then moved out and settled on a farm near Saginaw, where he still lives at the age of seventy-four. His wife is also living, being now sixty-nine years of age. Eleven children were born to their union, four of whom are deceased, and the lawyer of Saginaw was the eighth in order of birth.

His early schooling was received in the schools at Kochville, in Saginaw county. When he reached the point where it was necessary for him to plan his career, he had a definite ambition to become a lawyer, but had no capital sufficient to train him for entrance to that profession. To secure such means, he qualified and taught school in the country for six terms, three terms in Saginaw county, and three terms in Bay county. With the money saved from his school teaching he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated LL. B. in 1907. He also attended the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1902. Since that time he has been in active practice as a member of the Saginaw bar. For a time he was with the firm of Camp & Brooks, and then formed his present partnership with Mr. Earl J. Davis. They act as attorneys for a number of large business interests, and have a fine clientele both as to extent and quality. Mr. Otto is a member of the county and state bar association, is a Republican in politics, and since 1910 has represented the thirteenth ward in the city council. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of



Herbert A. Otto

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Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and his church is the Methodist Episcopal.

At Kochville in Saginaw county, August 29, 1907, Mr. Otto married Miss Mary B. Gerber, a daughter of John Gerber, who for a period of twenty years was supervisor of Kochville township, and still lives in that vicinity. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Otto have been born three children: Gilbert Gerber Otto, born at Saginaw, June 11, 1908; Dorothy Margaret, born in November 1910, and Howard Spencer, born at Saginaw, August, 1912. His only diversion from his professional pursuits, Mr. Otto finds in an occasional hunting and fishing trip.

G. ELMER McARTHUR is an attorney of Eaton Rapids whose marked ability has been recognized in Eaton county on numerous occasions, this community having been the scene of his endeavors since 1905. He has won his way to a position of eminence in his chosen calling through the exercise of perseverance and well-directed effort, and is known among his colleagues as one who recognizes and respects the highest ethics of the profession. Mr. McArthur is a native Michigander, born at Irving, Barry county, Michigan, September 25, 1877, and is a son of Ira W. and Betsy (Wells) McArthur. The father was born at Jonesville, Michigan, and was a cooper by occupation, a trade which he followed the most of his life. In political matters he was a Democrat, but never sought nor held public office.

G. Elmer McArthur acquired his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Albion and Eaton Rapids, attending the high school at Eaton Rapids, from which he graduated in 1898. Mr. McArthur was of poor parentage and only able to remain in school by working as chore and news boy, working in the cooper shop and doing such odd jobs as he was able to do when not in school. He left the high school just before graduation when war with Spain was declared in answer to the first call for volunteers and enlisted with the Thirty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Having decided on the law as the field in which to prosecute his life work, and with a determination to obtain a thorough legal training, Mr. McArthur worked at his trade as a cooper, as a miner in Wyoming, and as a clothing salesman in Eaton Rapids for three years in order to earn sufficient funds to meet his first years expenses at the University of Michigan. With what he was able to earn while attending the University and that earned during the vacations he was able to graduate with the law class of 1905 with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. McArthur soon learned by experience that the acquiring of a clientele was not a speedy process, and in common with nearly all young lawyers he, in the course of that evolution through which all attorneys must go, if without financial backing, successfully passed through the "starvation stage." While waiting for clients, he devoted himself assiduously to study and reading along his professional lines, thus supplementing the legal training he had received while at college. His ability, earnestness and honesty, however, soon produced as lucrative a practice as is possible in a town the size of Eaton Rapids, and from the time he began the practice of law to the present his business has continued to grow, until today he is accounted one of the leading legists of his county. In 1909 he was elected city attorney of Eaton Rapids, a capacity in which he served three years with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. A vigorous and virile man, an astute and discerning attorney, and a forceful speaker, Mr. McArthur embodies in his per-

sonality those qualities that command the respect, approval and regard of his townspeople. He is independent in thought and speech, without self-conceit, easy to approach and of broad sympathy, a constant, consistent worker in the cause of temperance and other movements for the elevation, betterment and happiness of mankind. His political support has been invariably given to the policies and candidates of the Republican party, and is known to wield a strong influence in Eaton county politics. He has been somewhat interested in fraternal work, and at this time is a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of the Maccabees, having served six years as a Great Camp officer of the latter society.

On December, 25, 1907, Mr. McArthur was married to Miss Laura B. Williams, of Eaton Rapids, a daughter of Lamora Williams, an old settler of Eaton county, Michigan, who was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur have no children.

THEODORE E. BISSELL. For the past eighteen years probably no one citizen has been more actively and beneficially identified with the city of Munising than Theodore E. Bissell, whose business as a merchant has made him known all over that section of the state, who has given disinterested service in behalf of civic improvements and home institutions, and has been a real leader in politics and social life. For twenty years or more Mr. Bissell was a railroad man, and the discipline and close attention to duty which are the first essentials in railroading have since proved invaluable to him in the conduct of private business.

Theodore E. Bissell was born September 5, 1859, at Geneseo, New York. He comes of good family stock. His parents were Dr. Albert G. and Cornelia (Gibbs) Bissell.

Dr. Bissell was a pioneer physician and business man and lived for many years in East Saginaw, Michigan. Theodore E. Bissell's education was acquired in the public schools of East Saginaw, and at the age of seventeen, in 1876, he entered the general manager's office of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad at Saginaw. He learned telegraphy, and continued with that company until 1883 as station agent at various towns on the line, and then transferred his services to the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad for four years, acting as agent, train dispatcher and train master. In 1887 Mr. Bissell, having resigned, entered the hardware business at West Bay City, Michigan, with Edward L. Mather under the firm name of Bissell & Mather.

Since 1896 Mr. Bissell's home and business interests have been centered at Munising, where with Charles E. Stebbins he established the hardware firm of Bissell & Stebbins, which is still in existence. They now have a building 25x142 feet, of which they are owners, and carry a large and well assorted stock of hardware, implements, paints, sash and doors, and heavy hardware, and are recognized as the leading firm in that line in Alger county.

The success with which he has managed his own affairs has also been characteristic of his relations with the community. In 1886 Mr. Bissell was elected a member of the board of education of East Saginaw, served as city treasurer of West Bay City in 1889-90, and in 1891 was chairman of the city Democratic committee of West Bay City. After coming to Munising he became a member of the board of trustees of the village, during 1896-97, and from 1896 for many years afterwards served as a member of the Munising board of education, in the offices of president and treasurer. In 1914 he was chosen chairman of the Republican county committee, an office he holds at the present writing. Brought up as a

Democrat, Mr. Bissell affiliated with that party until 1896, when the free silver issue caused him to support the Republican candidate for president, and he has continued his relations with that party up to the present time. Mr. Bissell is now president of the Munising Hospital Association, and a director and former president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Munising.

His fraternal interests are also broad. In 1888 he joined West Bay City Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and went through the various grades until in 1895 he became grand master of the state for two years. He is also affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Knight Templar, and an affiliate of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and in 1903-04 served as worshipful master of the Grand Island Lodge, A. F. & A. M. For many years Mr. Bissell has taken a prominent part in secret society work. Born and reared a devoted Episcopalian, he is now and for many years has been, ever since its organization, senior warden of St. John's church at Munising, and is now a member of the standing committee of the Marquette Diocese, and also a lay reader in the church.

On October 26, 1887, Mr. Bissell married Anna E. Wickes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Wickes of East Saginaw. They have one son, Harrie Gibbs, who was married in 1914 to Miss Hattie E. Gray, daughter of John W. and Ida (Phillips) Gray of Hornell, New York.

GEORGE W. KARPUS. Coming to the United States as a poor boy, with no knowledge of English, and handicapped by the lack of financial support, George W. Karpus, notwithstanding these early obstacles in his career, overcame them all, and is now at the head of one of the large retail mercantile concerns of Bay City. He is a man who merits to the fullest extent the esteem and respect in which he is held at Bay City.

German Poland was his birthplace on October 18, 1864. His parents were Andrew and Susan (Redtlewski) Karpus. His parents came to America from Germany in 1888, settling in Bay City, where his father followed farming and city work until his death in January, 1908, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother still lives at Bay City at the age of sixty-eight. Of the eleven children, two are now deceased, and the Bay City merchant was the oldest of this large family.

As a boy he attended school in Germany. From early childhood he had heard of America, and it was an ambition formed almost in his boyhood to realize his dreams in the new world. As the oldest member of the family it devolved upon him to begin earning his own support as soon as possible, and while still a young man he ventured to America alone, and after some search found employment as clerk in a store. He finally reached Bay City, and in order to perfect his knowledge of English and of American business customs, he took a course and graduated from the Bay City Business Collegé. For twenty-five years Mr. Karpus was steadily employed as a clerk, in various lines and in various establishments. With the proof of this long experience and with the credit which his industry and integrity had gained for him, and with some capital of his own he established in 1901 the G. W. Karpus Mercantile Company, which from a small beginning has developed into one of the large retail department stores in Bay City. A large and varied and well selected stock of merchandise is handled and the business uses two floors and basement of a building sixty by sixty feet. Besides Mr. Karpus himself, eight expert salesmen are employed besides other minor clerks.

Mr. Karpus is a Republican in politics, belongs to the Knights of

Columbus, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Polish National Alliance, and worships in the Catholic faith. At Bay City, on November 18, 1890, he married Miss Pelegia Muszynski. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Muszynski, are a well known family still living in Bay City. Mrs. Karpus died September 13, 1909. Mr. Karpus married for his second wife, November 6, 1914, Anna B. Wolorzyk. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wolorzyk, are well known farmers in Kawkawlen township, Michigan. Mrs. Karpus has served in various lines and in various establishments as a bookkeeper, and during the last four years had full charge, as City Deputy Recorder, of Bay City.

WILLIAM HENRY MORGANS. In that group of men whose enterprise and influence and capital have been devoted to the development of Pontiac's business and civic prosperity, the name of William Henry Morgans must always be prominent, since he has been during the last two decades of the past century and the first decade of the twentieth century, one of the leaders in affairs in that city. Mr. Morgans is now leading a retired life, though he still keeps in close touch with the general business situation and holds a place of high esteem in the community where he has worked out his success.

William Henry Morgans was born in New York City, October 5, 1844, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Edwards) Morgans. His father was born in Wales, and the mother in New York City. Isaac Morgans when ten years of age came with his parents from Wales to New York City, was reared there, and had his education in the local schools, and learned the trade of shoe maker. For a number of years he was engaged in the making of ladies' fine shoes in New York City. He and his wife were married December 9, 1833. His death occurred March 16, 1844, and resulted from drowning in the Connecticut River. His widow died in January, 1883, when sixty-eight years old. Of their six children two died in infancy. David E. Morgans, who died at Detroit in 1910, was a private in the Seventh Ohio Regiment during the war, and was in the government service at the time of his death. Charles A. Morgans, who died April 3, 1907, at Toledo, Ohio, was also a soldier, having gone with Company E of the Seventy-First New York Regiment, serving as sergeant and also as newspaper correspondent, became well known in later years in the newspaper field, was a well known writer, and was living retired at the time of his death. A sister, Annie Robertson Elders, is living at Toledo, Ohio. She was born in 1835.

William H. Morgans received his education partly in the schools of New York City, and partly at Milan, Ohio. His mother moved to Milan, Ohio, in 1850, but eighteen months later returned to New York. Mr. Morgans was sixteen years old when the Civil war broke out. His enthusiasm for the cause of the Union and his desire for military experience led him to attempt enlistment at the earliest opportunity. However, his mother was opposed to his entering the army and prevented him twice. He finally succeeded in his desires, however, and went out as a musician with the First New York Ind. Battalion, commonly known as the "Lost Children Battalion." Among the more important battles in which he was engaged were those at Williamsburg, Millburn, Bufort, North Carolina, Hiltons Head, S. C., in the assault on Morris Island, at the siege of Fort Wagner, was wounded at Morris Island, September 27, 1863, and was mustered out and received honorable discharge February 5, 1864. A little more than a year later on March 29, 1865, he reenlisted in Company E, 8th New York Cavalry, and served until discharged at Alexandria, Virginia, June 27, 1865. After the war he wandered about the country for several months, between New York and Ohio, spend-

ing one month at Milan, Ohio, then going to Sellars Landing in Illinois, where he lived until the spring of 1866, and finally at Toledo, Ohio, formed a partnership with his brother David, and under the name of Morgans Brothers, began the manufacture of sails. In the fall of 1866 he went to Detroit, where he followed the business until 1870. William H. Morgans then became identified with the gas company at Detroit. That was the field in which his later business success was largely won. He continued to be associated with the Detroit Gas Company for ten years, and in 1880 moved to Pontiac. It may be said that his real success in life has been comprised within the years spent at Pontiac. Here he took charge of the gas works as superintendent and general manager. The business for many years was known as the L. R. Madbury Gas Company, and he managed the plant with much success for nineteen years. Just before the death of Mr. Madbury, he bought the business, borrowing the necessary capital, and organized a stock company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars to finance the proposition. He continued as general manager of the business, organized as the Pontiac Gas & Electric Company, and owned the majority of stock. Mr. Morgans was active with this business until 1902 when he sold his interests to the present owners.

During the last twenty-five years there has hardly been any large plant established in Pontiac which has not benefited by the practical support of Mr. Morgans. He was one of the first to realize the necessity of attracting outside capital for industrial work, and has given generously of his money and of his advice in the location of various plants. It has been his conviction that the men who prospered in Pontiac should never withhold their money and other means from movements for creating a better and larger city, and that the bulk of the responsibilities should fall upon the successful men rather than that the city as a whole should be bonded to raise capital for such promotion purposes.

Mr. Morgans has for many years been actively identified with Grand Army matters, and through his individual efforts the half dozen cannon, relics of the Civil war, were placed and mounted at his own expense. In those various forms of charity which succor and relieve the poor and needy, Mr. Morgans has always borne his full share. He is an active Republican, and for four years represented the First Ward in the city council. For five years he was a member of the Board of Public Works, and served on the board of commissioners. For eighteen years he served on the fire department as assistant chief and a short time as chief, and is now serving on the Cemetery Board as president. His chief business connection at the present time is as first vice president of the Pontiac Light Company, and he owns a number of valuable properties in the city. Surrounding his beautiful home are ten acres of land constituting in fact a small farm. To the cultivation and adornment of these acres he gives a large share of his leisure and that is perhaps his most pleasant form of recreation and serves to keep his health and vitality.

In Detroit on November 18, 1867, Mr. Morgans married Mrs. Mary (Cole) Pittenger, who was born in Detroit, November 28, 1838, a daughter of James and Betsey (Newell) Cole. The Coles are a pioneer family of Wayne county, Michigan, and James Cole was a soldier in the famous "Toledo" war. The family located in Wayne county in 1835, having come from New York State where the parents were married. Mr. and Mrs. Morgans are the parents of four children: Kate O. is the wife of Edward Everett Morrell, living at Oak Park, in Chicago, Illinois; Florence E. is the wife of Richard R. G. Soper of Dallas, Texas; Allen A. is the wife of Martin L. Pulcher, general manager of the Federal Motor Truck Company; Morgan Morgans is engaged in merchandising at De-

troit and is the youngest. Mrs. Morgans' first husband was John Pittenger, who was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg. Mr. Morgans and family worship in the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM VEIT. The Veit-Davison Lumber Company is one of the largest lumber concerns engaged in the retail trade at Flint, and also handles a general line of building and kindred supplies. William Veit, who is at the head of this important local enterprise, has spent practically all of his life in Flint, and is one of the men who started out some twenty or twenty-five years ago with no particular advantages in the way of fortune or influence, and has since made good by sheer force of their personal energy and ability.

William Veit was born at Flint, April 11, 1870, the only son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Ackerman) Veit. The father was born in Germany and the mother at Grosse Point, Michigan. When the father was two years old his parents immigrated to America and settled near Mount Clemens, Michigan, where he grew up. His first vocation was farming, after which he entered the harness and leather trade with Mr. Perry at Flint. He is still living in that city, at the age of sixty-six. The mother died soon after the birth of her son William.

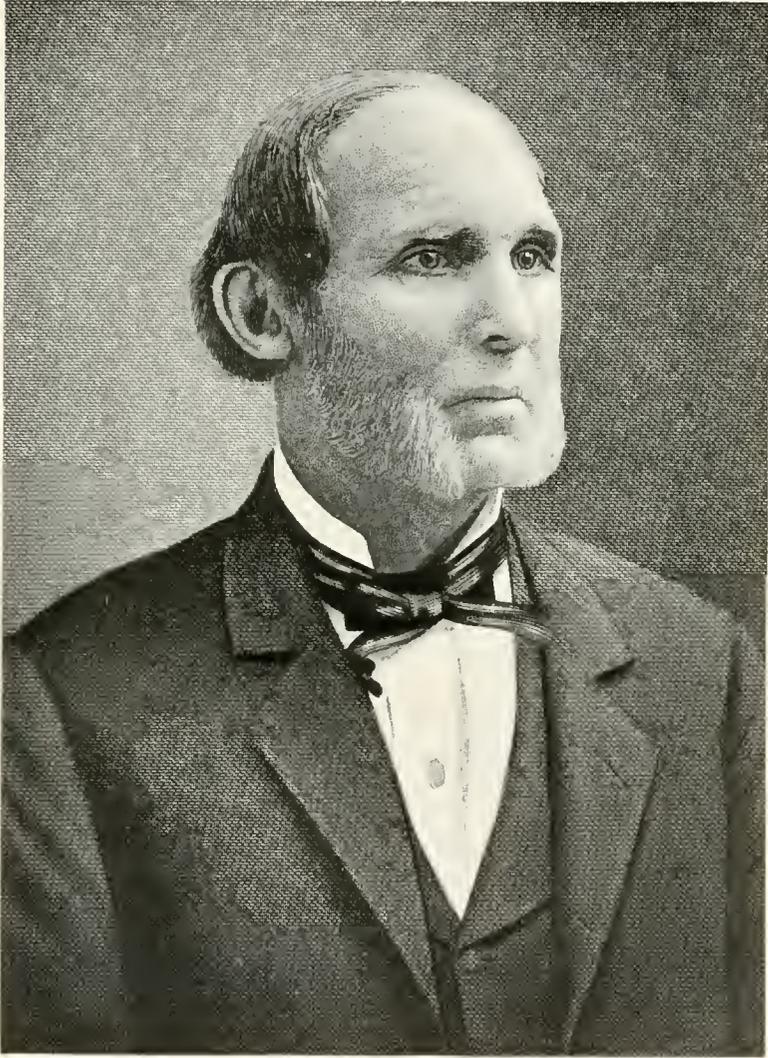
William Veit continued his school work until he had completed his eleventh grade in the Flint schools, and then found employment as a wage earner in the Hubbard Hardware Company, and his three years with Mr. Hubbard laid a solid foundation for a business career. He then entered the Genesee County Savings Bank as assistant teller, and at the time of his resignation was teller in that institution. He was connected with the Genesee County Bank altogether for seventeen years. On leaving the bank he established the Veit-Davison Lumber Company, in 1908. This concern under his management has grown to large and flourishing proportions, and its yards and offices occupy one and a half city blocks. Twenty men are employed in handling lumber and coal, and the company does both a wholesale and retail business.

Mr. Veit is an independent in politics, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the Country Club. His church is the Episcopal.

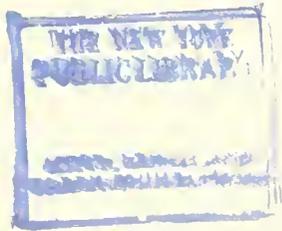
At Flint, on February 20, 1893, Mr. Veit married Miss Nellie Nye, a daughter of Harvey and Queen V. Nye, of a well known Flint family. Her father died in 1900 and her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Veit have one child, William Veit, Jr., born at Flint, February 26, 1900, and now in the ninth grade in school.

JOHN PERSON CLARK. The late John P. Clark was for many years one of Detroit's most conspicuous and most successful citizens. He was a pioneer in the fishing business in both the Maumee and Detroit rivers, as well as a pioneer shipbuilder, with a yard at Spring Wells. His whole life was filled with active endeavor and he was pre-eminently successful in every line he entered. He died possessed of an estate exceeded by few others of his time in this section.

John P. Clark was born near Catskill on the Hudson river, New York, April 10, 1808, the son of John and Sally (Person) Clark. The father lost an eye while serving as a soldier in the war of 1812. On April 18, 1813, the mother (Sally Person) died at Black Rock, New York, and in November, 1813, he married Sally Swayne, and two children were born to that marriage at Black Rock, New York. In 1818, the father determined to move west, take up government land and establish a home for his boys, and in that same year the family came to Michigan by boat from Buffalo and landed on the south end of Hickory Island. So impressed



J P Clark



was the boy, John P. Clark, with the beauty of Sugar Islands and Hickory, where they camped out, that he then and there decided to some day own those islands. It is characteristic of the man that with his first surplus money he purchased the islands, which he continued to own, and they were a part of his estate. John Clark, the father, established the family on the farm in Brownstown, Wayne county, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying February 22, 1827, aged fifty years.

The first employment of John P. Clark secured away from home was at Toledo, Ohio, where he worked for a firm for fifty cents a week and board. In 1826 he began his fishing business, with fishing grounds in the Maumee river, subsequently removing his operations to the Detroit river. He was successful from the very start, and as his trade increased he employed both a day and a night crew, and even then was barely able to supply the demand; for, although Detroit at that time was merely a trading post, he found a market for tons of his daily catch, and it was here he laid the foundation of his ample fortune. For ten years after inaugurating his fishing enterprise he fished the Maumee river in conjunction with the Detroit river, and shipped large quantities of Maumee catfish to New Orleans until the Civil war came on. While on the Maumee river he supplied cargoes of wood to the canal boats on a side issue. In 1833, he bought a steam barge and began the towing business. Three years later he went on an exploring tour around the coast of Lake Michigan, with Indians for pilots, who pointed out to him their choicest fishing grounds, and with fifty men he located at White Fish Bay, Wisconsin.

In 1837 Mr. Clark came to Detroit to make his home. To his manifold enterprises he added that of ship-building, in that year building a dry-dock at Spring Wells (now in the city limits), where he built and owned many boats, notably the steamers "Alaska," "Jay Cooke," "Pearle," "Gazelle" and "Riverside," all well remembered by many citizens of today. In this line of business, as in all others in which he engaged prosperity continued to smile upon him. Among his properties were Sugar, Hickory and Celeron Islands in the Detroit river, an island in the Maumee river, Ohio, also Horson Island at the mouth of Huron river, and he owned the upper end of Grosse Isle, all of which he held for years, finally disposing of them at a handsome profit. His holdings of Detroit real estate were large, including the house at the corner of Cass and Fort streets, where he first resided on coming to the city, and his old homestead on the river road. He also at one time was largely interested in Michigan and Wisconsin timber lands.

Mr. Clark was a man of marked individuality and was known widely in his time. In the operation of his business he combined rare foresight and sagacity with the strictest integrity. His rugged honesty was universally known and his credit was unlimited. He possessed none of the speculator's spirit, yet was not too conservative to branch out into new lines, and when once interested in a new business to push it to the utmost. But he never made an investment until he was absolutely certain as to its ultimate outcome. At an age when most men retire from active life he continued in the harness, and was as active almost as in his prime, never content to give over the direction of his large interests to others. He died on September 3, 1888, after a long, successful and useful life of four-score years. He had endured the hardships of pioneer life and lived to see the little trading post grow to a mighty city, in which he and his enjoyed the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization, procured by his own toil and talent. He left a part of his farm on Clark avenue to the city which is now known as Clark Park.

On February 20, 1838, Mr. Clark married Susan E. Booth. She was born in England, the daughter of a Yorkshire yeoman, and she died May 18, 1860. The children of this marriage were: Mrs. J. A. Hecking, who

for a long number of years resided in Paris, France, where she died; Mrs. George Atcheson, of Detroit, now deceased; Alvin S., deceased; Mrs. W. O. Ashley, deceased; Arthur J., deceased; Walter B. and Norman S., both deceased. On February 9, 1863, Mr. Clark married Eliza W. Whiting, who died January 14, 1883.

Captain George Atcheson, who was married in Detroit, September 25, 1866, to Alice E. Clark, daughter of the late John P. Clark, was born in New York state in 1841. While Captain Atcheson never attended school after he was ten years old, he succeeded by his own efforts in gaining more than ordinary learning and culture. He was an inveterate student, both of the Bible and Shakespeare, and knew them thoroughly. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Fourth United States Regiment of Infantry, served through the Civil war, first as private, then corporal and sergeant, and was later brevetted captain. After the war he continued in the army until 1872, when he resigned from the service and made his home in Kansas. In 1880 he came to Michigan, and died in Detroit in 1893. To the marriage of Captain Atcheson and Alice Clark were born three sons, as follows: Walter C., of Kalamazoo, who married Alice Williams; George W., who died April 13, 1908; and Norman S., a well known architect of Detroit.

NORMAN SWAIN ATCHESON. The city of Detroit has some of the foremost architects of the country, and in the younger membership of the profession Norman S. Atcheson has found a conspicuous place, and being a product of the modern schools has brought to this profession particular ability and progressive ideals. Mr. Atcheson is also a noteworthy citizen of Michigan as a representative of one of Detroit's old and leading families.

Norman Swain Atcheson was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, October 12, 1876. He is a son of Captain George Atcheson, of the United States Army, and his mother was Alice E. (Clark) Atcheson. John P. Clark, his grandfather, was one of Detroit's foremost citizens, a shipbuilder, a financier, and a man of large affairs, whose record is indelibly written on the pages of local history.

Norman S. Atcheson received his education in the public schools of St. Louis, attended the Detroit school for boys, and was in the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1896-97. On leaving the university he spent a year and a half in California, and while there gained much practical experience in the profession of architecture. From the west coast he went to New York city, was a student in the Art Students League, and followed that with experience in the offices of several leading firms of architects, including Howells and Stokes, Barney and Chapman, and Westervelt and Austin. With this complete equipment Mr. Atcheson returned to Detroit in 1905, and after two years spent in the office of George D. Mason, one of the oldest architects of the city, in 1907 established an office of his own and has since practiced his profession with success. In January, 1914, he was elected to the board of directors of the Ashley and Dustin Steamer Line. June 4, 1914, he was elected treasurer of the Architects Business Association of Michigan and August 14, 1914, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Multiplier Company, a Michigan corporation.

Mr. Atcheson is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, of the Michigan Club, and affiliates with Palestine Lodge of the Masonic order and with Diamond Lodge of Odd Fellows. He married Miss Daisy B. Kellam, daughter of S. A. Kellam, late of Cincinnati, Ohio. They are the parents of one son and one daughter, namely: Douglas Atcheson and Eleen Rosemary Atcheson.



H. S. Atcherson.

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GEORGE BUSH RICHARDSON. The present treasurer of Oakland county, Michigan, George Bush Richardson, has advanced to his present prominent and influential position through the medium of individual ability and merit. Although a figure in the public life of his community only since 1905, his rise has been certain and continuous. His incumbency of his office has been characterized by a strict and conscientious devotion to duty, and he has given the people of Oakland county no reason to regret their choice in placing him in charge of the public finances. Mr. Richardson is a native son of Oakland county, born at Rochester, December 17, 1858, and is a son of Hosea Ballou and Charlotte (Averill) Richardson, natives, respectively, of Vermont and Canada and of English and Scotch parentage.

Hosea B. Richardson spent his boyhood in the Green Mountain state, received his education in the public schools, and was given the advantages of a military training, although he never had experience as a soldier. In 1849 he came to Rochester, Michigan, and here engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and was a mill owner, having early learned the trade of millwright in his native state. He became one of the leading business men of his day and vicinity, rose to a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and was known as a devout member of the Congregational church, in the faith of which he died in 1880, at the age of seventy-six years. He was first married to a Miss LeRoy, who died after the birth of one daughter, Sarah, who is also now deceased. He married second Miss Charlotte Averill, who died in 1876, aged fifty-four years, and both were laid to rest in the Rochester Cemetery. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, of whom but two survive: Emma, who became the wife of Walter Lowe, and now resides at Pasadena, California; and George Bush.

George B. Richardson received his education in the public schools of Rochester, following which he learned the profession of stationary engineer, and began to work in his father's mill at that vocation. There he continued until four years after his father's death, when he went to Canada and spent four years in working at his trade. On his return to Pontiac in 1896 he became engineer for the Dunlap Carriage and Vehicle Company, next worked for the Standard Vehicle Company, the Auto Top and Trimming Company, the City Water Works and the Steam Laundry, where he continued to be employed until 1910. In 1905 he was elected supervisor of the Third Ward of Pontiac, a capacity in which he acted for five years, and in the fall of 1910 became his party's candidate for the office of county treasurer. He was elected thereto by a handsome majority, and so ably did he discharge the duties of his office that he received the re-election in 1912. A Republican in politics, he takes an active part in advancing his party's interest, and has been delegate to Republican conventions. He has been successful in his business investments, owning a pleasant home at No. 67 Seneca Street. Fraternally, Mr. Richardson is connected with the Foresters of America, the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is business manager, and the Knights and Ladies of Security, of which he is president. In Masonry he has reached the Knight Templar degree, and is Captain General in the Temple. Mr. Richardson stands high in his profession, being secretary of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. He is a man of excellent character, and has done much to advance the cause of religion and education. In the latter connection he is an advocate of a more thorough historical course in our schools, especially in those matters pertaining to our own state.

On June 20, 1880, Mr. Richardson was married at Royal Oak, Michigan, to Miss Ada B. Stone, a native of Almont, Lapee county, Michigan,

daughter of Amos and Betsey (Kyes) Stone, the father a pioneer farmer and stockman of Lapeer county, who is widely and favorably known. To Mr. and Mrs. Richardson there has come one daughter, Elizabeth, born January 13, 1885, at Pontiac, a young lady of much artistic talent, who is now a student of the School of Designs, Detroit.

REV. JOHN K. STARK. Forty-five years of service in the Methodist Episcopal church is the splendid record of Rev. John K. Stark, now chaplain of the Michigan Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, which post he has held since 1905. It is impossible, in the brief space allotted to mention of Rev. Stark, to more than touch here and there upon the salient facts of his career in the church, but endeavor will be made to present facts that will indicate in some measure the genuine worth of such a life of service as has been his. Rev. Stark has given unreservedly of his strength and of all his powers in the furtherance of his work, and in those communities where he has labored, he is beloved of all who came under the mantle of his influence and kindly ministrations.

Rev. Stark is a New York state product, born in Mexico, Oswego county, that state, on March 21, 1834, so that he is now well advanced in years, and just reaching his eightieth milestone. He is a son of Erastus Stark, of New England birth and ancestry and a member of the same family to which belonged General John Stark, famous in American history for his services in the Revolutionary war and the later wars of that period, and also as one who was a member of the court martial that condemned Major Andre. In 1837 Erastus Stark migrated to Michigan, taking his family with him, and his name will go down in future generations as one of the pioneer settlers of Cass county. He lived for a time in Pokagon Prairie, then a tract of heavily timbered land in Silver Creek township, and in the heart of the forest he built a log cabin of one room. He split shakes for the roof, as was the custom of the day, and this humble abode was the family shelter for the space of seven years. He commenced at once to clear the land, and the spirit of the man is indicated in the fact that he bought and operated one of the first steam saw mills ever used in Michigan. The use of the mill greatly augmented the work of clearing the land, and as fast as he had an acre ready for the plow it was planted and began to bear. Erastus Stark lived there until his death, which took place when he was about fifty-eight years old. He made a good many improvements on the farm, built a nice home and got the place in excellent shape, so that it was even in his day regarded as a valuable bit of property.

Erastus Stark married Matilda Ann Cook, a New York girl and the daughter of Captain Cook and his wife, Mary (Elliott) Cook, both natives of England. Captain Cook commanded a vessel in the British Merchant Marine service for many years, but when he retired from the sea he came direct to America and settled in New York state, there spending the balance of his life. His widow and eleven of his twelve children came to Michigan and all the children married, their descendants being widely scattered throughout this county, and representing practically every one of the professions.

The mother of the subject died in 1838 on the Michigan farm, not long after they settled in this state, and the father married a second time, Anna Riggins becoming his wife. She survived him a few years. The children of the first marriage were Philander, John and Myron, while those of the second marriage were Edward, William, Mary, Lucy, Louedy, Emma and Myra.

John K. Stark was only three years old when his parents brought him to Michigan, and he is able to recall but few incidents connected

with the migration of the family to a new state. He remembers, however, though but faintly, that the trip was made overland by wagon, via Canada, and recalls slight incidents in connection with the long journey. He was reared amid pioneer scenes and shared in all the hard experiences attendant upon early life in a new country. At the time the family settled in Cass county the land was chiefly in control of the government and was for sale at the very low figure of \$1.25 per acre. Natural conditions prevailed entirely and the forests abounded with wild game, and deer in great numbers were often seen less than forty rods from the cabin. Mr. Stark commenced at a very early age to assist his father in the work of the home place, and he spent many hours of arduous toil in helping to clear up the wilderness and reduce the place to a state where cultivation and cropping were possible. Until he was twenty years old he remained at home with the family, and then commenced to clear up a farm for himself. He was not long in buying a saw mill, which he continued to operate until the breaking out of the war, on which he promptly enlisted in Company L, Second Michigan Cavalry. His regiment was ordered south and he saw several months of hard service before he was sent home because of disability.

Early in life Rev. Stark had a deep and lasting religious experience, and as he grew older it came to be borne in upon him that his services were needed in the church, and accordingly he began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1867. The following year he joined the Michigan Conference, and from then until this time his work has been carried on under the direction of the Conference. Rev. Stark was ordained to the ministry in 1870, and he has held churches in Benton Harbor, Manistee, Ludington, Mount Pleasant, Cadillac and other points of equal prominence. He was active in the ministry up to 1894, when ill health compelled him to relinquish his labors and take a well earned rest. He did not again enter upon active work until 1903, and in 1905 he was appointed to the post of Chaplain of the Michigan Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, and here has been his work since that time.

In 1855 Rev. Stark was married to Miss Eliza J. Cushing. She was born in Oswego, New York, and was a daughter of Otis and Clarissa (Moore) Cushing. She died in 1889. In later years Rev. Stark married Miss Helen A. Gardner, also of New York birth. Five children came of the first marriage,—Melvin E., Alice, Albert P., Amy and Martha. Melvin lives at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and is in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and Albert P. is a successful and prominent lawyer, now serving as a district judge in Montana, where he has settled and has his residence.

Rev. Stark has had a long and busy life, and in his closing years it is especially gratifying that he finds himself so happily situated among his old comrades in his capacity as spiritual adviser.

JUDGE DAVID G. SLAFTER. One of the fine old pioneers of Tuscola county who have done their work and passed on was the late David Grow Slafter, who died at his home in Vassar May 18, 1908, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years.

David Grow Slafter was born January 1, 1817, at Norwich, Vermont, the sixth child and son of John and Persis (Grow) Slafter. His grandfather was one of the three first white settlers at Norwich, and was one of the men who assisted in the erection of a log building comprising the first group of structures of Dartmouth College. Grandfather Slafter was a soldier in the French and Indian wars and a drum-major in the Revolutionary war. David G. Slafter grew up in Norwich, and besides

a district schooling was a student one year in the Academy at Canaan, New Hampshire. On February 11, 1843, he married Ann, daughter of John Lucas of Pierpont, New York. They had no children. From 1846 to 1850 Mr. Slafter served as justice of the peace in Norwich.

In 1851 Judge Slafter came to Michigan, locating in Tuscola village. He became engaged in lumbering and dealt extensively in timber and farm land, and in general business ability was excelled by few men in his section of the state. He was prominent in public affairs, served as justice of the peace in Tuscola county from 1852 to 1867, with the exception of one year, and from 1856 to 1860 was judge of probate. On June 3, 1863, he was appointed enrolling officer for Tuscola county and was deputy provost marshal for the Sixth district of Michigan from July, 1863, until the end of the war. In 1863 he was elected a member of the state legislature and served at the extra session of 1864. In politics he was a staunch Republican, was for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was both a member and a generous giver to the First Baptist church at Vassar.

Judge Slafter had moved to the village of Vassar about 1883, becoming interested in the organization of the First National Bank, and about six years later being elected its president, an office he filled until the time of his death. His life was one of great business activity, he was the owner of several farms in Tuscola county, much improved and unimproved real estate in town and country, and had large timber land interests in the South. At his death he left a large estate, the largest that had ever been probated in Tuscola county. During his long life his years had been years of usefulness, and his greatest enjoyment was in helping others. His wife had died several years before his own death, and besides a sister the only members of his family to survive were two adopted children, a son named Morgan B. Slafter, and a daughter, Mrs. Grant Palmer, of Tuscola.

WILL W. PARR. A representative business man of Traverse City, Mr. Parr has been long and prominently identified with the manufacturing and shipping of lumber in Michigan and is one of the influential factors in this field of industry at the present time, his principal association being with the Brown Lumber Company, of which he is the executive head. He has been one of the world's productive workers and his success is the more gratifying to contemplate by reason of the fact that it stands as the direct result of his own ability and well ordered efforts. He is one of the progressive and public-spirited men of the fine metropolis and county seat of Grand Traverse county, and as such is consistently accorded specific recognition in this history of a state in which he is widely and favorably known among men of prominence in commercial, railroad and general business circles.

Will Walter Parr was born at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, New York, and the date of his nativity was September 2, 1860. He is a son of Heman Burr Parr and Chloe (Smith) Parr, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York. Heman B. Parr, who was a machinist by trade and vocation, died in 1865, at the early age of thirty-four years, and in the following year his widow removed with her two children to the state of Indiana. Later she became the wife of A. H. Wood, and she passed the closing years of her life on their homestead farm in St. Joseph county, Michigan. The first child of her first marriage is Lillian, who maintains her residence at Sturgis, St. Joseph county, during the summer seasons, and has a winter home at Petersburg, Florida, she being the wife of Oliver Moore. The one son of the second marriage was Heman A. Wood, named in honor of his mother's first husband, and he was professor of chemistry in the North Dakota State Agricultural College at Fargo at the time of his death. Professor Wood wedded Miss

Mabel Fister, who survives him. He was graduated in Olivet College, at Olivet, Michigan, and thereafter served as principal of the public schools in the city of Marshall, Calhoun county. Later he was graduated in chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and soon afterward he assumed charge of the chemical department of an aluminum manufactory in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained thus engaged until the business was absorbed by the aluminum syndicate or trust and the plant closed down. He then became professor of chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, from which institution he went to Fargo, North Dakota, where he held the chair of chemistry in the State Agricultural College until the close of his life, which had been filled with large and worthy achievement and had brought him to influential position in educational circles.

Will W. Parr was a lad of about five years at the time of his father's death, and his early educational advantages were limited to the district schools, though he has effectually overcome this handicap and gained the liberal education which may be gleaned through active association with men and affairs. He assisted in the work and management of his stepfather's farm until he had attained to the age of twenty-five years, and he then went to the village of Burr Oak, St. Joseph county, where he engaged in the retail lumber business in partnership with Edward L. North. From a modest nucleus the firm evolved a substantial and prosperous business, and the alliance continued eleven years, at the expiration of which Mr. Parr sold his interests at Burr Oak and removed to the city of St. Johns, Clinton county, where he organized the Parr Lumber Company, which engaged in the retail lumber business and also operated a planing mill. He continued at the head of this corporation until 1903, when he removed to Traverse City and purchased an interest in the South Side Lumber Company, with which he continued to be actively identified until its mills were destroyed by fire, in 1912. Immediately afterward Mr. Parr purchased the controlling interest in the Brown Lumber Company, of this city, this company having been organized in 1910 and being incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, the other principal stockholder being Thaddeus B. Preston, who is a resident of Ionia, this state. Aside from the general lumber business, the company manufactures all kinds of mill work and certain lines of interior finish, as well as sash, doors, frames, etc. The plant is one of thoroughly modern equipment, operates its own electric plant, which has sufficient capacity to supply all lights required for the lighting of streets, business places and houses in Traverse City, and the establishment affords employment to an average force of fifty men. Mr. Parr has identified himself fully with the interests of this city and is one of its progressive and liberal citizens, as well as one who has gained unqualified popularity in both business and social circles. At 439 West Sixth street he erected his handsome modern residence, which is one of the most attractive, even as it is one of the most hospitable, in Traverse City.

Mr. Parr is a firm believer in the basic principles and policies for which the Republican party has ever stood sponsor, and he has been an active worker in behalf of the party cause, though he has had no aspiration for the honors or emoluments of public office. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since he attained to his legal majority, and in the York Rite his maximum affiliation is with Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar in the city of Sturgis, St. Joseph county, the while he is also a member of the temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in the city of Grand Rapids. In his home city he is enrolled as a popular and appreciative member of the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 25th of January, 1887, at Mishawaka, Indiana, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parr to Miss Lueta Crooks, a daughter of the late James W. Crooks, and the three children of this union are Mary, who was born at Burr Oak, Michigan, on the 1st of February, 1888, and who remains at the parental home; Lillian, who was born at Burr Oak, March 5th, 1890, and who is now a student in St. Mary's Academy at South Bend, Indiana; and Edith, who was born at Burr Oak, September 12, 1892, and who is at the Normal Training School at Battle Creek.

REV. ANTHONY O. BOSLER, assistant pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, West Bay City, Michigan, was born March 23, 1888, at Maria Hill, Indiana, and is a son of Louis and Mary (Kreiling) Bosler. His paternal ancestors were natives of Germany and Austria, and the American founder of the family was Simon Bosler, from whom descended the Boslers of Spencer and Dubois counties, Indiana. The family has always been connected with the Roman Catholic faith. The maternal ancestors of Father Bosler came from Hanover, Germany, and the Kreilings were also known early in the history of Dubois county, Indiana. Louis Bosler was born in Indiana, and there spent his entire life, dying February 2, 1892, at the age of thirty-seven years. The mother, who was born in Memphis, Tennessee, still survives, and is a resident of Maria Hill, Indiana.

The preliminary educational training of Father Bosler was secured in the schools of Spencer county, Indiana, and he early decided upon the priesthood as the field of his life work. Accordingly he studied for twelve years at the Papal College Josephinum, Columbus, Ohio, and was ordained priest June 7, 1913. His first charge was his present one, when he became assistant pastor to the Rev. Edward A. Caldwell, at St. Mary's Church, Father Caldwell having recently been assigned to St. Mary's church at Saginaw. Father Bosler arrived in Bay City July 12, 1913, and expects to make this state his permanent home. He is more than pleased with his location and charge at St. Mary's Church. During the brief time that he was under the charge of Father Caldwell he reaped great benefits from his superior's wise teachings, and still holds him in the greatest reverence. A studious and zealous young priest, ambitious to aid in the salvation of his fellow-beings and in the furthering of their spiritual, moral and material welfare, he undoubtedly has a promising future in the work which he has chosen and to which he was ordained.

HERBERT ASA THOMPSON, of Williamston, Ingham county, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan and Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is one of the best known men in the state, both in journalistic and fraternal circles. He is a native son of Michigan and is descended from one of the pioneer families here, his grandfather, Asa Thompson, having come to the state in 1833, two years before Michigan was admitted to the Union. Asa Thompson was born in New York, where his father died when he was but a lad, and was eleven years of age when his widowed mother came to Ingham county, Michigan, locating in the vicinity of Stockbridge. There Asa Thompson grew to manhood as an industrious and energetic citizen, had a long and useful life, and occupied a high position in the community. A lifelong Republican, he held various official township positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens, among them that of chairman of the board of county supervisors during the Civil War, when the findings of the board were of the gravest importance. He was what is now termed an "Under the Oaks" man at the founding of the Republican party at Jackson.

The father of Herbert A. Thompson was the late Byron E. Thompson, who was born at Stockbridge, Ingham county, Michigan, in 1848, and died in 1900. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he followed throughout his career, and, like his father, was a prominent and influential man in his community, being active in a political way, but always declining office, which was proffered to him on many occasions.

Mr. Thompson married Vesta M. Howe, of Stockbridge, Michigan, born in Branch county, Michigan, and she still survives him.

Herbert Asa Thompson was born at Stockbridge, Ingham county, Michigan, July 26, 1872. He attended the Stockbridge public and high schools and later attended school at Ypsilanti. For six years he was a teacher in various public schools in Michigan. In 1895 Mr. Thompson entered the newspaper field at Williamston by purchasing an interest in the Williamston Enterprise, and subsequently bought the entire publication, of which he has since continued to be the publisher and editor. In 1897 Mr. Thompson bought a small Odd Fellow publication, which he converted into a magazine known as The American Oddfellow, which is the official publication of the order in Michigan and one of the leading fraternal publications of America. Under Mr. Thompson's able management it has increased steadily in tone and circulation, and is constantly broadening in scope.

On January 1, 1896, Mr. Thompson was initiated into Williamston Lodge No. 205, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and as soon as the laws of the order would permit passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge and since 1897 has been an official of the Grand Lodge. He has filled all the official positions up to and including that of grand master, to which he was elected in 1913, and in 1915, 1916 and 1917 will be Grand Representative of the Michigan Grand Lodge to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of America. His selection for the position as Grand Representative for three years and the plan to make him a permanent representative from Michigan in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows is an honor that never came to any other Michigan man. He is also a member of Williamston Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Royal Arch Chapter. Mr. Thompson has been active and prominent in Republican politics in Ingham county for twenty years, has served as secretary of the Ingham county central committee several times, and in 1913-15 was President of the Zach Chandler Republican Club, one of the largest political organizations in the state.

Mr. Thompson married Miss Jessie A. Andrews, who was born at Williamston, daughter of E. S. Andrews, who was Mr. Thompson's original partner in the newspaper business. Two children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson: Theodore A., born October 10, 1897; and Florence O., born July 21, 1899, both in attendance at the Williamston high school.

WILLIAM POLSON. Head of the William Polson & Company, one of the most extensive wood-working and planing mills in the Saginaw Valley, and an alderman in his home city, William Polson, twenty-five years ago was a worker at his trade, and since then has established himself as one of the leading business men and citizens of Saginaw.

Mr. Polson is a native of England, born in London, April, 1864. His parents, John and Helen (Habbick) Polson, were both natives of Scotland, where they were educated, reared and married, and on leaving Scotland moved to London, later crossed the ocean and found a home in Canada. The father was engaged in the lumber business there for many years, and for a short time was connected with the lumber interests of the state of Michigan. His death occurred in 1905, when eighty-seven

years of age, and his wife passed away in 1884 at the age of sixty. They were the parents of ten children, of whom William was the seventh in age.

William Polson grew up in Canada, graduated from a high school in the dominion in 1881, and his first experience and training for a practical career was in a wood-working factory. At the time he was twenty-one years of age he had become an expert in that line, and began a career as journeyman, which took him to various cities in the United States. For three years he was in Detroit, spent six months in Saginaw, worked at his trade for a year and a half in Chicago, then returned to Detroit for two years, and in 1887 located permanently in Saginaw, which city has been his home ever since. After a brief period of employment at his trade, in 1889, in partnership with Mr. A. C. White, he engaged in the wood-working business in a small shop, and that was the nucleus and foundation for the present large establishment of the William Polson & Company. After two years of partnership, Mr. Polson obtained all the interests and formed the William Polson & Company. When that shop was started only fifteen workmen were employed, and at the present time its capacity has been increased several fold, and seventy expert men are operatives of the elaborate machinery comprised within the plant. They have every facility for all kinds of wood-working and also planing business. The payroll of the business amounts to fifty-two thousand dollars every year.

Mr. Polson, while building up a large business of his own, has been sought for his influence and ability in other undertakings, and is a director in several corporations. A Democrat in politics, he has been honored by his home ward, the Eighth, as alderman. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Maccabees, and his church is the Episcopal. At Saginaw, in 1892, Mr. Polson married Miss Sarah Dudgeon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dudgeon, the father still living in Saginaw. To their marriage have been born two children, as follows: Harold, born at Saginaw in 1895 and now attending high school; and Leah, born in 1897, and also a student in the high school.

WILLARD J. TURNER. Among the notable Michigan families none have been more conspicuous in public and professional life nor borne the responsibilities of citizenship with greater dignity and social service than have the Turners during the three generations of their residence in this state. The law in which many of them gained distinction furnished a fine field in which they were able to contribute their talents and energies to the service of their respective communities and the entire state. Men of the name have been prominent in politics from the territorial era, have served on the bench, both in the circuit and supreme court, and as lawyers have always held a front rank. Willard J. Turner, above named, has been an active member of the bar of Michigan for the past thirty years and for twenty years has been a resident of Muskegon.

Willard J. Turner was born at Corunna, Shiawassee county, Michigan, July 30, 1861, a son of Jerome W. and Martha F. Gregory Turner. The paternal grandparents were Josiah and Eveline (Ellsworth) Turner, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. They came to Michigan during the territorial period and Josiah Turner took up land in Washtenaw county. He was a lawyer by profession, was elected county judge, probate judge, and for twenty-six years held the office of circuit judge. He was also one of the early members of the Supreme Court of Michigan. He studied law under Bates Turner, his uncle, who was one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Vermont. Josiah Turner was

among the original organizers of the Republican party in Michigan, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1850. The maternal grandfather of the Muskegon lawyer was Edward E. Gregory, who was himself a man of remarkable talent and intellectual attainments. A graduate of Princeton University, he was for many years a minister of the Presbyterian church. Judge Campbell of the Michigan Supreme court studied Latin under Mr. Gregory. He was a splendid linguist and had a reputation throughout the state as a scholar. Many years of his life were spent as an invalid, but he lived to the venerable age of eighty-four.

Jerome W. Turner, father of Willard J., was born at St. Albans, Vermont, in 1836, and died in September, 1907. His wife was born at Saline, in Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1837, and died in September, 1910. They were married in 1857. Jerome W. Turner was liberally educated, and some years after he had begun his professional career, while a member of the state senate, he made a speech in favor of a bill appropriating money for the State University, and saved the measure from defeat. On this account the university granted him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He studied law under Judge Fred Whittle, one of the eminent attorneys of the state and an associate of Jacob Howard, at one time attorney general of Michigan. Mr. Turner was admitted to the bar in 1857, and became one of the ablest lawyers in his generation. He made a large fortune and his achievements as a lawyer have a secure place in the history of the state bar. He was very broadly read and possessed considerable genius in literature. He corresponded for a number of papers in the east, and at one time composed a poem under the title of "The Thrasher's Nest," which came under the observation of Oliver Wendell Holmes and received some very favorable comments from that noted critic and author. Jerome W. Turner and wife became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Jerome E.; Willard J.; Charles G., an attorney and one of the leaders of the bar at Grand Rapids; Eveline, who married a Mr. Decker, a Michigan farmer; Edward E., an attorney, who died in 1901; Horace B., who is in real estate business in the west; and E. P. and Milo, both living in the west. The parents were active members of the Congregational church. Jerome W. Turner went to the war in a Michigan regiment, and at the end of his service held the rank of major. Later he had an active part in Grand Army circles. In politics his support was given to the Republican cause until the Greeley movement in 1872, after which he was a Democrat up to 1890. From that time he supported William McKinley and the Republican principles.

Willard J. Turner is a graduate of the Owosso high school. In 1880 he took up the study of law in his father's office and recited his lessons to his grandfather. On September 11, 1882, he was admitted to the bar and at once started to practice in Owosso. That city remained his home until the spring of 1890, since which time he has lived and been closely identified with the bar of Muskegon, with the exception of two years spent in Detroit. Three months after his removal to Muskegon came his nomination to the office of prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket. His opponent was J. C. McLaughlin, now congressman from that district. The county had a normal Republican majority of twenty-five hundred, but Mr. Turner succeeded in overturning that majority and was elected. He had served one term in the same office while living in Owosso. Some time later the governor offered him the appointment of Deputy Warden at the penitentiary, but that honor was declined. He served two years as circuit court commissioner. His practice has always been large and has identified him with many of the most important cases tried in the western courts of Michigan. Mr. J. H. Moore a few years ago appointed him to

the office of city attorney. At the first convention of the Progressive party he was nominated for justice of the supreme court, and was defeated by only thirty-five hundred votes, running away ahead of the rest of the ticket. In 1885 Mr. Turner married Louise Gute, a daughter of John Gute, at one time mayor of the city of Owosso. Three children have been born to their marriage. Willard G., now city editor of the *Muskegon Chronicle*, graduated from the Muskegon high school and spent one year in Ann Arbor at the State University; Margaret, who has made a fine record as a student, graduated from the high school and later from the teachers' department of Columbia University at New York City, has taught kindergarten in the Muskegon city schools, is an accomplished musician and at the present writing is resuming her studies in music. John G., the youngest, is a member of the class of 1914 in the Muskegon high school. The family worship in the Congregational church and Mr. Turner is active in the fraternity of the Odd Fellows, having made addresses on several occasions for the lodge. His politics is of the Progressive Republican brand.

WILLIAM ERASTUS CRANE. Starting out in life a poor boy, by his own efforts William E. Crane paid for his education and won a place of distinction as one of the leading lawyers of the Saginaw bar. Mr. Crane has practiced law at Saginaw for twenty years, and among other honors which have come to him in the course of his long and successful private practice, he is now president of the Saginaw County Bar Association, an office which indicates his high standing in the legal profession.

William Erastus Crane was born in Saginaw county, Michigan, March 17, 1858, a son of William A. Crane. His father was one of the well known pioneers of Saginaw. At one time he was connected with the *Courier-Herald*, was a school teacher, and a man of scholarship and influence in the community. William E. Crane had to work hard to get his education, and paid his own way through the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1882 from the law department. Returning to his native locality, he opened his office and has ever since been winning cases in the courts and has a high standing as a counselor. In politics he is a Republican and is affiliated with the Masonic and other secret orders. For a number of years Mr. Crane was head of the executive committee of the State Bar Association of Michigan.

At Ann Arbor, in 1884, Mr. Crane married Miss Ada B. Tremper, a daughter of Albert Louis Tremper, of a prominent old family of Ann Arbor. Four children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Crane, namely: Lloyd, who was born at Saginaw in 1886, attended the local schools and the law department at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1908, and after one year as a member of the university faculty began his practice in 1909 at Saginaw, in his father's office; he is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with the Masonic and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; he is vice president of the Saginaw Bar Association and a member of the State Bar Association. Gladys Crane, the second of the family, was born at Saginaw in 1892, is a graduate of the Birmingham Seminary of Pennsylvania, and lives at home. Miss Lois Crane, born in 1895 at Saginaw, is a student in the Lake Erie Seminary at Painesville, Ohio. William E. Crane, Jr., was born in Saginaw in 1902 and is a student in the local schools. William E. Crane is the owner of considerable real estate in Saginaw and has a splendid practice which gives him a definite position and a large income.

JOHN V. FRAZIER, M. D. For many years in active practice in Michigan and now a resident of Port Huron, Dr. Frazier is probably one of

the best known physicians in Michigan, stands at the top of his profession and among his colleagues is known as a careful, painstaking and conscientious man, using the utmost care in his work and possessing an unusual range of experience and professional attainments. Dr. Frazier has given attention not only to a large private practice, but also to the cause of public health, and has also been prominent in military circles, having seen service in Canada, and was in the volunteer and regular forces during and after the Spanish-American War.

Dr. Frazier was born at Hamilton, Ontario, June 8, 1857, a son of John F. and Frances (McKee) Frazier. Both parents were born in Canada and the father was a farmer, a vocation which he followed throughout his active years. His death occurred at Toronto in 1884, when sixty-one years old. The mother was reared and educated in Canada and is now living at Toronto, aged seventy-seven.

The youngest of the family, Dr. Frazier received his literary training in the public schools, and later attended Upper Canada College. He entered the medical department of Toronto University and received his degree in medicine from that institution in 1888. His first regular practice was at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, where he remained two years, and after that for eighteen years was in continuous practice at Lapeer, in Lapeer county. There he established an enviable reputation as a skilled practitioner, and while there was prominent in military affairs, and his army service fell in that period of his career. Since March, 1912, Dr. Frazier has controlled a successful practice in Port Huron. He has taken post-graduate work, spending the years 1899-1900 in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, and was in Chicago during 1912.

Dr. Frazier is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and during his residence at Lapeer was health officer of Lapeer county for a number of years. He has also done much to further educational progress and served as a member of the school board at Lapeer. He has been treasurer of the Michigan Home for Feeble-Minded and Michigan Training School. His part in fraternal work has also been a feature of his life, being a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Brotherhood, the Independent Order of Foresters, and is past high physician for Michigan in the Foresters.

At Toronto, in 1890, Dr. Frazier married Miss Ida Reid, a daughter of Rev. Walter Reid; one son born to this marriage, namely: Walter Frazier, born at Rochester, New York, in 1891, a graduate in architecture from the Toronto University and now in the office of Mr. Kahn of Detroit.

The career of Dr. Frazier has been diversified by military service at different times. For five years after leaving the public schools he was in the Canadian army during the eighties, and was on the western prairies during the northwest rebellion of 1885. Later he joined the Michigan Troops in the thirty-second regiment during the Spanish-American War, served as sergeant-major, and after the volunteers were returned home he entered the regular army with the rank of lieutenant. Since that time he has been major, connected with the Michigan National Guards, and during the summer of 1913 was on duty in the strike district of the upper peninsula. Dr. Frazier, as his record indicates, is a man fond of the outdoor life and the rugged activities, and when not otherwise engaged enjoys hunting and fishing.

WILLIAM BATSON. One of the well-to-do business men of Big Rapids and one who may safely claim the credit for every item of prosperity that has come to him is William Batson, a pioneer marble dealer of the

city, and one whose business activities carry him throughout the state. Mr. Batson began life as an apprentice to the trade of marble cutter, and he has advanced step by step up the scale of business achievement until he is today among the foremost men of the community.

Born in Bransford, Canada, on April 5, 1852, William Batson is a son of Nelson H. and Ann (Foulks) Batson. The father was born in New Jersey on February 29, 1826 and died in 1897, while the mother was a native of England, born in 1822 and died in 1867. They were married in Canada in 1842, whither Nelson H. Batson went as a young man. He was a farmer as well as an ordained exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he long took an active part in the activities of the church. In 1854 he settled in Ionia county, Michigan, with his family, and there he passed the remainder of his life, having a place of prominence in the county to the end of his days. He was for years a justice of the peace, and took an important part in the leading political activities of the Republican party in his district. He was a Mason, but had no other fraternal affiliations. In 1869 he moved to the town of Ionia and lived retired from business until his death in 1897. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Foulks who died in England.

To Nelson and Ann Batson were born eight children, three of whom are yet living: Mary Jane, William and Emma. The first named married John Pickhaver and lives in Ionia, Michigan, and the other daughter, Emma, is the wife of W. D. Gould, also resident in Ionia.

William Batson had his education mainly in the schools of Ionia and was graduated from the Ionia High School at the age of eighteen. It was then he engaged in the marble business as an apprentice to the trade, and in 1875 he came to Big Rapids and established a monument works. He was but twenty-three years of age at that time, and it will be seen that he had lost no time in getting settled in his business. Though Mr. Batson came to this city almost penniless, certainly without any available cash capital with which to found a business such as he had in mind, he nevertheless succeeded in his aim, and today he is known from border to border of the state as a maker and dealer in monuments. He is known for one of the financially independent men of the city and he is prominent in various circles in Big Rapids, socially, politically and in a business way.

In May, 1874, Mr. Batson was married to Addie Hendricks, the daughter of Emanuel Hendricks, a miller of Ionia, who came to Michigan from Pennsylvania in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Batson attend the Presbyterian church and have a share in the leading activities of that body. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is prominent in the Democratic political activities of the city and county.

GEORGE W. LYONS. Probably nine-tenths of the insurance business written in Hillsdale county is through the office of George W. Lyons at Hillsdale. Mr. Lyons had peculiar talent for real estate and insurance, else he could hardly have made his abundant success. He is an energetic business man, goes out for business beyond the strict lines of his community, and has been constantly building up a patronage since he did his first work in insurance and real estate more than ten years ago.

George W. Lyons was born at Hillsdale, in Hillsdale county, June 26, 1881, a son of William T. and Mary (Underwood) Lyons. His mother, who was born at Hillsdale in 1860, still lives in that city. There were three children, George W., Charles W., and Ralph P.

At the age of sixteen, having up to that time attended the grammar and high schools of Hillsdale, George W. Lyons entered the office of J. W. Marvin, insurance and real estate. Three years later the clerk bought a half interest from Mr. Marvin. That was in 1900, and they continued as

associates in a successful enterprise until 1910, when Mr. Lyons became sole proprietor, and now represents as agent more than forty companies in the insurance field, and also handles a large amount of real estate transaction. His motto has been honest and square business methods, and that system, combined with his scrupulous integrity and remarkable energy, has been the secret of his success.

At Hillsdale on June 1, 1905, Mr. Lyons married Lily Prideaux, who was born in England, a daughter of George D. and Emma Prideaux. Her father, who died in 1904, was a grain buyer. Mr. Lyons and wife have one child, Kathryn. Fraternally he has taken the York Rite degrees of Masonry, including the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. Among other interests he is a stockholder in the Hillsdale Elgin Creamery Company and the Alamo Manufacturing Company. He owns his own home and stands very high as a business man and citizen. In politics he is a Progressive, and at the present time is serving as a member of the city council. Of outdoor recreations he is perhaps fondest of fishing. His brother Ralph P. married Ada Whitlock and has one child, Jane. Ralph P. Lyons is cashier in the Hup Motor Company at Detroit.

AARON SIBLEY. For many years Aaron Sibley has been a resident of Grand Rapids, and others of the name, as well, have contributed worthily to the growth and progress of this city. Mr. Sibley was born in Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, and his father, another Aaron Sibley, also claimed the same community for his birthspot. Aaron Sibley, father of the subject, was a son of a New Hampshire Sibley, the family having long been established in the Green Mountain state, and he moved to New York in young manhood, settling in Clinton county and ending his days there. Thus there were at least three generations of this fine old family associated with that region. He was the father of five sons—John, Willard, Aaron, Luther and Russell. Willard was one of the pioneers of Grand Rapids, and he commanded the first steamer that plied on the Grand River. He made this city his home until his death, after which his widow married a Mr. Platt, both being now deceased.

Aaron Sibley, father of the subject, learned carpentry in his native community. He came to Grand Rapids in 1833 as a mere youth, following his elder brother here. The now thriving city was then the merest hamlet, and young Sibley hired out to one Louis Campau, a builder, later engaging in contracting on his own responsibility. The place was a growing one, even then, and there was ample opportunity for the young carpenter to try his mettle in the contracting business. In 1837 he returned to Clinton county, New York, there remaining until 1851, when he went to California by way of Cape Horn. He arrived safely in California, but soon after that was drowned in the San Juan river. Mr. Sibley had married in his native community Miss Pauline Doty, who was born in Genesee county, New York, and after the death of her husband she returned to New York with her little family, living in Clinton county for some years and then moving to Grand Rapids. Here she spent her remaining years, death claiming her in 1901. She reared three of her eight children. They are: Julia, now the wife of George Keet; Elsie, who married Fred S. Nult, and Aaron Sibley, whose name introduces this somewhat brief review.

Aaron Sibley attended the public schools in Clinton county and he was sixteen years old when he accompanied his mother to Michigan. He attended school at Ionia for two years thereafter, after which he went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and there for a few months was in the employ of the Washington Mills Company. He returned to Ionia and in 1874

came to Grand Rapids. In that year he was appointed to the post of letter carrier, free delivery of the mails having but lately come into existence in the city, which then had a population of 28,000 and a force of eight mail carriers. For twenty years Aaron Sibley remained in the government service as a mail carrier, and then, owing to continued ill health, he resigned from the service. For a time he lived in the south, in search of renewed strength, but his condition did not improve sufficiently to warrant his further sojourning there, so he returned and took up his residence on the shore of the lake. Here he had opportunity to realize the curative powers of Michigan's climate, for he regained his health, and in a comparatively short time was able to resume business activities. He became associated with the Northern Life Assurance Company as superintendent of the loan department, and has continued with that company until the present time.

Mr. Sibley was married in August, 1875, to Helen Van Slyke, born in Erie, Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Herman and Lucy (Lewis) Van Slyke, people of Holland and English ancestry. Mrs. Sibley died in 1892, the mother of three children. They were Lillian, who died at the age of seven years; Abbie, the wife of Dr. John Burleson and the mother of two sons—John and Willard. Ruth married Ralph E. Winan and has one daughter, Helen.

JUDGE FLAVIUS L. BROOKE was born at Simcoe, Norfolk county, Ontario, on October 7, 1858. His parents were John and Sarah (Mann) Brooke. The common schools of Ontario laid the basis for his education and at the age of nineteen he entered Albert University at Belleville, taking a two-years' course in the liberal arts. At the age of twenty he began the reading of law and spent one year in Belleville and four years at Toronto, where he was articled in the law offices of Mowat, MacLellan & Downey, and was also a student at Osgoode Hall. In 1884 he was called to the bar at Toronto, and in the following year came to Detroit and entered the office of Col. John Atkinson and Judge Isaac Marston. In 1887 Judge Brooke became junior member of the firm of Atkinson, Carpenter & Brooke, a relationship which was continued until Judge W. L. Carpenter went on the bench as judge of the Circuit court of Wayne county. Judge Brooke then became senior member of the firm of Brooke & Spalding, which was maintained from 1892 until 1896. From 1896 Judge Brooke was in practice by himself until 1900.

In 1900 President McKinley appointed him supervisor of the census for the First Michigan District. In November of the same year he was elected judge of the Third Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and was reelected on April 3, 1905. When his former law partner, Judge William L. Carpenter, resigned from the Supreme court, Judge Brooke was appointed in his stead, and in November, 1908, was regularly elected to fill that position.

At Stratford, Ontario, on November 24, 1884, Judge Brooke married Miss B. Reidy. They are the parents of four children.

RT. REV. HENRY JOSEPH RICHTER. The Catholic diocese of Grand Rapids was created in 1882. Its first and only bishop has been Rt. Rev. Henry Joseph Richter, whose service in that episcopal office has been continuous for over thirty-one years. It has been a service notable not only for length, but also for the growth and development of the temporal and spiritual work under his supervision. It was largely a pioneer territory into which Bishop Richter and his associate priests came thirty-one years ago, and it would be impossible to enumerate the countless administrative details and even the larger individual accomplishments of his career as

bishop. The diocese of Grand Rapids is in many important ways a monument to the revered head, and now, at the venerable age of seventy-six, he may well look back with gratitude upon what has been accomplished.

Henry Joseph Richter was born at Neuenkirchen, Oldenburg, Germany, April 9, 1838. His parents were John Henry and Anna Maria Elizabeth (Albers) Richter. He came to the United States in 1854. The future bishop was then sixteen years of age, and his preliminary education had been obtained in Germany. In this country his studies were continued at St. Xavier's College, in Cincinnati; at St. Thomas' Seminary, Bardstown, Kentucky, and at Mount St. Mary's Seminary, in Cincinnati. In 1860 he went abroad and entered the American College at Rome. There, in 1865, the degree Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him and he was ordained a priest. With America as his chosen field of work, he returned to Cincinnati and became vice president and professor of dogma, philosophy and liturgy at Mount St. Mary's Seminary. His service in that capacity continued from 1865 until 1870. From 1870 until 1883 he was rector of St. Lawrence and chaplain of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent, being the founder and director of St. Lawrence Parish until 1883.

Early in 1883 he was consecrated bishop of the new diocese of Grand Rapids. With Grand Rapids as his cathedral city, he entered upon his work with a staff of thirty-six priests and began a vigorous administration of the diocese and the founding and extending of the parishes then existing. The south boundaries of the diocese were Ottawa, Kent, Montcalm, and Saginaw counties, the total area being twenty-two thousand square miles. At that time the diocese of Grand Rapids had three churches, with resident priests, while it now has twelve churches. When Bishop Richter began his work there were only thirty-two resident priests in the entire diocese, while the number is now one hundred and five. Some other statistics will indicate the remarkable changes brought about in thirty-one years. The Catholic population was then forty thousand, having increased now to about one hundred and forty thousand; less than three thousand school children were in the parochial institutions as compared with eighteen thousand at the present time; two hospitals have since been increased to eight; there was one orphan asylum, while there are now two. At the present time the various religious orders in the Grand Rapids diocese are now represented by the Franciscan Fathers, the Redemptorist Fathers, the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, the Conventual Fathers, the Precious Blood Fathers, the Premonstratensians, the Dominicans, Sisters of Mercy, Ursuline Sisters, Sisters of Notre Dame, Felician Sisters, Sisters of St. Francis, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and Little Sisters of the Poor. The bishop's residence is at 265 Sheldon Avenue, S. E., in Grand Rapids.

FENTON R. MCCREERY. For twenty years, until he recently returned to his home in Flint to look after his private affairs, Mr. McCreery was one of the hard-working, talented and forceful men in the United States diplomatic service. Representing one of the old and distinguished families of this state, he has maintained the best traditions of his forebears, and through his own career has become a figure in national life.

Fenton Reuben McCreery was born at Flint, Michigan, April 21, 1866, a son of the late Colonel William Barker and Ada Birdsall (Fenton) McCreery. His grandfather, Reuben McCreery, came to Michigan in 1838, was one of the early settlers in Genesee county, was owner of extensive farm lands in that locality, subsequently became a miller, also served as the second sheriff of the county, and died at Flint in 1880.

The late Colonel William B. McCreery was one of Michigan's distinguished men. He held many important positions of trust, including mayor of Flint, state treasurer, member of the state board of agriculture, United States collector of internal revenue, and served as consul to Chile. During the Civil War he was colonel of the Twenty-first Michigan Infantry, was six times wounded, carrying two bullets in his body until his death, was captured at Chickamauga and taken to Libby prison at Richmond, Virginia, from which he escaped through the famous tunnel, reaching the Union lines with General H. C. Gobart of Wisconsin as his companion. He commanded the Engineers Brigade, Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga in 1864. His death occurred at Flint in 1896.

Miss Fenton, who became the wife of Colonel W. B. McCreery, was a woman of culture and refinement, who died in 1883, and a daughter of Colonel William M. Fenton. William M. Fenton was born in 1808, came to Michigan in 1837 and died in 1871. He graduated from Hamilton College at the head of his class at the age of eighteen. He was one of the most eminent attorneys of the west and was colonel of the Eighth Michigan Infantry during the Civil War. He was a Democrat and was elected Lieutenant Governor of the state before the war, but was defeated for the governorship at the close of the war by a Republican. The town of Fenton was named in his honor. Colonel Fenton's father, Joseph S. Fenton, was a native of New York State who came out to Michigan in pioneer times and became prominent as a banker, and for several terms was a member of the state senate. Colonel McCreery and wife had three children: Mrs. Jerome H. Rennick, born at Flint, now lives at Detroit; Mrs. Matthew Davidson, Jr., born at Flint, resides in that city; and Fenton R.

Fenton R. McCreery, who has never married, grew up at Flint, attended the local schools and also the Orchard Lake Military Academy and the literary department of the University of Michigan, class of 1888. His career has been almost entirely in the service of the Federal government. He prepared himself carefully for the foreign service. He speaks French and Spanish, and has often spoken in public in the latter tongue in the southern republics.

He was clerk in the United States consulate at Valparaiso, Chile, 1890-91, and was secretary of legation at Santiago, Chile, 1891-93, serving for about four months as charge d'affaires. During this service sailors from the U. S. S. Baltimore, Captain Winfield S. Schley, were attacked in the streets of Valparaiso, two being killed and seventeen wounded. War threatened between the two countries, but the affair was amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels. Mr. McCreery's service in Chile witnessed the revolution of 1891 which overthrew the government of President Balmaeceda.

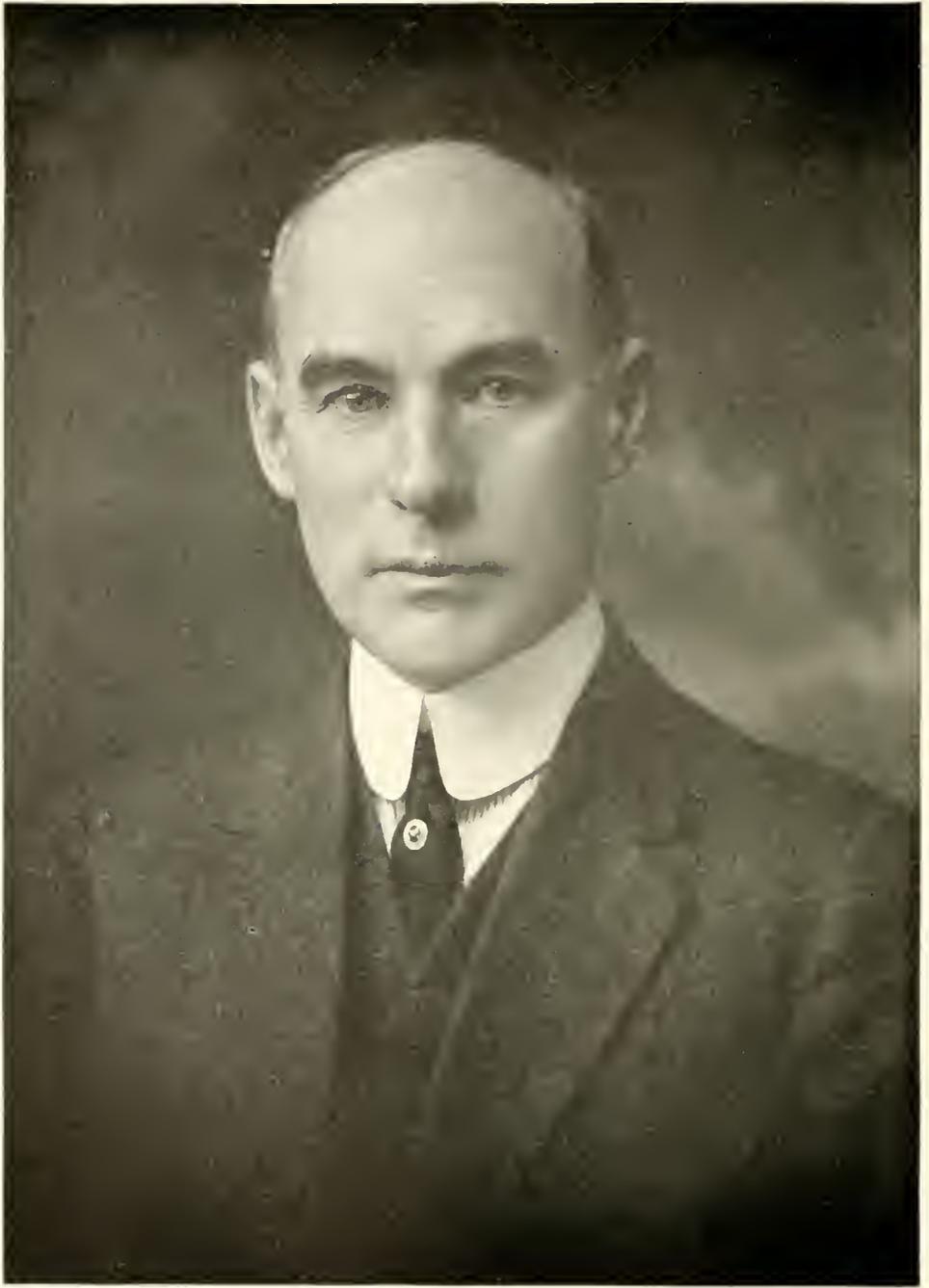
Mr. McCreery was commissioner from Michigan to the California Mid-Winter International Exposition at San Francisco in 1894. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley secretary of embassy to Mexico. He served ten years in Mexico, during nearly three of which he acted as charge d'affaires.

On January 10, 1907, Mr. McCreery was appointed by President Roosevelt minister resident and consul general to the Dominican Republic. During this service the customs treaty was ratified and went into effect, the general terms of which gave the United States supervision over the revenues of the republic. For his work in San Domingo he received the personal congratulations of President Roosevelt.

President Taft selected him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras in January, 1910. This was a critical time in Central America and Mr. McCreery was selected because of his experience in turbulent times in other countries. He assisted in negotiating a

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Charles R. Blish

treaty between the United States and Honduras, which, however, has never been ratified by the United States senate.

In 1911 a peace conference was called in Honduras to compose the civil war then raging. The conference, in which were represented the two warring factions, upon successfully terminating its labors, presented to Mr. McCreery "a vote of thanks for his efficacious and opportune services to this body in its labors for peace."

In July, 1911, Mr. McCreery offered his resignation from the diplomatic service and returned to his home in Flint to look after his private affairs. In August, 1912, because of his services in Mexico and his knowledge of Spanish, he was invited to accompany in an advisory capacity the United States senate committee on foreign relations investigating the Mexican situation. Mr. McCreery served with the committee until February, 1913. Sessions were held in El Paso, Los Angeles, New Orleans and Washington.

Mr. McCreery is a world traveler and for both pleasure and education has toured many foreign lands. From June to October, 1913, he was in Palestine, Greece and Egypt, returning by Constantinople and the Balkan States at the close of their war with Turkey. He is at the present time an honorary vice-chairman-at-large of the American committee to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of peace between English speaking peoples. Mr. McCreery is frequently invited to address conferences called to discuss our relations with Latin America. When at home Mr. McCreery occupies the old homestead in Flint, where he justly enjoys the associations of a distinguished citizen.

CHARLES R. SLIGH. Prominent among those whose executive powers and progressive policies have given the city of Grand Rapids a foremost position as a center of the furniture industry, stands the liberal and public-spirited citizen, whose name initiates this review and who is president and general manager of the Sligh Furniture Company, one of the largest and most important of the great furniture manufacturing corporations of the "Valley City" of Michigan and of which he was the founder. Preliminary to more specific data concerning Mr. Sligh there is propriety in reproducing the following pertinent statements, which appeared in a local publication of recent date: "Of Scotch-Irish parentage, Mr. Sligh has all of the sterling characteristics that distinguish the Gael—energy, tenacity, foresight and adaptability. At the age of fifteen years he started out for himself and selected the tinsmith trade as the best proposition available at that time. He worked for four years at this trade with the Foster & Stevens Hardware Company, of Grand Rapids. It was not long before its principals recognized his ability and gave him a position as salesman in the store. Five years later he was offered a position as traveling salesman for the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, and, seeing a great future for this line of business in Grand Rapids, he did not hesitate to accept. After he had learned the furniture business thoroughly, he organized a company and engaged in the manufacturing business himself, in 1880. The new company was called the Sligh Furniture Company, and it is at the present time one of the largest industrial corporations in the city."

Special interest germane to the career of Mr. Sligh is that involved in the fact that he is a native of the city in which he has achieved such distinctive success and prestige as a veritable captain of industry. He was born in Grand Rapids on the 5th of January, 1850, and this date indicates that he is a representative of a pioneer family of Michigan's second city. He is a son of James W. and Eliza (Wilson) Sligh, the former of whom was born in Scotland, in 1821, and the latter of whom was born

in Ireland, in the year 1822, their marriage having been solemnized in the city of Rochester, New York, in 1843. In 1846, the young couple came to this state and established their home in Grand Rapids, which was then a mere village. Here Mr. Sligh followed the vocation of merchant tailor and also engaged in the general merchandise business, in which latter he was a member of the firm of Porter & Sligh. When the Civil war was precipitated Mr. Sligh sacrificed his personal interests to tender his services in defense of the Union and thus to show his loyalty to the land of his adoption. In 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, James W. Sligh organized Company F, First Regiment Michigan Engineers, and became its captain. He proceeded with his regiment to the front and proved a most valiant soldier and able and popular officer. He continued in active service, a participant in several engagements, until he finally sacrificed his life. He was wounded in an engagement with a band of guerrillas, and his injuries resulted in his death three weeks later, on the 15th of November, 1863, at Tullahoma, Tennessee. Prior to the war he had been lieutenant of an artillery company in the Michigan militia. Captain James W. Sligh came to Grand Rapids with the slightest of financial resources and through his own efforts won success and independence, though he met with an appreciable financial loss through a fire that destroyed his mercantile establishment in 1860. He was a citizen of progressiveness and broad views, steadfast and upright in all the relations of life, and he ever commanded the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellow men. Captain Sligh was a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities and served as vice-president of the first Republican meeting ever held in Grand Rapids. He was a member of the Swedenborgian church and attained to high position in the Masonic fraternity, in which he was one of the first men in Michigan who had claim to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His father, Robert Sligh, immigrated from Scotland in 1833, and after residing for a period of years in the Dominion of Canada he came to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he passed the remainder of his life, his vocation during the greater part of his active career having been that of farming.

Mrs. Eliza (Wilson) Sligh, mother of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a daughter of James and Nancy Wilson, who came from the Emerald Isle to America in 1823, when she was one year of age, and who were residents of Rochester, New York, at the time of their death, in the later '40s, the father having been a contractor and builder by vocation. Mrs. Sligh survived the husband of her youth by nearly thirty years, and was a resident of Grand Rapids at the time of her death, which occurred January 23, 1892. Her life was an especially helpful one, full of good deeds and of consideration for others. Of the five children three are living—Dr. James M., who is a representative physician and surgeon in the state of Montana; Mrs. Julia S. Follett, who is a widow and resides in Grand Rapids; and Charles R., who is the immediate subject of this review.

Charles R. Sligh is indebted to the public schools of Grand Rapids for his early educational discipline. He was but thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and soon afterward he began to depend upon his own resources. At the age of fifteen years, as noted in the initial paragraph of this article, he entered upon an apprenticeship with Wilder D. Foster, to the trade of tinsmith, and he continued as a shop workman four years, after which he held a clerical position in the store of the same hardware firm for a period of five years. The ensuing six years he gave to effective service as traveling salesman for the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, and in 1880 he effected the organization of

the Sligh Furniture Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$18,500 and which began its manufacturing enterprise on a scale that was most modest as compared with the stupendous business conducted by the corporation at the present time. The second year witnessed the increase of the capital to \$30,000, which was the entire amount ever invested in the business. The operations at the present day are based on the noteworthy capital of \$750,000, thus indicating unequivocally the great growth of the business under Mr. Sligh's able management. The company confines attention exclusively to the manufacturing of bedroom furniture, and the fine modern plant is the largest in the state, with one exception. The products of the Sligh Furniture Company are shipped to every state in the Union, as well as into Canada and Mexico, and the business shows a constantly cumulative tendency in the volume and importance of its trade. As president and general manager Mr. Sligh has been the dominating force in the development of this great industrial enterprise, and he has otherwise identified himself most fully with the business and civic activities through which has been compassed the upbuilding of his home city. In Grand Rapids Mr. Sligh is found numbered among the directors of each, the Grand Rapids National City Bank, the City Trust & Savings Bank, and the Grand Rapids Trust Company, besides which he is vice president of the New Pantlind Hotel Company, and of the new Empress Theater Company. The furniture company of which he is president owns large tracts of valuable timber land in Oregon and Washington. Mr. Sligh is one of the principals in an extensive irrigation corporation in Arizona, and it may be noted that he is at the present time president of two timber companies and one irrigation company in the West, also president of the Furniture Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, a company which carries the risks of the furniture Manufacturers of Grand Rapids under the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Sligh was appointed in 1912 by Gov. Osborne a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, which drafted the Workmen's Compensation Law which is generally conceded to be the best law in the United States on this subject. He was the vice-chairman of the commission.

He is also secretary and treasurer of the Clark Iron Company, one of the largest iron producers on the Messaba Range.

His success exemplifies the possibilities offered in the United States for individual achievement, and while Mr. Sligh is one of the substantial capitalists of Michigan, he has the satisfaction of knowing that every dollar of his fortune has been accumulated through his own ability and efforts.

He has been not only manufacturer but has been prominent in looking after the organized interests of the furniture industry. He took a prominent part in the organization in 1886 of the Grand Rapids Freight Bureau, which was established for the purpose of securing uniform freight rates and assisting in protecting Grand Rapids manufacturers against unjust discrimination. Mr. Sligh, likewise helped to organize the Board of Trade, and was its vice-president and for many years a director. The improvement of Grand River as a navigable stream and consequently a great commercial asset to Grand Rapids, has for many years been one of the cherished projects of Mr. Sligh, and as he was one of the earliest advocates of this improvement, he has continued in season and out to work along that line and has done much to effect a wholesome change of public opinion on the question.

Mr. Sligh for many years was president of the Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers Association, and was president of the National Furniture Manufacturers Association from 1888 to 1892. Among other ways

in which he has made his influence and enterprise felt in his home city was his part in effecting the establishment of an independent telephone system in Grand Rapids. He was the chief promoter and one of the incorporators of the Citizens Telephone Company and served as a director of the company for several years.

No citizen of Grand Rapids is more liberal and public-spirited than Charles R. Sligh and none holds more secure vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem. He is democratic and unassuming, places true values upon men and affairs, and is influential in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the best interests of his native city and state. His progressiveness is evidenced by the fact that when he was a member of the Board of Education in 1882-3 he endeavored to increase the usefulness of the primary schools of the city by providing them with periodicals and opening them evenings for neighborhood meetings, thus making them social centers. He was about a generation ahead of his times and the effort failed then, but it is in effect here today. He is president of the Grand Rapids Council of Boy Scouts and a liberal supporter of the movement.

Mr. Sligh was an active Republican until 1895 when he assisted in the organization of the Silver Republican party of Michigan, and was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee. In 1896 he was nominated at Bay City for Governor on a fusion ticket and polled the largest vote any opponent of the Republican party had ever polled in Michigan, but was unable to overcome the enormous nominal Republican majority. He is identified with representative commercial and social organizations in Grand Rapids and both he and his wife are communicants of Grace church, Protestant Episcopal, in which he is a member of the vestry. His first wife was a member of the Congregational church.

The year 1875 recorded the marriage of Mr. Sligh to Miss Mary S. Conger, of Wisconsin. She passed to the life eternal in 1903. She is survived by three children,—Edith, Adeline and Loraine. In 1905 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sligh to Miss Edith E. Clark, and they have two children,—Charles R., Jr., and Gertrude.

JAMES P. LETTS, M. D. The professional career of Dr. James P. Letts, one of the leading medical practitioners of Macomb county, has covered a period of thirty years, seventeen of which have been passed at Romeo, his present field of endeavor. His record is one of steady advancement and high attainment, and his present high position has been attained by consecutive and well-applied effort. Doctor Letts is a native of Michigan, having been born on a farm in Oakland township, Oakland county, July 9, 1857, a son of James Madison and Elizabeth (Van Sickle) Letts.

James Madison Letts was born in New Jersey, and shortly after his marriage came to Michigan, where he located in 1856 in Oakland county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Oakland township. Subsequently he moved to Orion township, and still later to the village of Orion, where he still makes his home at the age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Letts, also a native of New Jersey, where she was reared, educated and married, died in 1907 at the age of seventy-six years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Letts, namely: James P.; Erastus S., who resides at Rochester, Michigan; Homer, who died in June, 1883, at the age of twenty years; and Mrs. James Y. Clark, who resides at Orion.

The early education of Doctor Letts was secured in the graded and high schools of the village of Orion, following which he attended the Michigan Agricultural College for one year. During one term he was engaged in teaching school, although at this time he was spending his leisure in applying himself to his medical studies, and then entered the

Detroit Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1884. He began practice on March 12th of that year at Romeo, and in the spring of 1887 formed a professional partnership with Doctor Berry, which lasted, however, only until June, 1888. At that time he disposed of his practice and went to Chicago, where he was in active practice until 1901. While in the Illinois metropolis he was connected with the Chicago Health Department in various important capacities and with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1893 he was appointed inspector of contagious diseases, a position which he held for a long period, and took an active and helpful part in stamping out the dangerous smallpox epidemics which swept the Windy City at that time. From 1889 until 1893 he acted as clinical inspector of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and during his entire residence in Chicago was a valued member of the Cook County Medical Society. In 1901 Doctor Letts returned to Romeo, and here he has since built up an excellent professional business. He carries on a general practice, and his success in a number of complicated cases has given him an enviable prestige in the ranks of his calling. He is a close student, a careful practitioner and a man of sympathetic nature, and has won the confidence of his fellow citizens through his earnestness and sincerity, and the respect of his medical brethren for his strict adherence to the ethics of the calling. He belongs to the Macomb County Medical Society and the Tri-County Medical Society, and takes a keen and active interest in the work of these organizations. For some time he has served as United States marine medical examiner. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a Democrat, but not a politician. All movements making for progress have his hearty approval and unselfish support, and he is classed among the men who are doing things to advance the general welfare.

In January, 1892, Doctor Letts was married in Memphis, Tennessee, to Miss Jennie Mellen, daughter of John and Lucy Mellen. Mr. Mellen, who died in 1884, was a well known grain buyer and timber expert, was employed in the latter capacity by the Government, and at the time of his death had been appointed surveyor general of the United States. Mrs. Letts died in 1903, in this city, the mother of one child, Lucy Mellen, born in 1895 in Chicago, Illinois, a graduate of the Romeo high school, class of 1913. In 1904 Doctor Letts was married at Romeo to Miss Ethelyn Davis. Two children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Letts: Dorothy, in 1907, and James, in 1908.

LUCIUS G. FITZGERALD, M. D. A graduate of the old Detroit College of Medicine thirty-five years ago, Dr. Fitzgerald has had a long and useful career as a physician and surgeon, and is now a practicing member of the profession at Port Huron. Dr. Fitzgerald's father went out to California soon after the birth of this son, and died there, leaving his widow and a large family of children in the east. The mother had a hard struggle to keep her family together and provide for their support, and Dr. Fitzgerald shared in the privations and as soon as old enough took his place in contributing to the resources of the household. When a boy he worked in the lumber woods at a salary of six dollars a month, was also employed for a time on a dairy farm, and, until he was well established in his profession, had many hard knocks from the world. He always had a great reverence for his mother and endeavored to repay her for her affection and self-sacrificing labors, and helped support her until her death.

Lucius G. Fitzgerald was born at Ingersoll, Ontario, January 31, 1850. His father, Patrick Fitzgerald, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, was a man of unusual education, a graduate of the schools and universities of

Ireland, and after coming to the province of Quebec, about 1830, followed the work of teaching. In 1852 he went out to California by way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama, and spent five years on the Pacific coast until his death. In the city of Quebec he married Mary Ann Ellingham, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and came to Canada when sixteen years of age, about the same time as her husband, but they did not meet until they located at Quebec, where they were married. They became the parents of thirteen children, only two of whom are now living: Dr. Lucius and Robert, the latter a railroad man at Port Perry, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Fitzgerald, who was the twelfth child, grew up at Ingersoll, Ontario, and in October, 1867, first visited Port Huron, and went out over the old stage route to Lexington, returning to Port Huron the following spring. For ten years he was in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, beginning as brakeman, and from that advanced to conductor, and for four years was station agent, having been the first agent at Chesterville, where he closed his railroad career and where in his leisure time he took up the study of medicine. He then entered the old Detroit College of Medicine, when that institution was located on Woodward Avenue, and finished his studies there in 1877, having some experience in the old wooden structure of Harper's Hospital. During the summer of 1879 he served as interne in the same hospital while it was located at Grosse Pointe. As a physician Dr. Fitzgerald has practiced in many different localities. Soon after graduating he located at Davis in Macomb county, for two years, moved out to Iowa, and located at Council Bluffs in 1882, but in the following year returned to Michigan, but was at Mt. Clemens, later at Romeo, at Elkton in Huron county, at Yale, and at various other points. He began his present practice at Port Huron in the spring of 1909. Besides a general practice Dr. Fitzgerald has served the public in his professional capacity and has often been physician to large companies. He was health officer at Clifford, at Elkton for the township of Greenwood in St. Clair county, was examining physician and surgeon for the Chicago Lumber Company, the Manistique Lumber Company, and the Delta Lumber Company in the Upper Peninsula, and at the present time is examining physician for the New York Life, the Des Moines Mutual Life, the Knights and Ladies of Maccabees, the Fraternal Union of America, and other orders. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having membership in Elkton Lodge No. 452. Politically he favors the cause of the Socialists, and his religious views are those of Theosophy.

On May 20, 1873, Dr. Fitzgerald was married at Port Huron to Miss Elizabeth Ogg, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a daughter of William Ogg. Mrs. W. L. Rettie is a sister. To their union have been born four children: Alice, wife of D. G. Neuber, a resident of Detroit; Helena, wife of Joseph Neuber; Emma, wife of Louis Dondidna, a resident of Flint; and William O., who is a cartoonist for the *News-Tribune* of Detroit. Dr. Fitzgerald resides at 1631 Pine Grove Avenue.

CLAY M. ARTHUR. One of the enterprising and progressive business men of Wayne, Michigan, is Clay M. Arthur, who for ten years has been engaged in contracting in this city. He was born at the village of New Boston, in Huron township, Wayne county, Michigan, September 5, 1877, and is a son of Jeremiah and Ida (Nollard) Arthur, natives, respectively, of Canada and Michigan. The father was born in the Province of Ontario, in 1853, the son of James Arthur, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada and settled in the vicinity of the city of Toronto at an early date. The mother was born in Huron township,

Wayne county, Michigan, the daughter of Moses Nollard, a pioneer of the county, and died in 1903 at the age of forty-nine years. Jeremiah Arthur was a railroad man in his early life, but on coming to Michigan in 1879 settled on a farm, to the operation of which he has devoted his energies ever since. Through a life of industry and earnest effort he has gained a handsome competence and is now numbered among the substantial men of his community.

Reared on the homestead farm in Wayne county, Clay M. Arthur secured his education in the district schools, and when twenty years of age, in 1897, began to work at the trade of carpenter at New Boston. That village continued to be the scene of his activities until 1901, when he went to Detroit and engaged in work as a journeyman carpenter, continuing to be thus engaged until the year 1904 and then coming to Wayne. Here Mr. Arthur has contracted to the present time and has built up an excellent business, his operations extending all over the county of Wayne and including the city of Detroit. Mr. Arthur has erected numerous buildings of a private, business and public character, and at this writing has the contract for building the addition to the Wayne County Farm at Eloise. Mr. Arthur is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees, and in both orders has numerous friends.

Mr. Arthur was married to Miss Minnie Schautz, who was born in Wayne county, Michigan, daughter of William Schautz, and three children have been born to this union, namely: Milton, who is eleven years of age; Hazel, who has reached her ninth year, and Harold, aged eight.

CHARLES H. O'NEIL, M. D. In 1910 Charles H. O'Neil, M. D., who is numbered among the skilled practitioners of Michigan, located in the city of Flint, and since that time has risen to an enviable place among those who have made this city the scene of their labors. A close student and careful practitioner, a steady-handed surgeon and a man of broad learning in his vocation, he is a worthy representative of the honored calling which he has made his life work, and his public-spirited citizenship has also made a place for him among those who are assisting in the city's development and progress. Doctor O'Neil was born April 13, 1866, at Mount Morris, New York, and is a son of Dennis D. and Delia (Ryan) O'Neil. His father, a native of the Empire state, was an agriculturist by occupation, which he followed in the East until 1882, and in that year made removal with his family to Richmondville, Michigan. Taking up land in Sanilac county, he engaged extensively in raising grain and stock, and became one of the substantial men of his community. He and his wife, also a native of New York, were the parents of eight children.

The third in order of birth of his parents' children, Doctor O'Neil secured his early educational training in the public schools of New York. He was sixteen years of age when the family came to Richmondville, Michigan, and his schooling was completed in the normal and the commercial college at Fenton. Following this he taught school for one term, and then took up his medical studies in Northwestern University of Indiana, graduating from that institution in 1890, and finally entered the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, where he received his medical degree in 1895. For three years he was actively engaged in practice at Deer Park, Michigan, and in 1898 went to Black River, Michigan, subsequently removing to Frederick, this state. During all this time his professional duties had been of a particularly arduous nature, and Doctor O'Neil's constant and self-sacrificing devotion to them caused a general breakdown in his health. Accordingly, in 1909, he was forced to cease all activities and go to California, where for twelve months or more he

recuperated in the restful surroundings of the old mission of San Jose. In 1910, refreshed in body and spirit, he returned to the duties of his calling, and since that time has had a representative professional business at Flint. He maintains well-appointed offices at No. 401 Flint P. Smith building. The Doctor has never ceased being a student of his profession, and keeps fully abreast of its progress and advancement by his subscription to the leading medical journals, by his membership in the Genesee County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and by his visits to various hospitals and clinics. To the latter he devotes the greater part of his vacation periods. An independent thinker, Doctor O'Neil is a Republican of the progressive type. He served as coroner of Crawford county, Michigan, for one year, while a resident of Frederick, and also was chairman for a time of the Republican county committee. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias.

On May 22, 1895, Doctor O'Neil was married at Richmondville, Michigan, to Miss Maud C. Murray, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Allen) Murray, the father formerly a merchant and now a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Sanilac county. One child has been born to Doctor and Mrs. O'Neil, George, a bright lad of ten years who is now attending the graded schools of Flint. The family home is situated at No. 314 Third Avenue, west.

HON. VARNUM J. BOWERS has been a prominent practitioner at the Mount Clemens bar for some nineteen years, and during a large portion of that period has been a leading figure in public life. He has risen to a high place in his profession by reason of his superior abilities and talents, and personally is a liberal-minded, whole-souled and popular man, his geniality of manner adding a special charm to a clear mind and a broad legal ability. Mr. Bowers was born at Laingsburg, Shiawassee county, Michigan, September 18, 1867, and is a son of Andrew J. and Fannie E. (Schout) Bowers. His father, a successful manufacturer, engaged in the foundry business at Laingsburg, died at that place in 1870, and the mother, a native of England, survived him only one year.

Left an orphan when four years old, Varnum J. Bowers was taken into the home of an uncle, Franklin P. Montfort, who reared him to sturdy manhood and gave him a good education in the public and high schools of Mount Clemens. Mr. Montfort was a well known legist of his day, and under his preceptorship the youth rapidly perfected himself in law, so that on January 8, 1895, he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice in Mount Clemens, where he is known as an attorney of broad legal information engaged in the successful handling of involved and important litigation. He maintains offices at No. 6 and 7, Barron block, and has a large and representative clientele. Mr. Bowers is a member of the county, state and American bar associations, and has continued to be a close and faithful student of his profession. He entered public life as early as 1894, when he was elected justice of the peace, an office in which he served for seven years and three months. Following this, in 1902, he was elected alderman by the Democratic party, and served as such in 1902, 1904 and 1905. In 1906 he was elected mayor, an office in which he served during four one-year terms, in 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1911, and in 1912 became chairman of the County Democratic Committee and candidate of his party for the office of judge of probate, but owing to political conditions at that time met with defeat. His public service was ever characterized by a most commendable devotion to duty, and his high ideals of the responsibilities of public office made him one of the most conscientious officials Mount Clemens has known. He is popular fraternally





L. S. Ward

as a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his religious connection is with the Episcopal church.

On November 21, 1888, Mr. Bowers was married at Mount Clemens to Miss Blanche L. Lufkin, a native of this city, and a daughter of Floyd and Mary Lufkin, old settlers of Macomb county, where Mr. Lufkin served as sheriff for some years, as did also his father before him, Barnum Lufkin, the latter being a pioneer brick manufacturer and farmer and one of the wealthy men of Mount Clemens at an early day. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowers: Genevieve, born August 10, 1893, at Mount Clemens, Michigan; and Myrta, born November 21, 1899, at Eaton Rapids, Michigan. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 23 Hubbard street.

COLONEL LYMAN M. WARD. The late Colonel Lyman Munson Ward, a pioneer citizen of Benton Harbor, was one of Michigan's distinguished men, and well deserves prominent mention in any collected annals of the state. A gallant soldier, an efficient public official and an old-school gentleman—this combination went far to win esteem and admiration for one who richly deserved them. Colonel Ward was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, October 5, 1836, and passed from the scene of life January 19, 1909. He was a son of the Rev. Abel C. and Esther (Dibble) Ward, both of whom were born in Connecticut. The Rev. Abel C. Ward was a Congregational minister and of English extraction. In 1850 he came to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and for a number of years served churches there and at Oshkosh, his wife dying in the latter city and his death taking place in the former.

The boyhood of Lyman M. Ward was passed in Genesee county, New York, where he attended both the common and high schools, and after coming to Wisconsin with his parents had academic advantages at Fond du Lac. In that city he was pursuing the study of law when President Lincoln issued his first call for soldiers at the beginning of the Civil war. With youth's enthusiasm and in a fervor of patriotism he threw his law books aside and enlisted as an early volunteer for the three-months service, entering Company I, First Wisconsin Infantry, and at the expiration of that term of enlistment re-enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, on October 16, 1861. His subsequent career as a soldier was filled with achievements that brought rapid promotion and reflected the highest credit on himself and his commands. On January 30, 1862, he was mustered into the United States service as captain of Company A, and on April 19th, of the same year was promoted and commissioned major; on July 1, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant colonel; on March 13, 1863, became colonel, and for gallant and meritorious service was commissioned brevet brigadier general and was in command of a brigade two years. He was honorably mustered out of the service on October 9, 1865, and during this long career as a soldier was in over twenty battles. Colonel Ward's regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and he served continuously on duty with the troops in the field for nearly four years, until the close of the war. In 1862, he campaigned in Tennessee, participating in the battles of Shiloh and Iuka and in several minor engagements, took part in the second battle of Shiloh, the battles of Jackson and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg and the Red River expedition, and subsequently fought in the battle of Tupelo, then being ordered to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, a march of three hundred miles across the state into Missouri. He was also in the battle of Nashville and the siege and battle of Spanish Fort on Mobile Bay. He commanded a brigade for over two years, and at all times was the hero of his men.

When the war closed Colonel Ward returned to his home at Fond du

Lac, Wisconsin, but in 1866 came to Benton Harbor, Michigan, and devoted himself to horticulture, buying a fruit farm on the North Shore Drive, which property is still owned and operated by his widow, and at this home Colonel Ward died January 19, 1909. He was a natural leader of men, and his inclinations led him into public life, where, being a fluent talker and an orator, he soon became one of Benton Harbor's most prominent citizens. In 1878 he was elected as a Republican from Berrien county to the Michigan legislature, and was re-elected, making two terms in that high office, and was both times elected by a large majority. On March 13, 1889, he was appointed postmaster of Benton Harbor, and served in that capacity with much ability and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow townsmen for a full term of four years, going out of office with the change of the federal administration when Grover Cleveland was elected president. At that time he again took up fruit growing, and continued so engaged during the remainder of his life.

On July 13, 1880, Colonel Ward was married to Miss Nellie L. Child, daughter of the late Rev. Eber and Nancy (Tyler) Child, of old New England stock. The Child and Tyler families have been prominent in New Hampshire and Vermont for many generations, and on both sides were represented by soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Major McConnell, of that conflict, was a direct ancestor of Mrs. Ward. In 1850, Rev. Eber Child removed with his family to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he died in the following year. Mrs. Ward was educated at Milton College, Wisconsin, and subsequently she and her mother spent about three years in Mississippi, where a favorite brother then lived. Coming to Benton Harbor, she taught school for two years, and then taught six years at Goshen, Indiana. It was in Benton Harbor that Colonel and Mrs. Ward had their first meeting, and it is remarkable how closely allied their lives had been before that time. Both were the children of Congregational ministers; both spent some time as children in Genesee county, New York; both were brought to Wisconsin early in life by their parents; and both grew up in practically the same section.

On June 14, 1914, was dedicated the beautiful drinking fountain which Mrs. Ward presented to the city of Benton Harbor as a memorial to her late husband. The dedicatory exercises were attended by a large throng of citizens who had long known and admired the Colonel. Colonel Ward was an enthusiastic Grand Army of the Republic man, and Mrs. Ward is an active member of the Ladies of the Grand Army.

WESTON W. WAITE, D. D. S. The dental profession of Jackson was honored for more than twenty years by Dr. Weston W. Waite, who was claimed by death after two years of invalidism, March 2, 1913. Standing high in the ranks of his calling, he was also prominent in fraternal circles, and it is doubtful if many of Jackson's citizens had a greater number of personal friends. Doctor Waite was born at Springville, New York, July 21, 1853, and was a son of William and Alvira (Mayo) Waite.

The early education of Doctor Waite was secured in the public schools of his native place, and he early adopted the profession of dentistry as his field of endeavor. After some preparation he placed himself under the preceptorship of his uncle, Dr. Carlos Waite, a leading dental practitioner of Springville, and when he had secured his diploma at once entered practice. In 1891 he left the Empire state to seek a wider field in the West, and finally selected the town of Brighton, Michigan, as his residence and continued to practice there successfully for ten years. Doctor Waite came to Jackson in 1891, and from that time until his death was one of the city's leading men in professional and fraternal lines. His practice in this city was extensive, and he also had patients at various other points,

all over Southern Michigan. In fraternal circles he was given many honors because of his ability and activity in behalf of the numerous lodges and grand lodges of the Knights of Pythias, and seven years prior to his death was made colonel of the First Regiment, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, a capacity in which he acted until his illness caused his withdrawal from active affairs. He was also a member of the Elks and the Masons, and was prominent in behalf of the success of these fraternities. He had many attributes which endeared him to everyone who knew him and generosity and modesty were two of his chief characteristics. On August 9, 1910, he was suddenly attacked by a stroke of paralysis, and from that time until his death he was practically helpless. He was a man of large stature, standing six feet, one inch, in his stockings, and weighed 206 pounds, and his sufferings at his inactivity must have been intense. Moreover he was unable to speak. Yet, to quote from an obituary notice, "how submissively he bore his utter helplessness, with his bright mind clear to the last, only his family and friends know. Our departed friend was a large man, physically, and his heart was compatible with his gigantic form—generous and genial." At his funeral, March 4, 1913, were seen many members of the fraternal organizations to which he belonged, prominent Pythians attended from all over the state, high military rites were performed, and brigade and regimental officers acted as honorary pall-bearers. Expressions of grief were heard on all sides, and it was very evident that this man had occupied a place deep in the affections of the people.

Doctor Waite was married November 11, 1874, at Mina, New York, to Miss Betsey J. Horton, daughter of Hiram K. and Jane P. (Underhill) Horton, and to this union there were born two children: Weston Horton, who holds a position with the Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company, of Detroit, as traveling salesman, was born July 12, 1887; and Helen A., born at Springville, New York, April 11, 1878, married November 3, 1898, William A. Dewey, who died two weeks after his father-in-law, March 15, 1913. Mrs. Waite, who survives her husband, is well known in social circles of Jackson, and resides in her pleasant home at No. 1017 First street.

GEORGE CLAPPERTON. A resident of Michigan since boyhood, an active lawyer of the Grand Rapids bar for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Clapperton is head of the firm of Clapperton, Owen & Hatten, attorneys in the Michigan Trust Building. He is also United States collector of internal revenue at Grand Rapids. His ability as a lawyer, and especially his studious insight into economic and industrial problems, has enabled him to perform a great deal of valuable service at different times outside of the regular routine of the profession.

Mr. Clapperton was born in Ontario, Canada, July 10, 1857. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Patterson) Clapperton, were of Scotch birth, settled in Ontario, Canada, and in 1867 moved to Michigan, locating in Allegan county on a farm. The Grand Rapids lawyer was ten years old when he came to Michigan, and spent the rest of his boyhood on a farm. His education was supplied by the common schools and by the academy at Otsego. At the age of eighteen he left the farm to enter railway service, spending several years in different lines of that work, and at the same time carried on his private studies and took up preparation for the law.

His preparatory work was undertaken in earnest in 1884, with his entrance into the law offices of Taggart & Denison, at Grand Rapids, where he was admitted to the bar and with which firm he remained two years, until he engaged in practice for himself. His practice has been

continuous and with only brief interruptions or interests outside of the regular lines of his work. For a time Mr. Clapperton was associated with James R. Wylie and the practice established by him has been developed continuously down to the present time. Mr. Wylie retired, and later the firm was Clapperton & Owen, and is now Clapperton, Owen & Hatten. In addition to active general practice, Mr. Clapperton has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, particularly along political, industrial and economic lines. Though frequently urged to do so, he has never consented to become a candidate for public office.

In all the public libraries of the country will be found half a dozen or more volumes comprising what is known as the Report of the United States Industrial Commission, appointed to investigate conditions in the various states with respect to all matters of industrial nature. The valuable report on taxation contained in those volumes was prepared by Mr. Clapperton. He was engaged in 1900 by the commission to investigate conditions in some of the states with respect to the taxation of corporations, and his report covers very fully that phase of the general subject. For some years Mr. Clapperton was a member of the board of trustees of the Eastern Michigan Asylum at Pontiac, and later of the State Board of Corrections and Charities. He has given considerable study and attention to the work and problems of our state penal and reformatory institutions, and has also made a study of dependent, delinquent and criminal classes. In 1911 Mr. Clapperton was appointed by President Taft to the position of United States collector of internal revenue for the Fourth District of Michigan, an office which he held until September 1, 1914. All matters of local citizenship engage his interests, and in many ways he has helped to promote the civic progress of his home city.

Mr. Clapperton married Harriet L. Barker, daughter of David and Puella L. Barker, of New York. Before her marriage Mrs. Clapperton was a teacher in the public schools of Michigan. They are the parents of two children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Howard F. Baxter of Grand Rapids; and George Douglas Clapperton, a student in Amherst College, in Massachusetts. The Clapperton home is at 317 LaFayette Avenue, N. E.

ROY CARLTON PERKINS, M. D. In practice at Bay City since 1904. Doctor Perkins is a physician and surgeon whose ability quickly brought him through the usually trying period of a doctor's novitiate, and he has for a number of years stood in the front rank of the local fraternity. Doctor Perkins is recognized as a very able surgeon, and was one of the early representatives of this branch of the profession to receive membership and enrollment in the Congress of Surgeons of North America, membership in which is equivalent to a formal degree, and indicates a proficiency in surgery just as M. D. indicates qualification for the doctor of medicine.

Roy Carlton Perkins was born July 15, 1878, at Sand Beach, but now known as Harbor Beach, Michigan. His parents were Thomas Harvey and Rachael Ann (Linn) Perkins, natives of New York State. His grandfather, Thomas Perkins, took a leading part in the War of 1812 as a British soldier, but after the war settled in New York State, near Ogdensburg, and lived the quiet life of a farmer there until his death. Thomas H. Perkins came from New York State to Michigan during the early '60s. A millwright by trade, he readily found employment in the great lumber industry of the state, first settled at St. Clair, where he married, then moved to Elm Creek, in Huron county, and became connected with the firm of Pack, Woods & Jenks, as superintendent of a

branch of their lumbering business. His connections with that firm under the different changes continued until his death. From Elm Creek he moved to Cheboygan, where his son, Charles L. Perkins, was born, and a little later moved to Sand Beach. The lumber firm in the meantime had changed its title to Pack & Jenks Company, and its operation in the lumber woods and at the mills were continued until the timber resources in that part of Michigan were depleted, and finally went out of business as the result of the disappearance of timber resources. At the dissolution of the company the elder Perkins retired and spent his last years at Sand Beach, where he died in 1906 at the age of seventy-five. He was twice married and by his first wife had a daughter, Florence, now the wife of Daniel House at Oscoda, Michigan. There were two sons by the second marriage, the elder being Charles Linn Perkins, now general agent of the D. & C. Steamship Company, with his residence at Buffalo, New York.

Doctor Perkins grew up at Sand Beach, now Harbor Beach, attended the grammar and high schools there, and several years elapsed between the time he left high school and before he took up preparation for his profession. He was first employed as a clerk in the postoffice at Sand Beach, and two years later entered the Huron County Bank, in which, during two years, he filled different positions, including that of teller. At the age of twenty-one, entering the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1903. Returning to Sand Beach, he became associated in practice with Dr. A. M. Oldfield, one of the leading physicians in that vicinity. His practice with Doctor Oldfield continued from June, 1903, until November, 1904, and having in the meantime married, and looking out for a larger field for his talents, he moved to Bay City in November, 1904. His practice is a general one. Doctor Perkins is one of the lecture staff of the Mercy and Bay City hospitals, and is surgeon for the North American Chemical Company, the Hasson Ward Veneer Company, Bousfield & Company, the Bay City Brewing Company, the Standard Hoop Company, the Columbus Milling Company, all of which industrial concerns depend upon Doctor Perkins for accident cases. Doctor Perkins has built a pleasant home and also a separate office building at 806 Cass Avenue.

Doctor Perkins belongs to the Bay County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and served two years as secretary, two years as vice president and one year as president of the County Society. As already stated, he is a member of the Congress of Surgeons of North America. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Foresters. He belongs to the Bay City Club, and he and his wife are both members of the Recreation Club. The doctor is an ardent hunter and fisherman, but the absorbing duties of his professional engagements has been such that he seldom has opportunity for any extensive excursions to satisfy his taste in that line. In religion his church is the Baptist, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal. She is also one of the active members of the Bay City Art Club. Doctor Perkins was married in July, 1904, to Miss Alma Caroline Frost, of Bay City, a daughter of Herman and Dorothy (Schmaltz) Frost. Doctor Perkins is first lieutenant in the Michigan National Guards medical department, and since October, 1910, has been senior medical lieutenant, being assigned to the Ambulance Company No. 2 at Bay City.

WILLET J. HERRINGTON, M. D. Since 1898 in active practice at Bad Axe and chief physician and surgeon of the Hubbard Memorial Hospital, Doctor Herrington has been identified with his profession in Huron

County for more than thirty years, and has special prominence as a surgeon.

Willet Jeremiah Herrington was born near Belleville, Hastings county, Ontario, Canada, February 22, 1856, a son of George Henry and Mahala (Morden) Herrington. His father was a farmer of Hastings county, died there at the age of seventy-three, and the mother died in 1912 at the age of seventy-five.

Doctor Herrington was educated in the public schools of Belleville, in Albert University, and in the University of Kingston, Ontario. Coming to Michigan for his professional studies, he was graduated in 1882 from the medical department of the University of Michigan, and at once began practice at Grindstone City, in Huron county, which was his home for fifteen years. In 1898, to accommodate a growing practice, Doctor Herrington moved to Bad Axe, the county seat. In later years Doctor Herrington has done much consultation work, and as a surgeon his practice calls him to many localities of the state. Under his administration as chief physician and surgeon to the Hubbard Memorial Hospital of Bad Axe this institution has been enlarged and brought up to the best modern standards. The hospital has an equipment of twenty-six rooms, with attractive buildings and grounds. Doctor Herrington is surgeon to all the railway lines entering Bad Axe, and is a member of the Huron County and the Michigan State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is the owner of several business blocks and other real estate in Bad Axe. Doctor Herrington is a member of the Masonic order and of the Episcopal church.

February 4, 1890, at Alpena, Michigan, Doctor Herrington married Miss Euphemia Cooper, a native of Huron county, and daughter of William H. and Charlotte E. (Peer) Cooper. Her father, who died in 1913, was active as a merchant and citizen at Port Austin and prominently identified with the development of the grindstone quarries in Huron county. The five children of Doctor Herrington and wife are: Charlotte, who was born at Grindstone City and is a graduate of Vassar College and living at home; Charles, who was born at Grindstone City and is a student of the Detroit Medical College; Willet, who was born at Grindstone City and is a graduate of the Bad Axe High School, and is now studying in Hillsdale College; Dorothy, who was born at Bad Axe and is a student of Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Euphemia Cooper, who was born at Bad Axe.

ALBERT CANDY SNYDER. In the Highland Park district of Detroit the most successful general building contractor is Albert C. Snyder, whose work in that locality covers a period of about ten years. Mr. Snyder has had an unusual variety of business experience, and spent many years as a carpenter and builder in the western states and territories, chiefly in Colorado.

Born on a farm seven miles east of Taylorville, in Christian county, Illinois, April 24, 1860, Albert C. Snyder is a son of Michael and Frances (Malone) Snyder. His father was a native of Ohio, a son of Michael Snyder, Sr., who emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania and later moved to Ohio, and from there to Illinois, becoming an early settler in Christian county, where his industry and thrift as a farmer accumulated a large amount of land. Michael Snyder, Jr., was a farmer until about thirty years ago, and has since lived in Moweaqua, Shelby county, Illinois, being now in his eightieth year. His wife died about forty-five years ago.

Albert C. Snyder spent his youth on a farm, was educated in country schools, and in March, 1879, started for the west, spending several months in work as a carpenter in Lawrence, Kansas. The following winter was

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ERNEST A. STOWE

spent in Leadville, Colorado, then the center of mining excitement in the west, and he was at work in the mines for eighteen months. Altogether Mr. Snyder spent about twelve years in Colorado, and for four years was a railroad carpenter with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. For two years he was in contracting and building business on speculation in Salt Lake City, and he then returned to Illinois, lived in that state about two years, and again went west to Colorado, spending one year in that state and two years as a building contractor at Las Vegas, New Mexico. In 1900 Mr. Snyder became identified with the State of Michigan, first locating at Crosswell, in Sanilac county. After two years in the country he moved to the village of Crosswell, and in the summer of 1904 came to Detroit, and in the following year located in Highland Park. His later activity in and about Detroit has been entirely in the contracting and building industry, and he has chiefly employed his capital in buying up unimproved land and constructing homes for rent and sale. In this way he has done a great deal to develop the beautiful suburban district of Highland Park.

Mr. Snyder is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World, is a Methodist and in politics a Republican. In 1892, at Moweaqua, Illinois, he married Agnes Miller, who was born in Portland, Oregon, and who died in July, 1894, leaving a daughter, Freda May. On March 15, 1900, Mr. Snyder married Margaret (Thompson) Stewart, who was born in Oakland county, Michigan, daughter of James B. and Margaret Ann (Parks) Thompson. Her father was a native of England, an early settler of Oakland county, Michigan, while her mother was born in New York state, and belonged to a family of pioneers in Oakland county. Mr. Snyder's Detroit address is 186 Tyler avenue.

ERNEST A. STOWE. For thirty-two years Ernest A. Stowe, as editor and publisher, has directed the policies and purposes of the *Michigan Tradesman* with most excellent results to the mercantile interests of the state. He is a man who has lived every moment of his life thus far and his activities have been of the telling order that long since brought him into prominence throughout the state and in Grand Rapids won him a name and position that will not quickly be erased. The *Grand Rapids Evening Press* recently brought out a brief and concise biography of the man, which because of its accuracy and sustained brevity is worthy of perpetuation in this historical and biographical work, which must, of necessity, adhere to the briefest possible policy in writing of the men who have left their impress upon the life of the district wherein they have lived and are yet active.

"Ernest A. Stowe was born at Hudson, Michigan, on March 16, 1859, his antecedents being English and French on his father's side, and German and Holland on his mother's side. His father was the pioneer bookseller of Hudson and the store was the rendezvous of Will M. Carleton, the poet, who made himself famous by writing 'Over the Hills to the Poorhouse.' At the age of eleven Mr. Stowe removed to Lamont with his parents, where he attended school, peddling popcorn and apples on the Grand River steamboats during the summer season. Two years later, in 1872, the family removed to Reed City, where the youth sought and obtained employment in the general store of D. M. McClellan, with whom he remained until 1874, when he apprenticed himself to learn the printing business in the office of the *Big Rapids Magnet*. On the completion of his apprenticeship in 1877 he came to Grand Rapids, where he obtained employment as a newspaper reporter. His first work was on the *Grand Rapids Daily Times*, where he received \$6 per week, although he could

have earned \$15 working at his trade, which he acquired solely as a stepping stone to something higher.

"In fact, he had in mind at the time—although he was only eighteen years of age—the establishment of a business of his own which would require an accurate and intimate knowledge of the various branches of the publishing business. His experience for the next six years was therefore of a preparatory character for what was to come. He became city editor for the *Daily Democrat*, advertising manager of the *Daily Leader*, and news editor of the *Daily Eagle*. In addition to supporting his mother and younger brother, he succeeded in saving in these six years the sum of \$1,700, with which he launched the *Michigan Tradesman* in the fall of 1883. It would hardly be within the realm of truth to say that this publication was a success from the start, because many dark days and many trying times were experienced before the journal was firmly established on a substantial basis. It was not unusual in the early history of the venture for Mr. Stowe to work eighteen hours a day and there is a tradition in Grand Rapids that in those trying times his light was never extinguished and that he could be found at his desk any hour of the day or night. Such application, accompanied by rare tact and foresight, could result but one way, and the *Michigan Tradesman* has long been regarded as the largest, strongest and most ably edited and influential journal of its class in the United States.

"In the early days of the *Tradesman*, Mr. Stowe conceived the idea of unifying the retail trade of the state by means of local associations and a state organization. At his own expense and at the sacrifice of much valuable time he organized one hundred local associations of merchants and business men, and subsequently assisted in the organization of the Michigan Business Men's Association, which enjoyed a successful career for several years and left an indelible impress upon the mercantile and material interests of the state. It curtailed credits, secured the enactment of the uniform fire insurance policy—the standard form which has never been changed—brought about a degree of harmony and good will, which has increased with the years and paved the way for the boards of trade and associations of commerce which are now in evidence in nearly every growing town and progressive city in the country.

"Mr. Stowe is financially interested in many different corporations, mostly of a mercantile, industrial and public utility character. He has assisted in the financing of many enterprises and enjoys getting behind a weak institution and staying by it until it reaches a paying basis. Believing that retail stores can be made to serve the public even more acceptably than they have in the past and that they afford ample opportunity for the elevating of the trade, while yielding reasonable profits to those who are instrumental in bringing about the improvement, Mr. Stowe began some years ago to make substantial investments in retail stores located in growing towns. He has now a dominant interest in a large number of establishments of this character and it is his expectation to ultimately increase the number to fifty. This will enable him to keep in even closer touch with the retail trade than he has in the past.

"Mr. Stowe stands well in his home town. He is first and foremost in every movement for the public good and gives liberally of his time and money to assist such charitable and philanthropic projects as meet his approval. As chairman of the industrial committee of the Board of Trade for two years he assisted in securing six new manufacturing industries, all but one of which were successful. As president of the Board of Trade for two years he carried into the work all the earnestness at his command and made his administration notable for the results accomplished.

"The career of Mr. Stowe demonstrates conclusively what any man can accomplish in this world, no matter how humble may be his origin or how he may be hampered by environment, where he is actuated by high motives, possesses the necessary ambition and is willing to pay the price of success—hard work."

The above has been spoken of as a perfectly accurate record of his achievements in brief, and as a very conservative expression of his standing in Grand Rapids, his home city. Another article, appearing in a Kalamazoo publication, discloses his standing away from home:

"We may be wrong, but our own idea is that the man who is continually bewailing what he claims to be a fact—that there is only one honest man in the world and that when the people attend his funeral the race will be extinct—is a mighty good man to let the other fellow trade horses with. We know many men of the kind, but right now we have in mind one who in character is as clean as a hound's tooth and who in his business dealings is absolutely straight. Straight, not because he is afraid to take the chance of being otherwise; not because he wishes the praise of men; but simply because he learned in his youth to think right until it became a confirmed habit with him. Then, of course, his actions kept pace with his thinking. This man is not only honest in business transactions, but he has a heart inside of him which is as big, red and meaty as a Georgian watermelon. There are hundreds of unfortunates who will sit in the shadows lamenting when E. A. Stowe, of Grand Rapids, steps up to the bar of eternal justice to have his final account edited. Stowe, like all big men—and he is a big man—has his peculiarities. If you owe him forty-five cents and you refuse to pay when he feels assured you are abundantly able to do so, he will spend ten thousand dollars, if necessary, in order to compel you to do the right thing; but if you owe him a thousand dollars and he is convinced that, though honest, you are playing in hard luck, he will stand by you until the cows come home, the milking done, the milk strained and the butter made and marketed."

Again we quote, and this time from a business sermon by David Gilson, who makes Mr. Stowe the text, as one might say, of his sermonette:

"His friends call him Golden Rule Stowe, just as they used to call a man who lived and loved in Toledo by the endearing name of Golden Rule Jones. Ernest A. Stowe is a man who is doing things. He has but one text, from which he preaches, with variations, some of the most powerful business sermons now being preached. He has chosen as his platform the Golden Rule. He asks that men give themselves a square deal and he shows them that it is by giving others the square deal that they can secure it for themselves. Stowe is not posing as a preacher. He is just a self-confident, hard-working, far-seeing newspaper man. He has seen much of the dark side of life, as a man does who starts with nothing and works himself up to a commanding position in a community under handicaps and environments which would discourage a less resolute soul. He has written of men who have succeeded and often it has been his duty to write of men who have failed. With his reporter's eye he has seen much of life—perhaps as much as a man of fifty-five can see and preserve his ideals. For Stowe has ideals. He is an optimist of the optimists. He sees ahead a vision of pure democracy. He sees a time when men will recognize the brotherhood of man. In this he shares the vision with many others. Stowe does not claim to have discovered anything new in his ideals, but he certainly has discovered an effective way of telling thousands of those ideals. Although he has been pounding away long hours and longer days for over forty years, he is just coming into his own. He has long been on Easy street, financially speaking, but that did not

satisfy him. He wanted an organization and a following. He has succeeded in securing both. His organization is just gathering momentum and it is bound to grow greater with the years, for Stowe invariably practices what he preaches. He asks no special favors. He pays his own way. He believes in himself. He has faith in his proposition. He knows that it is truly worth while. He never doubts for an instant that his fifty thousand readers will stand by him through thick and thin and increase and multiply, because they believe in him. They may not always agree with him, but they believe in his honesty and sincerity and are willing to overlook many minor differences for the sake of keeping his mind clear and his sheath bright. Hubbard says: 'Blessed is he who has found his work.' There is not the slightest doubt that Stowe is blessed."

It is unnecessary to add anything to these terse and sincere sentences, which express the spirit and purpose which have actuated the man better than could any words of one personally unacquainted with him. The foregoing extracts from publications that have appeared from time to time concerning Mr. Stowe are offered as substitutes for a more formal biography.

ALFRED D. BILLINGS. A real estate man whose successful career has been worked out in a progressive manner, chiefly in Lenawee county and at Adrian, Mr. Billings is now substantially established both as a business man and citizen at the county seat, and represents one of the older families in this section of Michigan.

He was born in Rome township of Lenawee county, January 27, 1875, the first of five children born to Marion E. and Matilda A. (Bostwick) Billings. His father was born in New York State in 1847, came to Michigan when a young man, engaged in farming, by which vocation he provided for his family and for himself, and now lives in Adrian, having retired from the active cares of life in 1911. The mother, who was born in New York State in 1848, died in 1911. Their children were: Alfred D.; Pearl L.; Claude E.; Marion L.; and Glenn.

Alfred D. Billings had a district school education and lived on the farm during his early years. In 1892 he went to Adrian and attended business college for two winters. After that, until 1899, he continued as a farmer, and has a practical knowledge of that basic industry. In that year he went to Jasper, Michigan, was employed ten months in a meat market, then opened a general store and sold goods to an increasing patronage for four years. Selling out his interests there, he moved to Adrian, and was in the employ of the Adrian Produce Company six months. He then went back to Jasper, and for nine months was in a general store there, and then spent three months on the road, traveling as the representative of the Page Wire Fence Company. With this varied experience behind him he engaged in the real estate business in 1907 with Mr. A. A. Goodsell, and their partnership relation was continued for three years. Mr. Billings once more engaged in farming, but after a year returned to Adrian and became associated with Mr. Elmer Thompson in their present firm as real estate men. They handle all kinds of country and city property and have made a reputation for fair dealing, so that both old and new customers have complete confidence in their judgment and promises.

Mr. Billings was married at Rome Center, in Lenawee county, November 12, 1899, to Miss Florence M. Bates, whose father, Phillip M. Bates, is a retired merchant at Adrian. They have no children. Mr. Billings has fraternal affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife attend the Baptist church, and in politics he is a Republican.

While a strict business man, he is also a lover of the out of doors, and when opportunity presents enjoys a fishing and hunting excursion. He lives in his own home at Adrian.

MICHAEL WILEY. When Michael Wiley, long a resident of Jackson, Michigan, passed away on February 6, 1911, the city of Jackson lost one of her finest citizens and a man who was not easily spared from the activities to which he had lent his energies and powers through all the years of his identification with the progress of the community. It is appropriate and fitting that some mention be made of him in a work of the nature and purpose of this publication, and in presenting a few brief facts relating to him and his career, it is considered consistent and proper to quote verbatim an article that appeared in the Michigan Catholic of Detroit, under date of March 2, 1911, following the passing of Mr. Wiley. Though brief, the article is yet concise and comprehensive, and it presents the man in a sense in which he was widely known, so that one not wholly familiar with his life and activities might not hope to prepare a more appropriate sketch of his life than this. The article follows:

"Michael Wiley was born in Ireland, in the county of West Meath, coming to America at the age of nineteen. He came directly to Jackson, where he located and where he resided continuously until his death.

"On June 14, 1865, he was united in marriage with Helen Slattery, who survives him and who is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Frank P. McQuillan, of Jackson. Besides his widow there survive him one son, John M. Wiley, of Denver, Colorado, and three daughters, as follows: Mary Wiley, now Mrs. Frank P. McQuillan; Catherine, now Mrs. Charles Harrison, and Anna Louise, wife of Thomas McCann, of Tecumseh, Michigan. Both Mrs. McQuillan and Mrs. Harrison live in Jackson, their homes being side by side on East Ganson street. Their husbands, Frank P. McQuillan and Charles Harrison, form the firm of McQuillan & Harrison, which is one of the leading clothing firms of Jackson.

"Throughout the greater portion of his life in Jackson Mr. Wiley was closely identified with the material growth and development of that city. For many years he was associated with the city government in various capacities, and was long a leader in municipal improvements. He acquired extensive realty holdings, embracing twenty acres lying just northeast of the old city of Jackson, and the city has since spread entirely over this tract and run far beyond it, this particular part of the city becoming known as Wiley's Addition to Jackson.

"The kindness of his nature and the geniality of his disposition won for him a large circle of friends, by all of whom his death was keenly regretted. His generous impulses, together with his wealth, prompted him to make many liberal gifts on his part for the promotion of the work of his parish church, which was St. John's Roman Catholic Church, on North Cooper street. From the earliest history of St. John's parish Michael Wiley was one of its principal supporters, helping in a financial way with large and liberal contributions and donations to erect the present large and substantial buildings which St. John's Parish now enjoys."

ORSON MILLARD, M. D. The medical profession has been very prominent in the wonderful scientific achievements of the past and present century. Through the bequests of great wealth, trained medical men are devoting their time, in laboratories fitted with every possible adjunct for study, to the solving of the problems which so closely touch humanity—its beginning, existence and end. Not every medical man is permitted these advantages, however, no matter how enthused he may be with professional interest, and the discoveries which come to him in his consid-

eration of daily practice are, perhaps, just as creditable, and certainly they are frequent enough to demonstrate great ability. For forty-four years devoted to the best ethics of his honored calling, Orson Millard, M. D., of Flint, Michigan, is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Michigan, both by reason of his great natural ability and because of the contributions he has made to the discoveries of medical science. He was born October 27, 1845, at Utica, Michigan, a son of James Madison and Sally Halsey (Brown) Millard, and is a member of one of America's oldest families, as is shown by the genealogical record following.

Thomas, John and Nehemiah Millard, brothers, resided in France at the time of the Huguenot war with the Catholics, and fled to England to escape the Huguenot massacre. Later they emigrated to America, landing at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1650. Of these brothers, Thomas Millard settled at what is now Quincy, Massachusetts, Nehemiah settled at what is now Providence, Rhode Island, and John settled at what is now Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in Bristol county. Robert Millard, the son of one of these brothers, probably John, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, about the year 1686, and was married to Hannah Edy, April 1, 1700. He died at his residence in Dutchess county, New York, about the year 1782, at ninety-six years of age. Hannah Edy, his wife, died before her husband at nearly eighty years of age. They had a family of twelve sons and two daughters.

Abiathar Millard, the son of Robert and Hannah (Edy) Millard, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 2, 1744. He was married to Tabitha Hopkins, who was born October 16, 1745, daughter of Ebenezer Hopkins, who emigrated to this country from Scotland, and their children were: Abiathar, Jr., born in 1763; Tabitha, born in 1765, married a Royce; Lydia, born in 1768, married a Strickland; Huldah, born in 1773, married a Kinsley; Sarah, born in 1775, married an Eaton; Olive, born in 1778, married an Armstrong; Phebe, born in 1781, married a Fillmore; Jesse, born in 1784; Almon H., born in 1788; and Solomon, born in 1789, and five children who died in infancy.

Jesse Millard, son of Abiathar, Jr., and Tabitha (Hopkins) Millard, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, October 6, 1784, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 8, 1881. He was married in November, 1803, at Bennington, Vermont, to Lucinda Loomis. The original name in French was spelled Millerd and for a long time this style was used by the family in the United States, but for some reason was changed to Millard. Continuing the record, the following is taken from the old family Bible of Jedediah Millard:

Jedediah Millard was born December 25, 1752, and was married August 16, 1771, to Ann Taylor, born June 14, 1752. He was buried in the town of Malta, Saratoga county, New York. He and his wife had the following children: Josiah Millard, born April 18, 1773; Abiathar, born March 23, 1775; Eleazer, born January 9, 1777; Stephen, November 28, 1778; Nathaniel, born February 11, 1780; the twins, born March 11, 1783; Lemuel, born May 24, 1785; Ede, born October 12, 1787; Polly, born September 14, 1789; and Esther, born January 11, 1792.

Eleazer Millard, son of Jedediah and Ann (Taylor) Millard, was born January 9, 1777, and married May 6, 1809, Sally Strong, who was born March 9, 1791. The children born to this union were as follows: James Madison, born March 10, 1810, the father of Dr. Orson Millard; Chauncy Strong, born March 27, 1812; Anne Maria, born July 17, 1814; William Lemuel, born September 23, 1816; Roswell Caleb, born March 12, 1819; Emeline Millard (Resley); Olive Dunning, born June 17, 1823; Alfred and Henry.

James Madison Millard, son of Eleazer and Sally (Strong) Millard, was born March 10, 1810, in New York, and was fourteen years of age when he came to Michigan, locating at Rochester. In youth he learned the trade of millwright, at which he worked in connection with general contracting, and later moved to Oxford, where for some years he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Hiram B. Travis, the wife of a prosperous farmer of that vicinity. Later he came to Flint to live with his son, Doctor Millard, and here his death occurred about the year 1890. He was married to Sally Halsey Brown, who was also a native of the Empire State, born February 9, 1817, and she died about 1855, having been the mother of six children, as follows: Lucy Elizabeth, born March 28, 1838; James Mark, born October 10, 1839; Sarah Ann Estella, born September 20, 1841; Orson; Clarissa Didema, born October 8, 1850; and Paulina, born December 31, 1852.

Orson Millard received his early education in Rochester Academy, and after his graduation therefrom became a student in the University of Michigan, where he received his medical degree in 1870. In 1871 he took a post-graduate course from the same university, although prior to this he had embarked in practice in Flint, April 1, 1870. This city has since continued to be his field of labor and the scene of his great success. It was Doctor Millard's achievement to attain prominence during the very first year of his practice, when he tested the action of carbolic acid for diabetes, the account of his experiment appearing in the Michigan University Medical Journal in 1871 and being republished in foreign medical journals, and finally finding mention in a paragraph of the Encyclopedia of the Practice of Medicine, published in Munich, Bavaria, Vol. 16, p. 1006. Being of an inventive turn of mind, Doctor Millard has given much attention to the perfection of various apparatus, and took out a United States patent on a depolozizer for an electric battery, which is in general use all over the country. He has ever taken a keen interest in public affairs, and has filled various high positions of responsibility and trust. He has served for some years as health officer of Flint, was physician to the deaf at State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Flint for several years, served during the Cleveland administration as claim examiner for the Peninsular Board, and in 1905 was candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of regent of the University of Michigan. For several years he was surgeon for the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad running from Port Huron to Flint, which road was merged into the Grand Trunk Railway, of which Doctor Millard was also local surgeon for a period.

In 1895, with E. O. Wood, Doctor Millard incorporated the Loyal Guard, a fraternal benefit society, which since paid out about \$1,000,000 in death benefits, and during this period has been chief medical examiner and a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Consistory at Detroit, and in the line of his profession holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Genesee County Medical Society. In political matters a Democrat, he has worked faithfully in the ranks of his party, and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He maintains offices in his residence, located at No. 525 Harrison street, Flint.

On May 1, 1872, at Ypsilanti, Michigan, Doctor Millard was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Gardner, a daughter of the Rev. T. C. Gardner, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal church, for a number of years agent for the American Bible Society, and prominent as a writer on religious subjects for church and other periodicals. He died in 1890. Two children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Millard: Kate Eliza-

beth, born July 7, 1874, daughter of Andrew J. Buckham, son of Thomas R. Buckham of Detroit, and secretary of the Elks, assistant secretary of the Country Club and agent of the Canadian Life Insurance Company; and Thomas Carl, born September 22, 1877, general business man of Flint and a prominent Mason (master of his lodge), who married Miss Ruth Edwards, of Flint. Mrs. Millard, the mother of these children, was born June 4, 1845.

DE H. MILLS. Among the prominent men of Michigan who have won success and honor both in business and official life is De H. Mills, first deputy secretary of state of Michigan. Mr. Mills was born at Litchfield, Michigan, April 19, 1875, and is, therefore, at the time of this writing, thirty-nine years of age. It is about this time in a man's life that in most biographies he begins to show promise that in later life ripens into fruition. But in Mr. Mills' case, although his battles are yet before him, there is an honorable list of accomplishments to be recorded, a number of victories to be marked and a final achievement to be shown such as would creditably mark the career of an individual many years his senior.

Mr. Mills is descended from one of the state's pioneers, being in the third generation of the Mills family which settled in Hillsdale county in 1839. Four years following the admission of Michigan as a state to the Union, John Mills, the grandfather of De H. Mills, left his home in New York, bringing his family with him and settling in Hillsdale county, near the Indiana line, where he followed farming for many years and there passed away. Mr. Mills was a sturdy pioneer and did his full share in the development of that part of the Wolverine state. His son, De H. Mills, Sr., was but a boy of two years when he came with the family to Michigan. Reared in Hillsdale county, he became a successful and honored citizen and his career was characterized by achievements in various fields of endeavor. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Battery A (known as Lumis' Battery), of the First Regiment of Michigan Light Artillery, with which he fought valiantly until the close of the struggle, then returning to Hillsdale county and establishing himself in a mercantile business at Litchfield, which he continued to conduct successfully during the balance of his life. Mr. Mills was appointed postmaster at Litchfield at the close of the war and served in that capacity continuously until President Cleveland's first administration, also serving for twenty consecutive years in the office of township clerk. His death occurred in 1892, at Litchfield. Mr. Mills was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic order. Just prior to the breaking out of the Civil War he was united in marriage with Mary Mason, who was born in Michigan, of pioneer parents, who came from New York state and only a short time after their marriage he went to the front. Mrs. Mills died in 1885 at the age of forty-two years. They were the parents of two children: De H., Jr., and Bessie M., who married T. H. Warwick, a native of England, and they reside at Litchfield, where Mr. Warwick is a prosperous business man and ex-postmaster.

De H. Mills was reared at Litchfield and received his education there, graduating from the high school in 1892. He was deputy postmaster for a time, then engaged in the hardware and undertaking business at Litchfield, continuing to be thus occupied until 1902, in which year he received the appointment to the office of deputy county clerk of Hillsdale county. In 1904 he became a clerk in the office of secretary of the state and a year later his abilities were recognized by his promotion to the position of chief compiler of the office, a position which he held until 1910. Mr. Mills was then promoted deputy secretary of state, a position in which

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Jefferson Butler.

he has displayed great official and executive ability, has won friends in every part of the state and has become so popular with the people at large that he is regarded as the logical successor to his chief, indications being that he will receive the nomination of the Republican party for the office of secretary of state and eventually will win the election. Mr. Mills has been active in the ranks of the Republican party for some years and wields a wide influence in state and county matters. His fraternal connections are with Franklin Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M., and Lansing Lodge No. 196, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Mills was married to Miss Jessie B. Shattuck, daughter of Edgar A. and Mary Elizabeth (Tripp) Shattuck, of Litchfield, Michigan.

— GEORGE A. BROWN. One of the men who is prominent in public affairs in Oakland county, and who has given his influence and practical work for the upbuilding of his home city of Pontiac, is George A. Brown, present postmaster of the city, and former county clerk of Oakland county.

George A. Brown was born at Clarkston, Oakland county, Michigan, December 22, 1872, one of the four sons of Henry and Harriet E. (Hickmott) Brown. His father was born in Belfast, Ireland, and the mother in Sheffield, England. When a young man Henry Brown emigrated to Canada, lived there five years, then came to Clarkston where he was married, and soon afterwards enlisted in the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry for service in the Civil war. It was about six months before the end of hostilities that he went to the front and continued until getting his honorable discharge at the close of the war. Returning home to Clarkston, he was for many years engaged in merchandising. Since retiring from business in 1902, he has lived at the old home in Clarkston, and vicinity, and is a man held in the highest esteem in his community. He is a Republican and a member of the Baptist church. His wife died at Clarkson in 1898, and is buried in Lake View Cemetery. Their four sons were: William H. Brown, who lives in Bentley, in Bay county, Michigan; Ralph E. Brown, a resident of Paw Paw, Michigan; George A.; and Charles A. Brown, of Birmingham, Alabama.

George A. Brown acquired a fairly liberal education, and has always been a useful member of the community. He attended the grade and high schools of Clarkston, took a commercial course in Detroit, and after leaving business college continued his education by private instruction. His first official position was as town clerk in Independence township in Oakland county. In the fall of 1898 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county clerk, and was reelected again and again, so that he was in his sixth consecutive term when he left the office. The records of Oakland county do not show any one incumbent of the office of county clerk who served longer consecutive periods than Mr. Brown. That is the best proof of the high esteem in which he is held throughout the county. Mr. Brown resigned his office in January, 1911, and on the first of February following entered upon his duties as postmaster at Pontiac. In April, 1914, was elected City Commissioner for three-year term. He has always been an active Republican, one of the leaders in his county, and fraternally is an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. He has membership in the Pontiac Club and the Pontiac Board of Trade. For a number of years he has never hesitated to give his influence and practical assistance, and also to contribute his personal means for the advancement and upbuilding of his home city.

JEFFERSON BUTLER. While the late Jefferson Butler was one of the well known and successful members of the Detroit bar, his greatest distinction, both in this state and abroad, is as a naturalist. His work in that field made him known among the world's scientists.

A native of Covington, Kentucky, Mr. Butler was born May 1, 1868, and was a son of Edward and Abigail (Reilly) Butler, natives of the South. His father was a colonel in the Confederate army, and some years after the war, an effort to quell a negro riot was misunderstood by the United States soldiers, who burned his home and seized his property. He wandered through the South accompanied by his small son, and Mr. Butler's first literary work was a description of scenes in these early travels with his father. In 1875 Colonel Butler went to South America, leaving his son in the care of Mrs. Finley, then living in Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Butler's interest in animals dated from his many visits to the race track at this time. His father enlisted in the army of one of the republics and it is presumed that he lost his life in battle, as he never returned to the North, nor was any message received from him. At the time of the war the mother went to Canada, where she has continued to make her home, her residence now being in the city of Toronto.

Jefferson Butler was later taken to Canada by his uncle, and it was in the public schools of Toronto that he secured the greater part of his early education. He also attended the University of Toronto, and from that city went to St. Thomas, Ontario, spending about a year, and applied himself assiduously to the study of law. In 1888 he came to Detroit to continue his legal studies, engaging also in newspaper and literary work. He was admitted to the bar in 1892 and became literary editor of the "Critical Review" the following year. During all this time, through the Chautauqua, the German-American Seminary and the School of Languages he continued his preparation for college, entering the sophomore year at Harvard University by examination in 1894. At the end of his junior year he received an invitation from the late Professor Walter Denton Smith, of the faculty of the University of Michigan, to come to Ann Arbor and assist in preparing a legal text book. While thus engaged Mr. Butler attended the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1896 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then accompanied Professor Smith to Denver, Colorado, where he began the practice of law. A serious illness interrupted his career as a lawyer, and during his convalescence he traveled through Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico, writing descriptive articles for newspapers and periodicals, at the same time paying his expenses, broadening his experience and increasing his reputation as a journalist. Returning to Denver, Mr. Butler resumed his practice and remained there until January, 1898. At that date he came to Detroit, and for the first two years was a patent lawyer, but afterwards engaged in the general practice of law until his death, October 23, 1913.

Mr. Butler for fifteen years was one of Detroit's successful lawyers. He used his profession to no small degree in behalf of numerous educational and scientific organizations. In 1904 he organized the Michigan Audubon Society, becoming its secretary, and in 1911 its president, which office he held at the time of his death. He delivered more than 200 lectures on the work of the humane and Audubon movements, with occasional addresses on nature study, and wrote extensively on these subjects for magazines and newspapers. Mr. Butler was Michigan attorney for the American Humane Educational Association, Michigan attorney for the National Association of Audubon Societies, president of the Detroit Institute of Science; a director and chairman of the legislative committee of the Michigan State Humane Association, a member of and contributor to the Michigan Academy of Science, and a member of the National Council of the National Economic League. Mr. Butler contributed many valuable papers and articles to magazines and newspapers on ornithology, animal life and wild life generally, being particularly interested in humane

measures for the treatment and care of domestic animals. He supplied bird migration records for Southern Michigan to the United States Biological Survey. During the last session of the legislature in 1913 he was instrumental in securing the passage of four laws: For humane education in the schools, the "old horse bill," forbidding the sale of old and worn out horses; the aigrette bill, prohibiting in the state of Michigan the importation or sale of aigrettes; and a bill providing for the use of parks as bird sanctuaries. In recognition of Mr. Butler's services in the cause of bird protection, the Michigan State Board of Control has offered to convey to the Audubon Society an island built up by the excavation of the new St. Clair channel to be used as a refuge for wild birds, and to be known as Jefferson Butler Island. Butler was a member of the Detroit Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association; also of the Southern Society, the Lawyers' Club and the Harvard and University of Michigan Clubs at Detroit.

On December 2, 1902, Mr. Butler was married to Louisa Conover, and to this union a son and daughter were born, namely: Evans Conover, born December 12, 1903, and died January 24, 1907; and Louisa, born August 21, 1906. Mrs. Butler was born in the city of Detroit, August 24, 1868, the daughter of James F. and Hannah (Evans) Conover. Her father was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was the son of James Francis Conover, a distinguished member of the Ohio bar, who was the author of Conover's Law Digest. He was a Southerner by birth and of the old Kentucky Conover family. James Conover, the father of Mrs. Butler, was for seventeen years editorial writer with the *Detroit Tribune*, at a time when he practically dictated the paper's policy. He was always deeply interested in church and Sunday school work and eventually studied for and entered the Episcopal ministry. He was for eleven years in charge of St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Kalamazoo, Michigan, going next to Racine, Wisconsin, thence to Owosso, Michigan, and then to the charge of all the city mission work in Detroit. He died April 3, 1902. The mother of Mrs. Butler was born at Waynesville, Ohio, daughter of David and Rachel Evans, Quakers. The Evans family traces its descent in America directly to Owen Evans, who came to America with William Penn.

HIRAM RHOADES HOWELL. The high rewards attainable by a life of industry, integrity and persistent effort, wisely and judiciously directed, are excellently illustrated in the career of Hiram Rhoades Howell, one of the leading business men of Caro. Starting into business life at the time he attained his majority, without capital save that of ambition and determination, he has achieved an enviable measure of success through persevering labor and well-directed operations, and today stands as the leading hardware dealer and undertaker of his city. Mr. Howell is a native son of Caro, where he was born December 20, 1877, a son of James H. and Alice (Tanner) Howell.

James H. Howell was born near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and there received his education in the public schools. He was a youth of seventeen years when he came to Caro, Michigan, and here embarked in the furniture and undertaking business, in which he continued to be engaged during the balance of his life. He was widely known as a citizen of integrity, honorable dealing and public spirit, and his death, which occurred January 16, 1914, was mourned by a large circle of friends. He was in early life a Democrat, but in later years was converted to Republicanism by his son, although he took no active part in public life. However, he was prominent and active in the Masonic order, being high priest of the Caro Chapter and master of Caro Lodge for many years. Mr. Howell was married at Caro to Miss Alice Tanner,

who was born in New York, and she still survives and resides at the old homestead which was founded by Mr. Howell. Two children were born to them: Una, who became the wife of Frederick Holmes, of Marine City, Michigan, died there in 1907, was buried in Caro Cemetery and the two children, Frederick and Alice, reside with their father at Marine City; and Hiram Rhoades.

Hiram Rhoades Howell received his early education in the graded schools, following which he became a student in the Caro High School, and was graduated therefrom. At the age of twenty-one years he received his introduction to business life in a hardware establishment at Saginaw, where he was employed by Morley Brothers, one of the largest hardware concerns in the state of Michigan. After six months he resigned his position and returned to Caro, where he became storekeeper for the Michigan Sugar Company, a capacity in which he acted for seven years. He had always taken an active interest in Republican politics, and at this time became his party's candidate for register of deeds of Tuscola county, to which office he was subsequently elected. He then resigned his position with the sugar company in order to give his entire attention to the duties of his office, his efficient service in which won him the re-election. When his second term expired, Mr. Howell invested his savings in a hardware stock at Millington, Michigan, and there placed the foundation upon which has been built his present business success. He continued at Millington until July, 1913, when an opportunity presented itself to acquire by purchase the large hardware stock of Harry T. Phelps, of Caro, and Mr. Howell instantly availed himself of the chance to enroll his name among the merchants of his native place. As proprietor of this well-established hardware and implement business, Mr. Howell is one of the leading business men of Caro, having a three-story building, 60x100 feet, and occupying a floor space of some 19,000 square feet. He carries the most complete line of light and heavy hardware, stoves, implements, etc., in Caro, and in addition to this carries on the undertaking business, having gained a thorough knowledge of that vocation under the preceptorship of his father. Mr. Howell is a business man of the energetic, progressive and untiring kind, a man of quick decisions and excellent judgment, and during his entire business career has never taken a vacation. However, he is easily approached, and his genial, courteous manner has gained him many friends. Since taking over the management of his present business he has steadily increased its growth and profits. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, and his religious connection is with the Methodist church. Mr. Howell is unmarried.

MARTIN MILEZEWSKI. The Saginaw Sash & Door Manufacturing Company, of which Martin Milezewski is vice president, is an industry which was established some years ago, and except among its customers was practically unknown for a number of months. It has now developed to a point where it commands a position among the group of Saginaw leading manufacturing plants, and the business is in an important degree a monument to the industry and enterprise of Martin Milezewski.

Martin Milezewski was born in Poland, Russia, November 11, 1880. His parents were Anton and Mary (Drefki) Milezewski, both natives of Poland. The family came to America in 1888, settling in Bay City, Michigan, and later moving to Saginaw. The father still lives in Saginaw, has attained the venerable age of eighty years and during his active life followed the trade of carpenter. The mother passed away in 1912 at the age of seventy-six. There was a large family of children, and

only three are now living, the others being: Michael and Mrs. May Lichon.

Martin Milezewski was eight years of age when the family came to America, and practically all his early education was obtained in the public schools of Michigan, and after he got to a point where he could realize the necessities and advantages of a thorough training for business career, he attended night school for several terms. Later he studied architecture in Philadelphia, and on leaving school began working in a planing mill, continuing that employment until 1909. In that year was established the Saginaw Sash and Door Company, with which his enterprise and name has been since associated. The business was incorporated in 1912, and the officers are: S. R. Ostler, president; Martin Milezewski, vice president; and J. E. Ostler, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, and the large plant is now equipped with the most modern machinery, and its output supplies a trade throughout this section of Michigan and many jobbers in other states.

Mr. Milezewski is treasurer and secretary of the Polish Insurance Order at Saginaw, in politics is independent, and his church is the Catholic. At Saginaw, in January, 1905, occurred his marriage to Miss Kathryn Brzeczkiwicz, a daughter of James and Henrietta Brzeczkiwicz. They are the parents of four children, named as follows: Amelia, born at Saginaw in 1906; Gertrude, born in 1908; Chester, born in 1910; and Irene, born in 1913. Saginaw is the birthplace of all the children, and the first named is now attending school.

GEORGE J. EVANS. Among the citizens of Flint who deserve long memory for their activities as leaders, one of the most prominent was the late George J. Evans, the value of whose work and services was just coming into the full tide of recognition and appreciation at the time of his death. No one performed a more important service for beautifying his home city, and in designing the splendid landscape effect to be found about some of the large industrial plants, and in the parks and private estates, than Mr. Evans. He was an authority on landscape gardening, and every visitor at Flint is able to appreciate some of the things which he did for that city. Credit should be given to him for having raised the standard of taste in matters of clean and beautiful streets, parks and private grounds, and his name should be given a place as a pioneer in that important work, the value of which only in recent years has come to be recognized in American ideals.

George J. Evans was born in England, June 27, 1857, a son of James and Elizabeth Evans. His father was an expert florist and designer of park and general landscape ornamentation. In England he held the position of an expert and his advice was sought by many titled families of England in laying out parkways and gardens. Both parents lived and died in England, and are laid to rest in one of the quiet churchyards of that country.

In his young years, Mr. Evans attended public schools, and from childhood received more or less training in the profession followed by his father. After leaving school he took up actively the same line of work, and continued an associate and assistant to the elder Evans until his marriage. In 1891 Mr. Evans brought his family to America, and was attracted to Flint as a place of residence. At that time there was very little to be done in landscape gardening, since the people of Flint had had not as yet awakened to the needs for such service. Flint was at that time just on the borderland between the primitive lumber days and the modern industrial conditions. There were no parks and few citizens made any attempt to beautify or adorn the grounds about their homes

except so far as native trees and grass and a few flower beds could do so. Scientific and systematic landscape gardening had no place in Flint twenty-five years ago. There was some demand for flowers, but cut and potted, and Mr. Evans was employed for several years with the only florist, Walker Brothers, but as soon as he had accumulated enough to start for himself he made an independent beginning. He was still with Walker Brothers when the great industrial movement which transformed the suburb of Oak Park into a great manufacturing center saw its beginning. When the Buick, the Weston-Mott, the Flint Varnish Works and other similar concerns had built their plants in the suburbs, and the industrial community had been fairly organized, the owners of the factories sought out an experienced man to undertake the landscape work which should make attractive the grounds about the plants. George J. Evans was the man selected for the work. How well he performed it needs no explanation, since every visitor at the plant in the Oak Park district can testify to the unusually charming effect given by the parking and other landscape adornments about the factory. The services of Mr. Evans have also been called into requisition in laying out some of the parks of Flint. In 1897 he bought the property at 417 East Fifth Street, and established there a residence and a green house for the cultivation of flowers. That business and the general work as a landscape gardener occupied him until his death on September 14, 1908. Mr. Evans was fifty-one years of age at the time of his death, and his demonstrated ability as a landscape gardener indicated a splendid future of achievements had his career been continued a few years longer. Politically he was independent and never held nor sought any office.

Mr. Evans was married at Portsmouth, England, in July, 1874, to Miss Lavinia Dalley. Her parents were Captain William and Sophia Dalley, both natives of England. Her father was captain of a sailing vessel, and for many years went back and forth to foreign ports in several oceans. Mrs. Evans was the fourth of seven children, was educated in English schools and was married at Portsmouth. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Evans were all born in England, and are briefly mentioned as follows: Mrs. Ada Smith, a resident of Lansing, Michigan; Mrs. Mabel Rose Leonard, of Lansing; Mrs. Lillian Sophia Cromwell, a resident of Flint; and Herbert Henry Evans. The son now represents the third successive generation of the family engaged in the same profession and business. He was educated in the schools of Michigan, and in early life undertook the trade of printer, serving four years apprenticeship and two years as journeyman workman. After his father's death, however, he resigned his work to take charge of the rapidly growing business, and has since identified himself closely with the green house and the establishment conducted under the Evans name at 417 East Eighth Street. He has shown progressive tendencies in every direction, and since his father's death has erected a more modern structure for the cultivation of flowers, his hot-house being heated with a modern steam plant, and various new improvements and extensions are contemplated in the near future.

CHRISTOPHER ERNEST PUDRITH. The name of Christopher Ernest Pndrith has figured prominently in the building history of Detroit during the past eighteen years and the spirit of enterprise which has actuated him in all that he has undertaken has gained him a gratifying measure of prosperity. A practical and well-trained mechanic, he has also shown himself an excellent executive, and his excellent workmanship and fidelity to engagements have combined to attract to him a large share of city business. Mr. Pndrith has been a lifelong resident

of Detroit, having been born in this city April 1, 1870, and is a son of the late Charles Pudrith, who for years was one of the best-known liverymen in the city.

Charles Pudrith was born in Germany, in the city of Berlin, in 1834. In his native vicinity he learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed successfully in the old country for several years, but after his marriage to Dorothy Burmeister, a native of Hamburg, Germany, came to the United States in 1867. During the first two years of his residence in America, Mr. Pudrith worked at his trade in New York City, but in 1869 came to Detroit, where he continued to be employed at blacksmithing for several years. Following this he established himself in the blacksmith and livery business on Wilkins street, and finally turned his whole attention to the latter business, in which he became quite successful, conducting a popular and well-patronized establishment until his death in 1881. Mrs. Pudrith passed away two years later, in the faith of the German Lutheran church, of which Mr. Pudrith was also a member.

Christopher Ernest Pudrith received his early education in the Detroit public and high schools, and in 1884, when a lad of fourteen years, displayed his energy and ambition by becoming apprenticed to the trade of trunk-making, an occupation which he followed for three years. In 1887 he began an apprenticeship at the wood-working machine trade, at which he continued until 1891, and then turned his attention to carpentering, at which he worked as a journeyman until 1896. In that year he began contracting under his own name, a line in which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Pudrith carries on general contracting and carpentering work, and makes a specialty of remodeling store fronts, in which line he has done a great deal in recent years. He also builds residences, churches, stores, theatres and factories, and among many others has put up three churches, three theatres, numerous factories and many residences. Familiar with every detail of his business, his work has been of a nature to win general approbation, and he is generally conceded to be one of his city's leading contractors in his line. He is a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange and of the Master Carpenters' Association. His religious connection is with the First Lutheran church, and fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters. He has not cared for public life, and takes only a good citizen's interest in affairs of a political nature.

Mr. Pudrith married first Miss Minnie Lichtenburg, who was born in Detroit, and she died in 1910, having been the mother of five children: Frederick L., Ernest E., Mabel, Edna and Alvina. Mr. Pudrith's second marriage was to Miss Minnie Trost, who was born in St. Clair county, Michigan. Since establishing himself in business Mr. Pudrith has been an active factor in commercial life and his enterprise and activity have been of utilitarian value in promoting the growth and upbuilding of the city, while at the same time they have proven a source of individual prosperity.

MICHAEL L. GILLEN. His appointment as postmaster at Adrian comes to Mr. Gillen after a long and successful business career, and has been approved by the general commendation of the citizens of that community. Mr. Gillen has spent practically all his life in Lenawee county, and is successful, not only in the prosecution of his private affairs, but has made an honorable record whenever called upon for public duties.

Michael L. Gillen was born in Clinton, Lenawee county, April 16, 1859. His parents were Edward B. and Margaret (Kelly) Gillen, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, came to Michigan when eighteen years of age, and died in 1888.

The mother was born in the same year as her husband, and now lives at a venerable age with her son Michael at Adrian. They had nine children as follows: Anna L., John, James, Bridget, William E., Michael L., Mary, Maggie, and Agnes.

Michael L. Gillen was educated at Clinton, and his school days came to an end when he was about fourteen years of age. The practical work of life then confronted him and he learned the trade of carriage painter, an occupation by which he provided for his family, and established the nucleus of his substantial prosperity. He was employed at carriage painting altogether for about thirty years, since which time he has lived in Adrian. For two years he was under sheriff of the county, was on the road two years as traveling salesman, for the Peerless Fence Company, and in 1913 received his appointment as postmaster of Adrian.

At Clinton on October 8, 1883, Mr. Gillen married Nina J. Glassford, a daughter of Benjamin B. and Elizabeth A. (Oliver) Glassford. Her father was a carpenter and builder and came from Canada. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Gillen are: Bertrand; Agnes, who died when three years old; Agnes B.; and Margaret. The son Bertrand married Clara Tompkins, and is now the active manager of his father's farm in Adrian township. Mr. Gillen affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics a Democrat. At his fine farm of eighty acres in Adrian township he has gained a considerable reputation in Lenawee county as a breeder and raiser of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, and also sends out to market each year about fifty hogs. He owns his own home in Adrian, and it is in the bosom of his family that he finds his chief pleasure. Occasionally a part of his summer vacation is spent in a fishing trip.

CHARLES O. SMEDLEY. Success that is worthy of the name has attended the professional efforts of Charles O. Smedley, who has a prominent place at the bar of Grand Rapids, where he has been engaged in practice since 1884. He has in the years that have passed come to occupy a leading place in this city, and his accomplishments in the line of his profession have given him a prestige with the legal fraternity that he has amply earned.

Mr. Smedley is a native of Ohio, born in Massillon, that state on December 27, 1856, and he is a son of William and Mary (Lowe) Smedley, natives of Rusholm, near Manchester, England. Mr. Smedley, accompanied by his family, came to American shores in the year 1852, and located in Massillon, Ohio, where he secured employment as a stationary engineer. In 1857 the family moved to Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and there they maintained their home until 1875, when Mr. Smedley brought them to Michigan. They lived for a year thereafter in Grand Rapids, and then moved to a farm in the vicinity of Blendin, Ottawa county, and in that place the parents spent the remainder of their lives. The wife and mother died in 1888, Mr. Smedley following her in 1893. Mr. Smedley was a hard working and honest man, and was one who always had the confidence of his fellow men. He was a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote in the United States for Abraham Lincoln. The mother was a true woman and ever a kindly soul, much esteemed of all who knew her, and deeply revered by her children, in whom she instilled from earliest childhood principles of honor and industry.

Charles O. Smedley had his early education in Wooster, Ohio, a city noted even then for the excellency of its educational system and for its universities. Here he attended the public schools until the age of seven-teen, when he came to Ottawa county, Michigan, and there engaged in



Charles O. Smedley.

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teaching. He taught school in District No. 1 of Blendin township in the winter of 1874-5, his first winter in Michigan. At this time he boarded a mile and a half from the school and oft times he found it necessary to break his way through a road piled high with snow, many times as high as four feet, with the thermometer at thirty-five degrees below zero. That was a winter long remembered for its severity in southern Michigan, the peach trees suffering greatly and many entire orchards winterkilling because of the continued and unusual cold.

In 1875-6 Mr. Smedley taught in the graded schools in Ferrysburg, Ottawa county, Michigan, as principal, and he also taught for a time at Allendale, Blendin, Eastmanville, and Georgetown, all in Ottawa county, and giving in all eight years to his teaching experiences. In 1878 he was elected township superintendent of the schools of the township of Blendin, and he did much, it will not be gainsaid, to improve the school system of the town.

In 1881 Mr. Smedley engaged in the mercantile business in Bauer, Ottawa county in association with his brother, Thomas, under the firm name of Smedley Brothers, and they together conducted a general merchandise establishment. Here he caused to be established the Bauer post office and was its first postmaster. In the same year, 1881, he was elected justice of the peace for the township of Georgetown, and the experience gave him his first interest and enthusiasm for the study of law. It was not long until he was the possessor of a Blackstone, and he spent his evenings and all his odd moments in the perusal of the work. In the spring of 1882 he entered the law office of Turner & Carroll, in the city of Grand Rapids, with the express purpose of studying law. Mr. Turner was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in the fall of 1882 and Mr. Smedley became his deputy very soon thereafter. He continued the study of law with Turner & Carroll and on July 7, 1884, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state, and on the 3rd day of June, 1890, he gained his admission to the United States Circuit court and in June, 1914, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. He graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1885. Thereafter he applied himself assiduously to the practice of law. Soon after his graduation he formed a partnership with William W. Irwin, a graduate of the same class with himself, and they opened an office at 14 Canal street (now Monroe Ave.), doing business under the firm name of Smedley & Irwin. This partnership continued until July, 1889, when he severed his connection with Mr. Irwin and began practice alone. He continued at No. 12 Canal street, until 1893, when he removed to the Houseman building. Owing to his steadily increasing business he took on Ben M. Corwin as a partner, under the firm name of Smedley & Corwin. This association continued until 1908, and the next men to be identified with Mr. Smedley as his partner were Clair J. Hall and Homer H. Freeland, under the firm name of Smedley, Hall & Freeland. In 1909 the firm was changed to Smedley, Hall and Gillard, Joseph R. Gillard coming into the firm. In 1911 the firm became Smedley, Linsey & Lillie. Jay W. Linsey and Charles H. Lillie, coming into the firm. In 1913 the firm became Smedley & Linsey. The firm is widely known as a corporation law firm, and they have one of the largest practices in the city. Mr. Smedley has been successful in all that he has undertaken, and is today regarded rightfully as one of the substantial men of the city. He has reached his present place as a result of his own unaided efforts, hard work, doggedly persisted in, having brought him his greatest success. Mr. Smedley, it is said, is the owner of one of the finest private libraries in the city, its value being estimated at \$13,000.

For some years Mr. Smedley, in addition to his law practice carried

on activities in real estate, and his success in that field of enterprise was on a par with his professional work.

Mr. Smedley is a prominent Mason, with affiliations in the Consistory and the Shrine, and he has numerous other social and fraternal connections in the city.

On September 3, 1890, Mr. Smedley was married to Lillian M. Hinsdill, of Grand Rapids, who was born in North Bennington, Vermont, on June 30, 1868, and who is a daughter of Edward and Nancy M. (Townsend) Hinsdill. They have two children; a son and daughter. Harold Hinsdill Smedley was born September 29, 1893, and Myla Rosamond was born on September 6, 1897.

HUGH W. PARKER. As postmaster of Bancroft since the McKinley administration, Hugh W. Parker has performed a large amount of public service for his home city, and has managed the affairs of the office to the best advantage and convenience of the city. It has been his distinction to have been in the Bancroft postoffice during the most notable changes in the postal service and regulations of the last two decades. Mr. Parker has been a resident of Shiawassee county all his life, and no family name has more prominent connections and associations with worthy citizenship and business ability in this section of Michigan than the Parker. In the following paragraphs are given in brief form the principal facts concerning this family during its residence in Michigan.

Hugh W. Parker was born in Burns township of Shiawassee county, June 30, 1870. His parents were George A. and Florence (Gaylord) Parker. The paternal grandparents were David and Sarah (Rust) Parker, both natives of New York State, whose arrival in the territory of Michigan occurred in the year 1829. In 1859 they moved to Shiawassee county. David Parker was a man of strong character and sound convictions as to duty and citizenship. Many honors of a local nature were conferred upon him and he was township clerk, supervisor, and in 1868 was elected sheriff of Shiawassee county and held that position eight years. His home was in Owosso, where for a number of years his business activities were directed to the manufacture of brick. His death occurred January 6, 1888, when seventy-eight years of age.

Both George A. and Florence L. (Gaylord) Parker were born in Livingston county, Michigan, in Marion township. George Parker was born August 24, 1843, received his education in his native county, and in early manhood enlisted in the Union army at Flint, in Company A of the Tenth Michigan Infantry. His captain was H. S. Burnett. Joining the army under Grant at Lansing, Tennessee, his military career included participation in the battles of Corinth, Shiloh, Booneville, Iuka, Huntsville, Nashville, Stone River, Chattanooga, in the Sherman campaign about Atlanta, and at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain a ball pierced his elbow. After that wound his service was in detached duty for one year in the quartermaster's office at Louisville, Kentucky. It was not until after the surrender of Lee that he received his honorable discharge. In the battle of Farmington a bursting shell injured his eyesight, and he never afterwards enjoyed the full use of his eyes. On his return to Michigan, in addition to an active business career, he had a prominent part in public affairs. Governor Rich appointed him assistant paymaster of the Michigan National Guards, in which position his service continued for four years. It was through his efforts that a bill was passed securing memorial rooms on the ground floor of the new court house at Corunna, and also as a result of his efforts paintings of the corps badges and other historic views adorned the walls of those rooms, these being relics which are greatly appreciated by all the old soldiers. Col. Parker was very

prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and other soldier organizations in Shiawassee county, as well as in the state militia. His was a public spirited character and reflected credit upon his community. His death occurred January 8, 1912, when he was sixty-nine years of age. His widow now is spending the remaining years of her life at Bancroft. Their two children were Hugh W. and Ethel, the latter being the wife of Floyd Bruno, a prominent farmer of Shiawassee county. The late Col. Parker among other services and activities was under-sheriff four years. Subsequently he established his home at Bancroft, where he was in the produce business and became the largest operator in that line in the county. His business interests extended to large holdings of real estate, and he was regarded as one of the largest land owners in Shiawassee county. At Bancroft an addition of sixteen acres was platted and sold under his name. During the Harrison presidential administration, Col. Parker was for four years postmaster at Bancroft, and his public service also included sixteen years as justice of the peace.

On October 10, 1868, George A. Parker married Florence L. Gaylord, a daughter of John and Hannah (West) Gaylord. The Gaylord family were among the pioneers of northern Michigan. In 1852 they located the first white settlement on the Indian Reserve at Naggs Bridge. John Gaylord, a farmer by occupation, held the office of postmaster twenty-five years at Burns, and was a man of varied activity and influence. Much of his time was devoted to his church, the Congregational, in whose affairs he always took an active interest. The Gaylord family came to Michigan by wagon during the early days, making the journey through the Black Swamps of Ohio, and their settlement in the west was sufficiently early so that they experienced not a few of the Indian troubles of those days. John Gaylord died in 1886.

Mr. Hugh W. Parker, who is thus the representative of the third generation in Shiawassee county, grew up at Bancroft and had a public school education. When eighteen years of age his father took him in as an assistant in the produce business and also in the postoffice, so that for many years he has had a practical and working knowledge of the local postoffice. Four years later he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and his service has since been continuous. Mr. Parker is a director in the State Exchange Bank of Bancroft and one of the largest taxpayers in the district. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1898 Mr. Parker married Miss Helen Goodrich, who was born in Shiawassee county, a daughter of Henry C. and Mary (Johnson) Goodrich, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was a contractor and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Parker enjoy the highest social standing in Shiawassee county and are leaders in many of the social activities. Mr. Parker enjoys an occasional fishing and outing trip with his wife, and they take many brief vacations, employing the automobile to get them to varied parts of the state.

JOHN C. VIALL. A resident of Michigan for more than sixty years, John C. Viall was the founder and for many years editor and publisher of the *Alpena Argus*, and was a printer and newspaper worker from early boyhood until he finally resigned active management of the *Argus* about ten years ago.

John C. Viall was born at Pittsfield, Otsego county, New York, March 9, 1842, a son of John C. and Sarah A. (Ballou) Viall. Both parents were also natives of New York, the father born January 2, 1815, and the mother December 20, 1822. In 1850 the family came to Michi-

gan, locating in the village of Pontiac. The father died in this state in 1883 and the mother on March 8, 1897. John Viall, Sr., was a soldier of the Union and a member of the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. The mother, who spent her last days at Alpena, was noted for her literary talent, and it was from her that the editor of the *Argus* got much of his ability as a forceful editorial writer. She was the author of a number of poems of more than ordinary merit, and some of the titles remembered by her friends are: "Let Me Sleep," "My Brother," "The Other Shore," "Line to Madge Moore," "My Childhood," "Carriers Address," "The American Soldier," and others.

John C. Viall was one of a family of six children, all of whom reached years of maturity. He had his early education in New York State, and after settling in Michigan attended schools at Pontiac. At the age of thirteen Mr. Viall began learning his trade as a printer in the office of the Pontiac Jacksonian, and in a few years had mastered all the details of the art of printing as then practiced, before the days of the modern linotype and other machinery which have revolutionized printing. He was still under age when the war broke out, but in 1861 endeavored to enlist in the Eighth Michigan Infantry. Unable to pass the examination, he was rejected, and subsequently tried in succession to gain admission to the Second Michigan Cavalry, the Third Michigan Cavalry and the Seventeenth United States Infantry, but each time was rejected. In February, 1865, he realized his ambition to become a soldier, and with his brother Frank M. enlisted as a private in Company D of the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry, joining the regiment at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Both the boys were later transferred to Company D of the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry. With that command they continued in service until after the close of the war, and were mustered out at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, September 6, 1865. Mr. Viall has since served as commander and taken an active interest in Horace S. Roberts Post, No. 139, G. A. R., at Alpena.

With his return to Pontiac, Mr. Viall worked as a journeyman printer until 1869, and then with William P. Nisbett became one of the editors and publishers of the Pontiac Bill Poster, with a weekly issue. In 1871 Mr. Viall removed to Alpena, which was then a small city center in the lumber district of Northern Michigan. He founded the *Alpena Argus*, which was first issued June 29, 1871. A disastrous fire swept over the city on July 12, 1872, and destroyed his office, entailing a total loss. Within six weeks he had an entirely new equipment in place, and the *Argus* began a regular issue which has continued with no important interruptions to the present time. Mr. Viall was a master of both the business and the editorial side of journalism, and for nearly thirty-five years kept the *Argus* up to a high standard and made of it a successful business. He used the columns of the *Argus* to advocate the cause of the Democratic party, but his pithy editorials were read and quoted, not only on political subjects, but on all matters of general concern. In 1905 Mr. Viall sold the *Argus* to James Collins.

Mr. Viall has been content to exercise an important influence in public affairs through his newspaper career, and was never ambitious for public office. He served one year as a representative of the old Second Ward in the city council of Alpena, and for eleven years was a member of the city board of education. A special distinction in the city of Alpena that attaches to his name is as "father of Odd Fellowship in Alpena." He effected the organization of Alpena Lodge No. 170, I. O. O. F., on October 3, 1871, and was its first noble grand. Since then two lodges have been established, also two lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah, an encampment and organization of the Patriarchs Militant. Mr. Viall

took the lead in securing a fine three-story building at Alpena as the home and headquarters of these lodges. Other fraternal affiliations connect him with Alpena Lodge No. 199, A. F. & A. M.; with Thunder Bay Chapter No. 74, R. A. M. He and his wife are of the Episcopalian faith.

Mr. Viall married April 7, 1864, at Pontiac, Miss Martha M. Brown. She was born in Ohio, which state was also the birthplace of her parents, Sandford L. and Amelia C. (Moulton) Brown. Her father was a musician in the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry, and went through the war with his command. Mr. and Mrs. Viall were the parents of three children: George W., who died at Alpena February 9, 1876, at the age of eleven; Florence M., who died in 1894 at the age of thirty-six, being the wife of George M. Hanna; and Carrie M., born March 2, 1876, and now the widow of Charles C. Cushman.

FRED LAFRANCE. Among the families which became identified with Bay City when it was nothing more than a milling and living center for the lumber business, and by their subsequent enterprise and industry have contributed much to the substantial resources and the good citizenship of the community, those of the LaFrance name are of particular prominence. Francis LaFrance is a venerable man of eighty-seven years, esteemed as one of the old settlers in this part of Michigan. Fred LaFrance, his son, was for more than thirty-five years actively identified with the undertaking business, and his recent death in an automobile accident was regarded a severe loss to the community.

Fred LaFrance was born in Montreal, Canada, November 5, 1857, a son of Francis and Philomena (Beaudoin) LaFrance, both natives of Canada, of French ancestry. Francis LaFrance at an early age learned the trade of blacksmith, a rugged occupation which he followed in Canada, until he removed with his family to Michigan in 1869. On his arrival in this state he had only one hundred dollars left out of his small hoard of savings, and had a large family on his hands for whom he was responsible. Locating at Banks, he soon found work in one of the numerous lumber camps. Several months later he opened a blacksmith shop at Banks, and with considerable success there he later removed to West Bay City. That town was then only a lumber camp with a few scattered houses and stores. He continued successfully in his business, but finally gave up blacksmithing and became associated with several of his sons in a livery establishment. That, under the united efforts of father and sons, expanded to large proportions and at the time of his retirement from active affairs was said to be the largest concern of its kind in Bay City or vicinity. During his young manhood in Canada, Francis LaFrance married Miss Philomena Beaudoin, who was born in Montreal. The fruit of their union were sixteen children. Both Francis and wife are at this writing a venerable old couple still living in West Bay City, the former eighty-seven years of age, and the latter aged eighty, and they are enjoying the fruits of a long and well spent life, surrounded by their eight living children.

Fred LaFrance, who was the second of the large number of children, attended school for a while in Canada, and later at Bay City was a student in the little schoolhouse which only the old settlers can now remember. He remained at home and was more or less associated with his father in business until twenty-nine years of age, but his record as an undertaker goes back for thirty-six years. He and his father first became identified with the livery business in 1879. Mr. LaFrance carried on both undertaking and livery for a number of years, but for the last ten years of his life all his time was devoted to the former branch of his business. A

capable business man and popular citizen, Mr. LaFrance was elected in 1898 as coroner of Bay county, and served four terms in that office. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Bay City Club, the Bay City Boat Club, and the Bay City Country Club. With his family he belonged to St. Joseph's church. On November 17, 1887, he married Miss Jennie Francis, a daughter of Francis Francis of Canada.

THOMAS SMURTHWAITE. Admitted to the Michigan bar in 1876, Thomas Smurthwaite has had a career as a lawyer covering nearly forty years, and for the last quarter of a century he has practiced largely at Manistee, where he has served as mayor and as prosecuting attorney of Manistee county. He is one of the prominent lawyers of Northern Michigan and has had an interesting life of progress and usefulness.

Thomas Smurthwaite was born at Toronto, Canada, January 18, 1850, a son of Thomas and Lavinia (McLellan) Smurthwaite, his mother having been born near the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father was born near Richmond, Yorkshire, England, and his lineage goes back to the time of the Norman Conquest, and many generations were identified with Yorkshire. Eight years after his birth the father was brought to Ontario, Canada, was reared and educated there, and in 1865 brought his family to Michigan. His wife died February 10, 1895, and he passed away October 6, 1914. Thomas Smurthwaite, Sr., passed most of his active career as a brick manufacturer.

The Manistee lawyer lived in Ontario until fifteen years of age, and all his education was acquired in that province. He attended common schools and had a thorough apprenticeship in his father's brick yard. His ambition was to become a lawyer, but he had to overcome a number of obstacles before attaining that end. After his father located in Sanilac county he worked in the brick yard during the summer season and taught country school during the rest of the year. Later he was a foreman in brick yards at St. Clair and Dearborn, and about that time began the private study of law. During 1875-76 he was teacher in the village schools at Baldwin, Lake county, and while there vigorously prosecuted his studies and was admitted to the bar of Baldwin July 14, 1876. In the spring of the following year he entered the law office of Judge Edward E. Edwards at Fremont, and was associated with him one year. Returning to Baldwin in the spring of 1878, he practiced alone and in the fall of the same year was elected prosecuting attorney of Lake county, and was re-elected in 1880. That was one of the valuable experiences that developed his powers as a trial lawyer and prepared him for the growing responsibilities of his professional career. In 1884 Mr. Smurthwaite went west, spent a year at Tacoma, Washington, and on returning to Michigan was engaged in practice at Detroit until impaired health compelled him to seek a better climate. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Smurthwaite located at Manistee and, with the exception of the years from 1901 to 1910, when he had his home and offices in Traverse City, has been identified with the Manistee bar ever since. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Manistee county, and was re-elected in 1892, and during that four years made an admirable record as public prosecutor.

In his home city he has long had an influential part in public affairs, and has been one of the progressive leaders for improvement. In 1897 he was elected mayor of Manistee, the principal plank in his platform being a plan to secure municipal ownership of the water works in the city, then owned and operated by a private corporation. He was re-elected for the following year, and his administration marked the beginning of a number of excellent public improvements, including the purchase by the city of the water works system, which was finally completed while Dr. King was mayor, with Mr. Smurthwaite as city attorney. He had previously served

as city attorney in 1890. As a lawyer Mr. Smurthwaite has had a large and varied practice, has been identified with many important cases tried in Northern Michigan during the last thirty years, and has used his profession in many ways to advance the interests of his home community. Mr. Smurthwaite was a Republican until 1896, in which year he supported William J. Bryan for president, and has since been identified with the Democratic party. Fraternally he has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1873, his membership being in Manistee Lodge No. 228, A. F. & A. M. He has been one of the strongest supporters at Manistee of Holy Trinity Episcopal church. He has been a student of church history, especially of the Church of England, and favors the high church ritual. As this brief outline of his career indicates, Mr. Smurthwaite had to rely on his own efforts and energy to accomplish what he has desired to achieve in life. Some of his more intimate characteristics are illustrated in the following, which was written by one who could appreciate the finer attributes of character and influence apart from material success: "Mr. Smurthwaite is a little too sympathetic, or, as some would say, too radical, for eminent financial success. He is not a worshiper of Mammon or of its representatives, and he is opposed to all matters political or social that tend to enrich the few at the expense of the many. He has found plenty of hard work to do, and the will and ability to do it."

Mr. Smurthwaite was married at Port Huron, Michigan, October 20, 1874, to Miss Matilda Lucinda Indermille. She was born at Detroit, the fifth among ten children of Frederick and Hannah E. Indermille, both of whom spent their latter years in Detroit, where her father was in business. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smurthwaite were as follows: Milton Gray, born July 27, 1875; William Thomas, born February 5, 1877, died at Baldwin, Michigan, August 16, 1886; one that died at birth in June, 1878; Gillespie Pritchard, born January 23, 1880, died at Traverse City March 25, 1902; Charles Frederick, born November 28, 1881; Julian Hawthorne, born December 27, 1883, died at Baldwin August 16, 1886; Paul, born February 5, 1885, died at Baldwin May 5, 1886; Ethel, born May 1, 1888; Bessie Lucile, born August 8, 1891; and Mary Louise, born April 18, 1893.

ALVAH L. SAWYER. His long continued relationship with the bar at Menominee, his public services in that city, and his varied interests in the history and development of the Upper Peninsula make the name of Alvah L. Sawyer one of the best known in that section of the state.

Alvah Littlefield Sawyer was born at Burnett, Dodge county, Wisconsin, September 16, 1854, of a pioneer family. His English ancestors came from Birmingham and settled in Massachusetts in 1648, and a branch of the family founded Orford, New Hampshire, from which branch the Menominee lawyer is a descendant. His father, Hiram Sawyer, was born in 1814 and in 1836 married Barbara A. Wilson of Haverhill, New Hampshire. In 1845 Hiram Sawyer came out to Wisconsin and located a homestead at Burnett in Dodge county. After building a log house he returned to New Hampshire for his family in 1846, and brought his wife and four children to the new home. He was unusually interested in educational matters and a member of the school board of Burnett for many years, while in 1866 he represented his district in the Wisconsin legislature. There were twelve children in the pioneer family, and eleven of them reached mature years. The father died in 1888 and the mother in 1905.

Alvah L. Sawyer grew up on a farm, worked during the open seasons of the year, attended school only in the winter and when his services could be spared from home. He afterwards attended Wayland Institute

at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, took up the study of law and taught school during the following year, and in 1876 began a regular course of reading in the office of his brother, Hiram W. Sawyer, at Hartford, Wisconsin. Admitted to the Wisconsin bar in November, 1877, in June, 1878, Mr. Sawyer located at Menominee, Michigan, and that city has been his home and the scene of his professional activities for more than thirty-five years. He was fortunate at the beginning in succeeding to the practice of Judge Eleazer S. Ingalls, who at that time was largely engaged in mining operations. The firm of Sawyer & Waite was established in 1882, Byron S. Waite being the junior member, and in 1893 William F. Waite became the third member of Sawyer, Waite & Waite. Byron S. Waite removed to Detroit in 1895, and the firm of Sawyer & Waite continued until 1904. Since that time, with the exception of one year, when Fred H. Haggerson was his partner, Mr. Sawyer has practiced alone, until about two years ago, when his youngest son, Meredith P. Sawyer, became interested in the business and the firm name became, and now is, Sawyer & Sawyer.

He was the first city attorney of Menominee after the incorporation of the city, and during the five years of his incumbency many of the public improvements found their beginning. His principal service has been in connection with the educational institutions of the city; he served several years as school trustee, and for a number of years has been and still is a member of the library board and its president. Politically Mr. Sawyer is a Democrat.

In 1880 Mr. Sawyer married Josephine S. Ingalls, daughter of the late Judge Eleazer Ingalls. To their marriage were born six children, namely: Kenneth I., a former county engineer of Menominee county, and now in the State Highway department; Irma, who died in infancy; Meredith P., a young lawyer, as mentioned above; Gladys B., who died in 1907; Wilda A. and Margery I.

HON. CHARLES WALLACE SMITH. "For downright coolness, coupled with marked celerity and alertness of mind, we will stack Charles W. Smith of the Lapeer Gas-Electric Company to take the prize against all comers. He is a pure Lapeer County product and has put himself where he is by hard work, patience, courage and a keen mind. It is for these recognized virtues that he has served his fellow citizens in the legislation at Lansing and which have placed him in charge of the Gas-Electric plant. He commenced his life work in this city as a carpenter, later went into contracting, and finally, by square dealing, good workmanship and steady persistence, became the leading contractor in the city, which business he forsook for the Gas-Electric plant. America has always been blest with a good sprinkling of this kind of men and it is such hustlers as this that have placed this country in the forefront in the fields of invention, manufacture, agriculture, science and commerce. A man of this type is bound to succeed in spite of all adversity, and we predict that success will crown the efforts of C. W. Smith."

The foregoing editorial is quoted from one of the leading newspapers of Lapeer county, Michigan, published as an appreciation of one of the leading and most potent figures in the business and public life of the country, and more especially of the city of Lapeer, whose progress he has helped materially to advance and with whose prosperity he has himself prospered. His career from his youth has been one of steadfast fidelity to every duty devolving upon him, of earnest determination to make the most of whatever opportunities have presented themselves, and of high ideals of citizenship and loyalty to friendships. Few men have done more to aid their community and none have gained and retained in greater degree general public confidence and esteem.



C. M. Smith

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Mr. Smith was born on his father's farm in Lapeer county, Michigan, April 22, 1864, a son of Hiram M. and Anna B. (Rook) Smith, natives respectively of New York and England, and a member of a family which has always been numbered among the leading ones of Lapeer county. The family was founded in Michigan during the early sixties by the grandfather of Mr. Smith, who was successful as a lumberman and also engaged to some extent in farming. Hiram M. Smith was educated in New York and accompanied his parents to Michigan, where he was also interested in the lumber business and in farming, although he gave the greater part of his attention to carpentering and contracting, and in the latter line became one of the successful business men of Lapeer. He died in this city in 1882, at the age of fifty-six years, respected as a business man and esteemed as a good and public-spirited citizen. He was a Republican, but never interested himself actively in political matters. The mother passed away in 1906, when sixty-six years old, having had eight children, of whom Charles Wallace is the fourth in order of birth.

Charles W. Smith secured his education in the graded and high schools of Lapeer, and at the age of eighteen years, when his father died, faced the world on his own account, resolved to be self-supporting. He had gained a good knowledge of the carpenter's trade and of contracting, with his father, and, following in his father's footsteps, soon took his place among the progressive men of the city. Enterprising in all things, he was the first man in the city to do a general contracting and building business in which the contractor furnished all the materials and did all the work, and he rapidly became recognized as one of the foremost contractors of Lapeer, many of the leading business houses of the city being monuments to his skill and honest workmanship. Among his many contracts was the building of the Home for the Feeble Minded, a state institution. In 1906 Mr. Smith became one of the organizers of the Lapeer Gas-Electric Company, and gave up his large contracting business to concentrate his entire energies upon the new enterprise, of which he was made general manager and secretary and treasurer, positions which he has held to the present time. Mr. Smith's courage and fertility of resource were admirably displayed in 1913, when a terrific explosion, followed by a disastrous fire, almost completely destroyed the entire plant of the Lapeer Gas-Electric Company. A comprehensive account of the work which followed the explosion and conflagration was given in the newspaper already quoted, which said, in part, as follows: "Within seventy-two hours after the first explosion which culminated in the entire destruction of the Lapeer Gas-Electric Company plant, the company's plant was again established and in running order upon the site of the destroyed plant. As may be supposed, this was not done without prompt and efficient planning and hustling upon the part of the management of the enterprise. Hardly had the echo of the explosion died away in the ruined plant when plans for the immediate rebuilding of the structure were under way in the cool mind of C. W. Smith. The explosion and fire did not seem to jar him in the slightest. The fire started at 8:30 a. m. and before noon a gang of men were in the ruins getting things in shape for the immediate resumption of business."

Mr. Smith has held for several years the office of superintendent of construction of the Michigan Home and Training School, located at Lapeer. From 1906 until 1911 he was a member of the board of supervisors of the city of Lapeer, but resigned when he was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket in 1910. He was re-elected in 1912, and during his terms has fathered and passed many worthy laws, but has found no time to waste with fad bills. He was re-elected in 1914 by a greater majority than ever before, and was elected Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives in January, 1915, having been chosen without a contest. A stanch Republican, he has always taken an active

interest in city, county, state and national affairs, and is recognized as one of his party's most influential leaders in this part of the state. He has implicit confidence in the future of Lapeer and has demonstrated his faith by investing heavily in realty. Fraternally, he belongs to Lapeer Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M., and has passed through all the degrees of Masonry up to the thirty-second degree; has been trustee of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias for the past six years; has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for ten years, and also holds membership in the Royal Arcanum. A virile, progressive, energetic man, capable of planning large movements and possessed of the ability to carry out his plans, he is justly regarded as one of Lapeer's most helpful citizens, and as such well merits the esteem in which he is universally held.

On December 3, 1890, Mr. Smith was married at Lapeer to Miss Nettie M. Snyder, a native of Lapeer county, and a daughter of Adolph Snyder, who was a native of Germany and for many years engaged in the cigar manufacturing business at Lapeer. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have no children.

LAWSON C. HOLDEN. The first half of his long career of forty years as an active member of the Michigan bar Judge Holden spent in the city of Saginaw, and the latter half at Sault Ste. Marie. Few men have done more to deserve the honors of unselfish and intelligent public leadership than Mr. Holden. The following sketch of his career, compiled from existing publications, has an appropriate place in the history of Michigan:

Lawson C. Holden was born in New Hudson township, Allegany county, New York, October 11, 1849, a son of Thomas C. and Randa D. (Damon) Holden, the former of Irish and English and the latter of Scotch and Welsh stock. The Holden family was founded in Massachusetts in 1627, and tradition says that seventeen brothers emigrated to the New World on one vessel. The city of Holden, Massachusetts, was founded by their descendants. Among the ancestors of Judge Holden was Captain Aaron Holden, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill, where the scabbard and hilt of his sword was damaged by a British bullet. In the Revolutionary records, kept in the state house at Boston is an autograph order signed by Aaron Holden for the payment of the sum allowed him for his loss on Bunker Hill. Later Captain Holden was one of the few prisoners taken alive at the massacre of Cherry Valley, where practically all the inhabitants and garrison were killed and scalped by the Indians. A granite monument at Barre, Massachusetts, marks the last resting place of Captain Holden and records his soldier service and the fact that he was born January 26, 1731, and died September 30, 1802. Among the other ancestors of Judge Holden, his paternal grandmother, Irene (Caryl) Holden, lived to the wonderful age of one hundred and three years. His mother, Randa Damon, was a second cousin of Esther A. Damon, who died in Vermont November 11, 1906, and was the last surviving widow of a soldier of the War of the Revolution—Noah Damon, whom she married September 6, 1835.

Judge Holden's parents were pioneer settlers in Allegany county, New York, where his father spent a long and active career as a farmer in New Hudson township. Judge Holden was reared in the country, attended district schools, and afterwards was a student in the Genesee Valley Seminary at Belfast, New York, where he subsequently had charge of the department of bookkeeping and penmanship and was assistant professor of mathematics.

In 1871 Mr. Holden entered the law department of the University of Michigan, was graduated LL. B. in 1873, having studied law for one year under Marshall B. Champlain, at that time Attorney General of New

York State. Judge Holden, following his graduation, located in the city of East Saginaw, where soon afterwards he was the first person to hold a position as assistant prosecuting attorney, his chief in the office being William Gillett. He was assistant attorney until January, 1877. Of his activities during his residence in Saginaw the following quotations give partial account: "As assistant prosecutor of Saginaw county he acted for the people in many important criminal cases, one of the most notable of which was the Cargin-Smith murder trial. In 1879 he was elected city attorney, and in that position added to his reputation by successfully conducting the extensive and important tax litigations then pressing for attention. He also secured a fair share of general practice in both the civil and criminal calendar, and it is worthy of note that during the first quarter of a century of his practice not one of his clients was sentenced to the state prison. He has facetiously reverted to this record by saying that his success during the period noted was due to the fact that he defended only innocent men wrongfully accused of crime. He was also identified with a number of important chancery suits. In 1884 he was chosen judge of probate for Saginaw county, an office he held for several years. At that time he was also owner of an excellent farm of two hundred acres, located near his home city, and there indulged his taste, acquired in childhood, for the breeding of fine standard and carriage horses. He was one of the organizers of the Unitarian church at East Saginaw, was one of the incorporators of the Peoples' Building & Loan Association of Saginaw County, for which he was attorney, and a member of the Saginaw County Farmers' Club. A dominating characteristic of Judge Holden is his sympathy for and his belief in the aspirations of the working class, and he has been a staunch supporter of the interests and rights of the wage earners. When Thomas B. Barry was arrested under the so-called Baker Conspiracy Act, for inaugurating the strike among the sawmill operators in the Saginaw Valley, claiming ten hours as a full day's labor, Judge Holden became his leading defender, with several prominent associate attorneys. Their efforts were successful and the case attracted wide attention on account of the prominence of Mr. Barry in the councils of the Knights of Labor. Prior to this trial Mr. Barry had been elected to the state legislature, and Judge Holden had given him earnest support in his campaign."

Among members of his profession who have not served terms in the legislature, it is doubtful if any lawyer in Michigan has originated and drawn up more laws of general importance. He drafted the famous Barry law, providing a ten-hour day as the legal limit in Michigan, and that was the first regulation of the kind, and is still on the Michigan statutes. He drafted the first free text book law for public schools in the state, securing the charter under which Saginaw and East Saginaw consolidated, and as attorney for the consolidated city successfully defended the charter in the courts. Some of Michigan's best lawyers were retained to fight the charter, but it withstood six separate attacks on its constitutional validity. The new city was without ordinances, and Judge Holden not only annotated the new charter, but also prepared, annotated and indexed a code of new ordinances for the city, published in a volume of four hundred and sixty-six pages. He also conducted the proceedings that expelled from office, on a charge of malfeasance, the city clerk, police judge and clerk of municipal court. Judge Holden drafted the law providing that Labor Day should be a legal holiday in Michigan. The existing state law of limitations on execution levies on real estate was drawn up by him. After becoming a resident of Sault Ste. Marie, Judge Holden supervised, for constitutional purposes, Michigan's first and existing law regulating the practice of medicine, a measure that has been sustained by the Supreme court. He appeared in another attitude when he

attacked and defeated on constitutional grounds three separate legislative acts for good roads in Saginaw county, and that litigation led to the adoption of a constitutional amendment enabling the passage of Michigan's state-wide referendum "good roads law," of which he was an earnest advocate. He also, at the time of the Saginaw consolidation, suggested the names for more than fifty of the streets, changes in street names being made necessary to avoid duplication.

Following the disastrous Saginaw fire of May 20, 1893, when the beautiful home of Judge Holden was in the burned district, he removed in 1894 to Sault Ste. Marie. In this city likewise he took a prominent part in public affairs, and advocated four important changes in the city charter, two of which, one for the establishment of a police board and the other for furnishing free text books to the public schools, having since been adopted. He also served as special city attorney on two occasions when important interests in the city were at stake.

Judge Holden was a Democrat until the organization of the Greenback party, and after that disappeared from politics he returned to his original political faith. He was a delegate at large from Michigan to the convention at St. Louis which renominated President Cleveland. He never sought public office and has only accepted official responsibilities in direct line with his profession. His determination to keep free from the entanglements of politics has undoubtedly been an important factor in giving him the powerful influence which he has at various times exerted in public affairs.

Outside of his profession Judge Holden acknowledges one strong influence, his interest in farming and stock raising and his desire to promote agriculture in his section of the state. For a number of years he has advocated "better live stock and more of it," and has served as president of the Chippewa County Agricultural Society, the Twin Soos Poultry and Pet Stock Association, the Upper Peninsula Agricultural Association; vice president of the National Poultry Breeders' Association; as director of the Michigan State Fair Association, where he was superintendent of the horse department, poultry department and educational department at different times. He has been prominent in the affairs of the Grange. It was through his efforts that the "Brimley cheese," manufactured at Brimley, in Chippewa county, was exhibited at the State Fair, winning a score of ninety-eight and one-fourth perfect points, which set a record in the state. He has done a great deal to stimulate interest in and improve general agricultural conditions and to bring about the introduction of better grades of live stock in Chippewa county. He himself owns a farm in that county and takes great pleasure in supervising its management and in the breeding of all kinds of stock.

Fraternally Judge Holden is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his church is the Unitarian. September 3, 1877, he married Miss Anna I. Stage of East Saginaw. She was born in Geauga county, Ohio, and among her other interests at home and in society has shown considerable talent in the art of painting. She is a member of the Episcopal church. Of their four children, three died in infancy at Saginaw, and the daughter, Elsie, died at Sault Ste. Marie October 6, 1896, at the age of sixteen.

OTTO C. DAVIDSON. As a banker and mining operator Otto C. Davidson has been prominent in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan for the past thirty years. The two successive positions that marked his early business experiences were as clerk in a bank and bookkeeper at a mine, and at the present time Mr. Davidson is president of a bank at Iron Moun-

tain and general superintendent of the Oliver Mining Companies' properties in the Menominee and Gogebic ranges.

Otto C. Davidson was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, June 22, 1857, a son of Thomas Davidson. His father was a native of Norway, was reared and educated and learned the trade of ship carpenter. After coming to America he was employed for many years at his trade, first in Milwaukee and later in Green Bay, where he died at the venerable age of ninety years. His wife was a native of Norway, and likewise attained venerable years. Of their six children the three still living are David J., Mary and Otto C.

Otto C. Davidson had his education in the public schools of Green Bay, and at sixteen began clerking in a bank. In 1882 he was given a position as bookkeeper at Briar Hill mine, in Norway, Michigan, and at the end of one year was made superintendent of the mine. Since then his time and interests have been alternated between mining and banking. After a year as mine superintendent he became teller in a bank at Green Bay, but in 1886 returned to mining, and for two years had charge of the Florence Mining Company's properties as superintendent. From January, 1889, to 1901 Mr. Davidson was superintendent of the Commonwealth mine. His home has been in Iron Mountain since 1901, in which year he became superintendent of the Oliver Mining Company's properties on the Menominee range, and subsequently was promoted to general superintendent of the properties on the Menominee and Gogebic ranges, with headquarters at Iron Mountain. Since 1902 Mr. Davidson has been president of the Commercial Bank of Iron Mountain. Mr. Davidson is well known in Masonic circles, having affiliations with Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Green Bay; with Marinette Chapter, R. A. M.; with Marinette Commandery, K. T., and with the Milwaukee Consistory of Scottish Rite.

In April, 1889, Mr. Davidson married Charlotte S. Dickinson, a native of Stamford, Connecticut. Her father, William Edmund Dickinson, was born in New York City in 1824, in 1844 graduated from the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut, and thereafter had a varied career in his profession and in practical affairs. After practicing law two years, he spent three years on a whaling voyage, and then became one of the pioneers in mining development on the Upper Peninsula. He had charge of the Bohemian mine and later of mines at Houghton, Houghton county having been his home until 1865. The following two years were spent in developing silver and gold mines near Boise City, Idaho. After three years in New York City, he returned to the Upper Peninsula in 1870, and was superintendent of the work at the New York mine for Samuel J. Tilden. In 1881 he entered the employ of Tuttle Brothers, and for eight years had charge of the Commonwealth mine. In 1889 Mr. Dickinson took charge of the Colby mine at Bessemer, and four years later, in 1893, went to Daiquiri, Cuba, to develop the Spanish-American mine at Santiago. Owing to the turbulent political and economic conditions on the island preceding the independence of that island from Spanish control, he returned to the United States in 1896, and was agent for the Aetna Powder Company at Florence, Wisconsin, until his death on June 15, 1899. Mr. Dickinson married for his second wife Elizabeth Sargent, a native of Boston and a daughter of Rev. John Sargent, a Unitarian minister of Boston. Rev. John Sargent married Charlotte White, who was descended from one of the early settlers of Salem, Massachusetts. Mrs. Davidson was one of a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have four sons: Ward F., Harold O., Norman H. and Otto C., Jr.

ELLSWORTH EDGAR WILKINSON. In the large and important field of insurance one of the ablest men in the State of Michigan is Ellsworth E.

Wilkinson, who for more than twelve years has been manager of the Northeastern Michigan Agency of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Mr. Wilkinson is one of the leaders in a force of men who are recognized as among the most aggressive in any line of business, and whose work in the aggregate has been the principal factor in making the Sun company one of the chief operating in the State of Michigan. Mr. Wilkinson is one of the prominent business men of Port Huron, and as a result of hard and intelligent work and a strict integrity in his methods of doing business has a position second to none among Michigan's insurance men.

Ellsworth E. Wilkinson was born at Rockford, Michigan, December 8, 1865. His paternal ancestors were early New York settlers of English stock, while his paternal grandmother was of a Pennsylvania Dutch family. John Wilkinson, his grandfather, came from England and established the family in this country. One of the most prominent men in western Michigan in early days was Mr. Wilkinson's father, Gary Wilkinson, who was born in New Hampshire in 1821. After coming to age in his native state, he sought a fortune in the west and located in what is now Kent county, Michigan, in 1842. His settlement was at Lapinville, now known as Rockford. He had been well educated in the schools of Boston, and was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Through his unusual qualifications in education and general ability, he filled many positions of important service during his residence in Michigan. He held all the county offices, as clerk, treasurer, sheriff, tax collector, justice of the peace and prosecuting attorney. At one time he was a reporter on Grand Rapids newspapers, and was also identified with the pioneer lumber industry centering along the Grand River Valley. It was his distinction to have rafted the first logs down Grove Creek into the Grand river, and these logs were taken to mill at Grand Haven. He also established the first general store in the Grand River Valley, under the firm name of Wilkinson & Pike, and his partner in that business, Mr. Pike, died about 1906 at the age of ninety years. Gary Wilkinson after coming to Michigan learned the tongue of the Chippewa Indians and had a trading post for business relations with the Indians. As preacher, lawyer, merchant, trader, public official, it is doubtful if any of his contemporaries filled a larger and more useful position in the community than he. His death occurred in 1875 at the age of fifty-four years. In politics he was a Republican in the main, but also for a time affiliated with the Greenback party. He left a large estate at the time of his death and a name that deserves long remembrance among the west Michigan pioneers. Gary Wilkinson married Sarah Samantha Wilkinson, who was born in Monroe county, New York, May 18, 1824, was of Puritan ancestry, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1842. They had a family of ten children, briefly mentioned as follows: Orange, deceased; Jane, deceased; Louis H., a resident of Rockford; Rose, wife of John Brackett, a resident of Big Rapids, Michigan; Flora, wife of Charles Jacqua of Rockford; Eben, of Rockford; Ellsworth E.; Winnie, who died at the age of five; Rachel, who died in infancy.

The early education of Ellsworth E. Wilkinson was acquired in the public schools of his birthplace, supplemented by two years in the Grand Rapids College in commercial and law courses. His first independent venture was in merchandising and in hotel business, and he followed those lines until 1884. In 1895 Mr. Wilkinson took up the insurance business, and for two years wrote accident insurance policies. In 1897 he represented the Prudential Insurance Company, and in 1899 became connected with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, under John A. Tory, then state manager at Detroit. In January, 1902, Mr. Wilkin-

son established his headquarters at Port Huron as manager of the North-eastern Michigan Agency. Beginning with a field comprising only two counties, Mr. Wilkinson today controls thirty counties, employs fifty representatives, and has built up a large office organization in Port Huron, where he has one of the finest insurance offices in the state, located in the White Block. He also maintains separate offices at Saginaw, Bay City, Flint, Mount Clemens, Bad Axe, Caro and Cheboygan. For eight consecutive years Mr. Wilkinson held the honor of writing the largest volume of paid insurance, and at the present time the annual average of business done through his office amounts to a hundred thousand dollars a month. Many of the largest policies have been secured by himself.

While business affairs have occupied him almost unremittingly for many years, Mr. Wilkinson is a citizen of broad interests and in various ways has performed valuable service outside of his principal business relations. He is a Republican, though not in any sense a politician. He served as commissary sergeant of Companies H and K in the Second Regiment of the Michigan National Guards, and possesses medals won by him for his proficiency in target practice and in drill work. Mr. Wilkinson is one of the very active members of the First Baptist church of Port Huron, has served as president of the Wright Bible Class and is a member of the Foreign and Home Missionary Society. He has done much to support and encourage the Young Men's Christian Association of Port Huron.

Recently Mr. Wilkinson bought one of the finest residence sites in Port Huron, with a frontage of 102 feet on the St. Clair river. He was married February 27, 1903, to Emeline Elizabeth King, who was born in Port Huron. Her parents were Charles and Elizabeth King. The former was born December 9, 1834, and died at Port Huron October 30, 1913, at the age of seventy-nine. He was successful as a farmer and a man of prominence in St. Clair county, having been a director of the State Fair Association and with interests in a number of local enterprises. Mrs. Wilkinson was reared in Port Huron, educated in the local schools and graduating from the high school. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have one daughter, Elizabeth Hindman Wilkinson, born March 21, 1908.

JOHN POWER. For more than forty years a member of the Michigan bar, and since 1881 prominent as a lawyer and citizen of Escanaba, John Power has had a career of services and of many varieties of circumstance, and, though he came to America a poor boy, he has long been one of the most influential citizens of Northern Michigan.

John Power was born in the city of Waterford, Ireland, July 13, 1846. His father, Matthew Power, was a son of John Power of Portlaw, Waterford; was born at Waterford in 1802; was well educated; a grain broker and commission merchant, in business, and lived until 1874. Matthew Power married Bridget Veale, who was born in Waterford in 1810, a daughter of Patrick Veale of Waterford. She died in 1884 and both her parents were reared in the faith of the Catholic church and brought their children up in the same way.

John Power, who was the fifth in a family of nine children, was the first to come to the United States. He emigrated in 1863, and soon after his arrival, in May, enlisted as a private in Captain Hiram Wilde's Company A of the Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Grower. There was no American born and bred soldier who showed more faithfulness and loyalty in the ranks than this young Irishman. He was with his regiment in all its different movements, including the famous march to the sea, and was honorably mustered out of service June 19, 1865.

After the close of the war Mr. Power spent four years as a teacher, and then took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1872, and twenty years later was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. Beginning practice in 1872, he located at Escanaba in 1881, and for many years has been recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Northern Michigan, especially as a trial lawyer. He has been engaged in much important litigation in both state and federal courts. Mr. Power served as village and city attorney of Calumet and Escanaba for about fifteen years; was prosecuting attorney of Keweenaw and Manitou counties, and in 1894 was appointed United States Attorney for the Western district of Michigan, an office he held over four years. Politically his associations have always been with the Democratic party, and he has been a leader in its ranks in Michigan for a number of years. On six different occasions he was the nominee for Congress in the ninth, eleventh and twelfth Michigan districts, and was always ahead of his ticket, though unable to overcome the strong Republican majority. In 1880, 1884 and 1892 Mr. Power was a district delegate to the National Democratic Conventions, and was delegate at large to the National Convention of 1904, while his name appeared on the ticket in 1888 as elector at large of President and Vice President.

In his home city Mr. Power's services have likewise been in the highest degree useful. For ten years he was a member and president of the Board of Education of Escanaba and he also served as county superintendent of schools in Keweenaw County, and as secretary of the board of school examiners in Delta County. Mr. Power is a man of high ideals and generous impulses, and one of his marked characteristics is his faculty for making and maintaining strong friendships. He keeps up associations with old comrades by membership in the C. F. Smith Post, G. A. R., which he has served as commander, and is its senior past commander. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and for nine years was grand knight of that organization. Reared a Catholic, Mr. Power has for many years been a liberal supporter and an active worker in that faith.

September 30, 1868, at Cliff, Michigan, John Power married Miss Elizabeth Corgan, born in Toronto, Ontario, a daughter of Charles and Mary Corgan; her (Mrs. Power's) father served for thirty years or more in the United States lighthouse service on the Great Lakes. Mr. and Mrs. Power have the following children: Walter J., who was born at Copper Harbor, Michigan, March 30, 1870, and now a lawyer and mining operator in Minnesota, who married Miss Dottie O'Connell of Gladstone, Michigan; Catherine, a resident of Hibbing, Minnesota; Patrick S., a lawyer at Menominee, Michigan, who married Miss Nina Doton of Escanaba, Michigan; May Frances, who is married and living in Chicago; Roscoe B., who took up the profession of dentistry and who is practicing in his profession at Green Bay, Wisconsin; Matthew L., a physician practicing at Hancock, Michigan; Victor L., a lawyer at Hibbing, Minnesota, and Patricia, wife of George J. Wink, formerly of Green Bay, Wisconsin, now a citizen of Chicago, Illinois.

REV. JOHN BERNARD HEWETT. A highly educated Catholic churchman, Rev. John Bernard Hewett has been in the active ministry for more than twenty years, and was the organizer and has since been pastor of All Saints church in Flint. That church was organized and was built by Rev. Father Hewett in 1910, and he now has pastoral charge of a parish composed of nine nationalities, though predominantly Polish.

Father Hewett was born October 16, 1864, in Prussian Poland and belongs to a family that was distinguished in that part of the original

Poland. His grandfather, Michael Hewett, won the rank of a general and saw active service in the wars under the first Napoleon. Through the fortunes of war he became a great land owner at Bresino, in Prussian Poland. Michael Hewett married Magdalene Czarzbon, of a noble and wealthy family in Polzin, Prussian Poland. Michael Hewett, Jr., father of Rev. John B. Hewett, came to the United States shortly after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, in which war he served with great distinction, earning the iron cross for bravery. In consequence of the war he lost much property, without redress from the German government, and, indignant at this oppression and outrage, he left his native land and settled in Detroit, which city remained his home until his death. He was an engineer by profession, and worked at that until shortly before his death. He married Catharine Krause, daughter of Michael and Mary Krause, wealthy meadow owners of Bohlschau, in Western Prussian Poland. The late Michael Hewett was active in the founding of St. Kasimir's church and the Polish Seminary in Detroit.

John Bernard Hewett was a child when his father came to America, and pursued his classical studies in Detroit, Cincinnati, Sandwich, Ontario, and at Monroe, Michigan. His studies in philosophy and theology were pursued in the Grand Seminary at Milwaukee. He was ordained a priest May 23, 1891, by Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, Bishop of Detroit. Father Hewett before coming to Flint was pastor in Fowler, Michigan; Bronson, Michigan, and then came to Flint. In all three places he organized schools and has shown peculiar ability as an organizer and a builder up of new church communities.

HERMAN J. McMILLAN. This well known and progressive citizen of Charlevoix county has made an admirable record in connection with business activities of broad scope and importance and has also proved an able and influential factor in the governmental affairs of his native State, through his effective service as representative of Charlevoix county in the Michigan legislature. He maintains his residence in the village of East Jordan and is here prominently identified with the operation of high-grade flour mills that contribute definitely to the industrial and commercial prestige of the county, and he is also actively concerned with banking enterprise in this favored county of the Wolverine commonwealth.

A representative of an honored pioneer family of the State, Thurman Isaac McMillan was born in Livingston county, Michigan, on the 19th of January, 1868, and he is a son of William H. and Alice (Norton) McMillan, the former of Scotch lineage and the latter a representative of a long line of English ancestry. Isaac McMillan, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was born in the State of New York, where the family was founded in an early day, and he himself became one of the pioneer settlers and influential citizens of Livingston county, Michigan, where he purchased a tract of land and developed a fine farm, his occupation prior to his immigration to Michigan having been that of lumber manufacturing, in connection with which he owned and operated a saw mill in his native State. Both he and his wife continued to reside on their old homestead farm in Livingston county until the time of their death, and their names are enrolled on the roster of the sterling pioneers of Livingston county, the old family farmstead having been the birthplace of their son William H. and also of the latter's son Herman I., of this sketch.

William H. McMillan was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and in his native county was afforded the advantages of the common schools of that period. He continued to be actively identified with agri-

cultural pursuits in his native county until his intrinsic patriotism led him to respond to the call of higher duty and to tender his aid in defense of the Union, at the inception of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he continued in active and local service until the close of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was preserved. After receiving his honorable discharge Mr. McMillan returned to the parental home, and within a short time thereafter he married. He learned the carpenter's trade and in Livingston county he continued to be successfully engaged in contracting and building until 1876, when he purchased farm and resumed his active association with the great basic industry under the influence of which he had been reared. He continued his activities along this line until 1882, and since the death of his wife he has given his attention to the operation of a flour mill, at Little Prairie Ronde, Cass county, this State, a property of which he has been the owner for a number of years. Mr. McMillan is a Republican in his political allegiance and has held various township offices. He is a man of high principles and marked strength of character, commands the friendship of all who know him, is an unyielding opponent of the liquor traffic, and in all the relations of life has stood sponsor for integrity and honor. The memories and associations of his military career are vitalized through his active affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Of the five children of William H. and Alice (Norton) McMillan Herman L., of this sketch, is the eldest; Emma B. is the wife of John B. Scott, and they reside in the State of Montana, where Mr. Scott holds the office of United States land commissioner for that commonwealth; Louis, who resides at Marcellus, Cass county, and is in the United States mail service, as carrier on a rural route, served as a gallant soldier in the Spanish-American war, in which he was a member of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry and took part in the battle of San Juan Hill; Jennie is the wife of David L. Fitch, prosecuting attorney of Charlevoix county at the time of this writing, in 1914, and they reside at East Jordan; and William, who is a millwright by trade and vocation, resides in the city of Grand Rapids.

Herman I. McMillan gained his preliminary education in the district schools of his native county and thereafter attended, for two terms, the Union high school at Howell, the judicial center of Livingston county. He attended school until he attained to the age of eighteen years, and thereafter was associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he found employment in the flour mill owned and operated by John T. Pierce at Oak Grove, Livingston county. One year later he retired from this position and went to Decatur, Van Buren county, where he was similarly employed for the ensuing six months. He perfected himself in knowledge of all details of the milling business, and after leaving Decatur he was for three years manager for the Fowler Milling Company, at Fowler, Clinton county. Greater responsibilities came to him in connection with his next business association, as he assumed charge of the flour mill at Pewamo, Ionia county, where he had practical supervision of the enlargement and re-equipping of the mill. Thereafter he assisted his father in the rebuilding of the latter's mill, at Little Prairie Ronde, and after the mill had been thoroughly remodeled he assumed practical charge of its operation. At the expiration of two years he turned over to his brother Louis the management of the mill and assumed the position of selling agent for the John T. Hudson Milling Machine Company, of Jackson, this State. In this connection he made three successful trips through the State, and then ensued a financial panic that caused the company to make retrench-

ments, with radical changes in its field work. Under such conditions Mr. McMillan resigned his position, and at this junction in his career he removed to Charlevoix, where he retained for the ensuing three years the supervision of the roller mills of Henry M. Enos. The property was then sold and Mr. McMillan acquired a one-third interest, commercial expediency later leading to the organization and incorporation of a stock company, known as the Arco Milling Company. Mr. McMillan became superintendent and manager of the mills, and in 1904 the company erected a branch mill at East Jordan, this plant being of the best modern type and having an output capacity of 125 barrels a day, the Charlevoix mills having a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day, and the plants both at Charlevoix and East Jordan including grain elevators of adequate capacity. Mr. McMillan has had the direct management of the mill at East Jordan from the time it was put into operation and has maintained his home in this attractive village since 1904. He is not only one of the principal stockholders of the Arco Milling Company but is also a stockholder and director of the People's State Bank of East Jordan, of which institution he was one of the organizers. He is one of the enterprising, alert and influential figures in the business circles of Charlevoix county, and is a citizen whose co-operation is invariably given in the furtherance of measures advanced for the general good of the community.

Mr. McMillan is a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party, and while a resident of Charlevoix he served two terms as a member of the city council. In this connection he was most zealous in the furtherance of needed municipal improvements and notably took leadership in the movements which gave to the city an effective sewerage system and its large showing of cement sidewalks. He has been able to render in East Jordan even more valuable service in official capacity, as he served two terms as a member of the village council and one term as president of the village. His efforts did much to bring about desirable improvements of public order, both along utilitarian lines and in beautifying the town. Still higher official honors were conferred upon Mr. McMillan when, in the autumn of 1912, he was elected a representative of Charlevoix county in the State legislature, of which body he proved a loyal, progressive and valued member, taking active part in the work on the floor of the house of representatives and in the deliberations of the various committees to which he was assigned. Four important bills were introduced and ably championed by him, his influence having been potent in leading to their enactment. One of these bills had to do with the banking laws of the State, and his bill providing for the inspection of barber shops, for the purpose of maintaining sanitary conditions, was strongly opposed by the Democratic members of the house, as they had a similar bill on file, but the bill introduced by Mr. McMillan was passed by both house and senate, at the special request of Governor Ferris, who is himself a Democrat, the bill passing the house with a roll-call memorandum attached. Another of the important bills introduced by Mr. McMillan was that resulting in the law which provides sufficient increase in the salary of the attorney general of the State to enable him to appoint efficient assistants in handling the affairs of his important office. The fourth of the bills for which Mr. McMillan must be accorded high credit is that enacted in connection with insurance matters, the new law giving to mutual casualty companies advantages on a parity with those of the old-line companies of larger capital.

In his home village Mr. McMillan is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and council of the Masonic fraternity, and is past master of the East Jordan Lodge, No. 379, Free & Accepted Masons, besides which he holds membership in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

At Marcellus, Cass county, in the year 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McMillan to Miss Pearl Finch, who was born and reared in that county and who is a daughter of Charles and Augusta (McCane) Finch. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan have three children, the two elder children having been born at Charlevoix and the youngest at East Jordan, their names and respective dates of birth being here designated: Erzala, September 12, 1897; Vera Alice, April 21, 1899; and Hugh Charles, May 12, 1907.

ROSSLYN L. SOWERS. One of the best known and most successful lawyers of Eaton county is Rosslyn L. Sowers, of Charlotte. He is an able lawyer, has taken an active part in state politics, and is a man well known for his integrity and honesty, and these two characteristics have done much toward gaining for him the large private practice which he enjoys.

Rosslyn L. Sowers was born in Williams county, Ohio, near Stryker, July 20, 1869. He is the only son of John F. and Mary A. (Kunkle) Sowers. His father, who was born in 1840, and belonged to a family of early settlers in Williams county, was a farmer, and in 1883 moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he was engaged in the real estate business. The paternal grandfather was David Sowers, who was born in Pennsylvania and in young manhood settled in Ohio. John F. Sowers married a daughter of Jacob Kunkle, an early Ohio settler, and she was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

The Charlotte attorney received his early education in the public schools of Williams county, Ohio, later moved out to Missouri, and continued his education in Chillicothe. Like many successful lawyers, he had an early preliminary experience as a school teacher, and taught in district schools, also in a private academy, and when he came to Michigan in 1889 and settled in Eaton county, he took up farming and stock raising in Carmel township. He prospered and in time became a man of local prominence. In 1899 he was elected to the important position of county drain commissioner, and supervised the public drainage system of the county for four years, or two terms. In the meantime he had studied law and in 1904 was admitted to the bar before the supreme court at Lansing. At the conclusion of his second term as commissioner he associated himself with E. A. Foote and A. G. Flemming in the practice of law at Charlotte, and has since enjoyed a large and profitable general practice.

Mr. Sowers in 1892 married Ella Kruson of Carmel township in Eaton county, a daughter of Enoch Kruson, one of the prominent farmers of that county. To their marriage have been born the following children: Murrel E., now a student in the county normal school; Franklin D. Wayne, student in the high school; and Erma Marie. As a Democrat Mr. Sowers has long been regarded as one of the most influential factors in the county, and has interested himself in local, county and state politics, and has served as chairman of the Democratic central committee. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs in the lodge.

CHARLES A. ANDRUS. Proprietor of the Andrus Granite and Marble Works of Saginaw, Mr. Andrus has been identified with this city since 1889. Mr. Andrus has experienced the vicissitudes of business existence. It requires a great deal of courage, after one has gained what appears to be a secure position in prosperity, suddenly to find one's self at the bottom and obliged to take up the battle again and fight it out practically over the old ground. Mr. Andrus started out and in early life had con-

siderable money, but lost it all, and without allowing himself to be defeated by misfortune, he went to work and now is in better position than ever, being secure in a fair degree of financial prosperity and also in the esteem and respect of his business associates and friends in Saginaw.

In Perry, New York, on June 4, 1859, Charles A. Andrus was born as the second of four children to David and Harriet (Parmer) Andrus. Both parents were natives of New York State, spent all their lives at Perry, where the father was engaged at lumbering and farming until his death at the age of eighty-four years in 1911. The mother died in 1910 when sixty-five years of age.

Charles A. Andrus had his early schooling at Perry, in the public schools and in the Perry Academy, and on leaving school entered the grocery business at Midland, Michigan, where he located in 1880 being then just twenty-one years of age. In 1889, Mr. Andrus transferred his residence to Saginaw, and continued the grocery trade until about 1893. In the meantime he had become interested in other lines of enterprise, and in 1885 became identified with the marble and granite business, and also in the handling of real estate.

In politics Mr. Andrus is a Republican and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arch Masons, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He was married in Saginaw, in 1881, to Miss Agnes Wylie, a daughter of James and Mary Wylie of Perry, New York. She died in 1900, and is buried at Saginaw. In 1903, Mr. Andrus was married also at Saginaw, to Miss Lillian Kremer, whose mother was Caroline Kremer of Saginaw and is still living. Mr. Andrus has one child, born to his first wife, Harry N. Andrus, born in Saginaw, in 1883.

EDWARD J. BOWMAN. As United States District Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, position to which he was appointed January 2, 1914, Edward J. Bowman has the direction and legal charge of matters which concern the people of this section as closely as those of any other department of the government service. An able member of the bar, a leader of Republicanism in the state, and a citizen who has impressed the force and straightforwardness of his character upon the legislation and institutions of Michigan, he has fairly earned the high honors which are now his, for he belongs to that class of men who have been the architects of their own fortunes and who have steadily fought their way upward through diligence and never-failing application.

The Bowman family originated in Switzerland, from whence the progenitor fled to America, driven here by religious persecution. A little colony was formed among those of the Mennonite faith in Pennsylvania, and there was born Jacob Bowman, the paternal grandfather of Edward J. Bowman. He migrated to Canada in young manhood, and there spent some years, but eventually came to Michigan, where he engaged in farming until his retirement, and here passed his last years. His farm in Kent county is now owned by one of his sons, Washington Bowman, a prominent citizen of that community. Moses Bowman, the maternal grandfather of Edward J. Bowman, was born in Pennsylvania, belonging to a family which had its origin in Germany. He also migrated to Canada, and there his death occurred. The father of Edward J. Bowman, Nelson Bowman, was born at Berlin, Ontario, Canada, in 1846, and as a youth accompanied his father to Michigan, the family settling on a farm in Kent county. In 1868 he returned to Canada and was married to Nancy Bowman, who was born in Ontario

in 1848, and with his bride returned to Michigan. In 1872 he again went back to Canada, where he remained until 1881 and then again took up his residence in Michigan, this time at Greenville, where he continued to be engaged in the milling business up to the time of his death in 1898. The mother passed away in 1911, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. In Canada Mr. Bowman was a supporter of the Liberal party, and on various occasions filled minor offices, while in Michigan he was a Democrat. His fraternal connection was with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of the five children of Nelson and Nancy Bowman, four survive: Edward J.; Edith, a teacher in the public schools of Greenville, Michigan; Mrs. Herbert E. Decker, also a resident of Greenville; and Mrs. Clark Osborn, who resides in Chicago.

Edward J. Bowman was given only ordinary educational advantages, and the acquiring of a legal training was an arduous and discouraging task. However, his perseverance and hard study finally overcame all obstacles, and in 1892 he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice. Gradually he rose to the foremost position among the practitioners of Greenville, in which town he had been born November 30, 1871, and there was elected to the office of city attorney. His practice was a large and lucrative one, but in 1910, when he was appointed assistant district attorney, he came to Grand Rapids, and this city has since continued to be the scene of his activities, although he still maintains his home at Greenville. On January 2, 1914, he was appointed United States District Attorney of the Western District of Michigan to fill a vacancy by C. W. Sessions. Mr. Bowman is serving his second term as a member of the Greenville school board, and at this time the board is engaged in erecting a \$10,000 schoolhouse on the site of the little structure where he received his first instruction. Always a leader in Republican politics, Mr. Bowman is secretary of the Michigan League of Republican Clubs and president of the Greenville Republican Club, the latter one of the strongest party organizations in the state. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, belonging to the lodge, chapter and consistory, and with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

In October, 1898, Mr. Bowman was married to Miss Alice Cowen, daughter of John Cowen, a carpenter of Greenville, who was born on the Isle of Man. One son has been born to this union: Llewellyn, who is attending school.

ARTHUR J. BEESE. One of the most efficient and at the same time one of the younger business executives in the city of Saginaw is Arthur J. Beese, president of the Saginaw Sheet Metal Works, an industry with a large force of employes and contributing every month a large sum to the resources which are expended in providing for the livelihood and comforts of Saginaw's industrial population.

Arthur J. Beese was born in Saginaw, November 5, 1874, a son of J. H. and Rosa (Fecmann) Beese. His father, who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, came to Michigan when five years of age, his parents locating in Saginaw county. Growing up to manhood he learned the tailor's trade, and later was in the general merchandise business and also a coal merchant. His death occurred in Saginaw in 1894, when forty-five years of age, and his long and honorable career had brought him considerable business prosperity and the high standing in the civic community. His wife was also born in Germany, and was a girl when brought to Michigan. She is still living at the age of sixty years. Of the three children, A. J. Beese is the oldest.

His early training was in the Saginaw schools, and in the Michigan

Agricultural College he completed a course in mechanical engineering, which gave him good preparation for his present line of business. On leaving school his first responsibilities were the management of his father's estate, and he was employed by others for a year or two. Finally his time and attention were diverted to the sheet metal business, and starting on a small scale the enterprise has been developed and kept growing until it is now one of the leading industries of Saginaw. Originally it was a co-partnership, but since 1910 the business has been incorporated and Mr. Beese is the president and chief executive. There are seventy-five workmen employed, the floor space occupied by the stock and the factory covers an aggregate two and a half acres, the business is conducted in a modern, well equipped, well lighted and sanitary building, and the annual payroll amounts to forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Beese is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the East Saginaw Club. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Beese is unmarried and lives at home with his mother.

JEROME E. TURNER. Established in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Muskegon, Mr. Turner has gained through ability, integrity of purpose and well directed endeavor a secure place as one of the representative members of the bar of his native state, and further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the fine old Wolverine commonwealth.

Mr. Turner was born at Howell, the judicial center of Livingston county, Michigan, on the 29th of December, 1858, and is a son of Jerome W. and Martha P. (Gregory) Turner, the former of whom was born in Vermont, in 1839, and the latter of whom was born in Ohio, in 1840. Jerome W. Turner was a son of Josiah and Evelyn (Ellsworth) Turner, who likewise were natives of Vermont and who were representatives of staunch colonial families in New England, that gracious cradle of much of our national history. Josiah Turner was reared and educated in New England, where he prepared himself for and was admitted to the bar. He came with his family to Michigan in the early pioneer days and established his home at Howell, Livingston county, where he became a citizen of much prominence and influence and where he long held precedence as one of the representative lawyers and jurists of the state. He served on the bench of the circuit court for fully a quarter of a century and his name merits an enduring place on the roster of the sterling pioneers who aided in the civic and material development and progress of Michigan. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Livingston county until their death.

The maternal grandparents of him whose name introduces this review were Rev. Edward E. and Jane (McKillop) Gregory. They were natives of the state of Connecticut, whence they removed in an early day to Ohio, and from the latter state they came to Michigan, where Mr. Gregory was long numbered among the honored and able members of the clergy of the Presbyterian church, in which he labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion, as one of its pioneer ministers in this commonwealth. He was graduated in Princeton College and was a man of ripe scholarship, even as he was one of the highest ideals, so that his influence was ever of the most benignant order.

Jerome W. Turner was a boy at the time of his parents' immigration to the comparative wilds of the new state of Michigan, and he was afforded the advantages of the common schools of Howell, which was then a mere village. He was favored in having the environment of a

home of signal culture and refinement, and he was encouraged in his laudable ambition for the attainment of a liberal education and the preparing himself for the profession that was dignified and honored by the character and services of his father. In 1857 he was graduated in the University of Michigan, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he then read law under the able preceptorship of his father. He was duly admitted to the bar and for forty years he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Owosso, Shiawassee county, where he built up a large and important practice and became widely known as one of the leading lawyers of that section of the state. He there continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1908, and his loved and devoted wife passed to the life eternal in 1911. Of their nine children seven are living, and Jerome E., of this sketch, is the eldest of this number; William J. is likewise one of the leading members of the bar of Muskegon, where he is associated in practice with his elder brother, Jerome E.; Charles G. is engaged in the successful practice of law in the city of Grand Rapids, and the three brothers represent the third generation of the family to be prominent in the legal profession in Michigan. Jerome W. Turner, the honored father, was an influential figure in public affairs in Shiawassee county and he served with characteristic ability as a member of the state senate. He was a stalwart Republican in his political allegiance, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, but as the same had no organization in Owosso they attended and supported the Congregational church in that city, where their names and memories are held in lasting honor by all who knew them. Mr. Turner was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of a Michigan regiment, and, in later years, he was an influential and valued member of the Michigan department of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the affairs of which he took a lively interest.

Jerome E. Turner gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of Owosso and Corunna, Shiawassee county, the later town being the judicial center of the county. After his school days he made a trip through the west, and upon his return to Michigan he located in the city of Detroit, where he studied law in the office of the well known firm of Mabley & Connelly. He was admitted to the bar of his native state on the 22d of December, 1881, one week prior to his twenty-third birthday anniversary, and from that time to the present he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which his success and precedence represent the results of close application, broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, inviolable integrity of purpose, and the unequivocal tenure of popular confidence and esteem. For nine years he was associated in practice with his honored father, at Owosso and Corunna, and he then, in 1890, removed to Muskegon, which city has since been the stage of his professional activities, which have involved his interposition in many of the important litigations in this part of the state, his practice extending into the Michigan supreme court as well as into the federal courts in the state and the United States supreme court. Mr. Turner is forceful and versatile as a trial lawyer, has won many decisive forensic victories, and is also known as a well fortified and duly conservative counselor. In the practice of his profession he is associated with his two younger brothers, Charles G. and Willard J., who are most able and valued coadjutors.

The firm composed of the three brothers is known as one of the strongest and most successful law firms in western Michigan, and its members are well upholding the high prestige of the family name.

In politics Mr. Turner has been found arrayed as a staunch and effective exponent of the cause of the Republican party. He served

as assistant prosecuting attorney of Muskegon county in 1891-92 and is now city attorney of Muskegon Heights, a beautiful little city that is one of the fine suburban residence districts of the county and one in which he maintains his residence, his office headquarters being in the city of Muskegon, the judicial center and metropolis of the county. In 1905 Mr. Turner was elected representative of Muskegon county in the state legislature, in which he served one term and in which he proved a valued working member of the house, with progressive ideas and policies and with distinctive influence in the councils of the various committees to which he was assigned, including the judiciary committee. He is identified with the Michigan State Bar Association and the Muskegon County Bar Association; is affiliated with Muskegon Lodge, No. 276, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he has served as lecturing knight; and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 20th of November, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Turner to Miss Bessie Perry, of Charleston, West Virginia, in which state she was born and reared. She is a daughter of the late Colonel John T. S. Perry, who served with distinction as an officer of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he was for some time a member of the staff of General "Stonewall" Jackson, and who was one of the oldest and most distinguished newspaper men of West Virginia at the time of his death, on the 8th of July, 1913. Mrs. Turner is a woman of most gracious personality and has proved a popular acquisition to the representative social circles of Muskegon.

JAMES SCHRIVER, City Clerk of the City of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was elected to his present position in 1909 and is now serving his third term. He has introduced into his department several practical methods in keeping track of the large volume of records filed in his office. Although he entered the political field but ten years ago, he is already accounted one of the most influential factors in the public and official affairs of the city, and his record has always been that of an earnest and conscientious public servant. His career is distinctively that of a self-made man, for in his boyhood he was denied the privileges of more than an elementary educational training, and the position that he has attained has come purely by reason of his own persistent and well-applied effort.

His parents, Cornelius and Nellie (Van Halteren) Schriver, were natives of the Netherlands and emigrated to the United States in 1867 and came direct to Grand Rapids, where James was born three years later. He began attending school at the age of five years and started to work in a furniture factory when quite young. He soon secured a position with the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, which was then in its infancy, employing about fifty persons and which has since grown to be one of the largest manufacturing institutions in the city, as errand boy. While so employed he came in daily contact with Mr. Maurice Shanahan, who at that time had charge of the office as well as looking after other affairs in which Mr. M. R. Bissell was interested. Mr. Shanahan took a great interest in the lad and soon found that he was eager to learn, and attended to his duties in an honest and faithful manner, and was always bright, cheerful and energetic. Mr. Shanahan became so attached to the boy that he offered him a position as a chore boy on his own premises, where his duties were doing the chores about the house and taking care of his driving horse. Here James again showed his training and was permitted all the privileges of the home; in fact, was almost considered a member of the family. His place at the table was at the right of his

employer and his evenings were spent in the family circle. He also had access to Mr. Shanahan's library, which was one of the finest in the city, and in driving to and from the office and at home his employer gave the boy a great deal of instruction and information which to this day is appreciated and is very helpful to him; in fact it was the beginning of a different career, although success did not come until several years later. He also attended school part of the time while so employed. After leaving Mr. Shanahan's employ, which was under pleasant circumstances, although regretted by both James and the Shanahan family, and was simply because James could earn more money by being employed in the factory and thereby give greater aid to his parents and family, as his father was not possessed of much of this world's goods, Mr. Shanahan again secured for him a position in the Bissell factory, which by that time had grown extensively, and he studied nights and in spare time until he secured a comprehensive education in spite of being denied the benefits of the public school excepting in the elementary grades. After working for the Bissell Company several years he secured a position with the Oriel Cabinet Company and later with the Nelson Matter Furniture Company, where he continued to work for a period of ten years, and thereafter securing employment with the Phoenix Furniture Company. In 1900 the company gave him a leave of absence for the purpose of allowing him to receive the appointment as a Special Agent of the United States Census Bureau, of which there were six for Grand Rapids, whose duty was to secure manufacturing statistics, after which he returned to its employ, and during all the time of his employment in the furniture factories he helped to build some of the finest furniture made and always held the best of mechanical positions.

He entered politics at the age of thirty-two and was first elected Clerk of Justice Courts in 1903 on the city ballot. In 1907 he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Health, and in 1909 was elected as City Clerk and has since been re-elected twice by increased majorities, twice leading the ticket. He is known as a fearless public official who stands for human rights in public affairs, and has taken part in all public matters in an open and frank manner. Coming from the ranks his sympathies are largely with the common people, although he is broad enough to see the other side of the question, and if the past is any criterion of the future it is fairly safe to predict that still further honors await him.

On October 16, 1900, James Schriver was married to Augusta E. Hoppie, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and to this union three children were born—Nellie C., Hazel H. and William A. Schriver. All are still at home with their parents and William is still in the High School and is a general favorite among his classmates and teachers. Mr. Schriver is a member of several fraternal orders and was until elected City Clerk very active therein. He, however, resigned various offices which he held so that he might devote all his time and energies in the service of the people.

CHARLES HENRY PATTERSON. Distinguished not only as one of the leading druggists of Jackson, but as one of the more prominent and active members of the Masonic fraternity, Charles Henry Patterson is eminently worthy of special mention in a work of this character. Upon him has been conferred the highest honors of Masonry, of both the York and the Scottish rites, and he has now, in 1914, the distinction of being the only man in Jackson who has received the thirty-third degree of Masonry, an honor all the more noteworthy when we consider that there are fewer than one hundred men in the entire state of Michigan who have been thus honored. A son of Charles G. and Eliza (Guy) Patterson, he was born at Saint Johns, Clinton county, Michigan, December 28, 1873, and was there brought up and educated.

After his graduation from the Saint Johns High School, in 1894, Charles Henry Patterson secured a position as clerk in a drug store in that place, and since that time has been continually identified with the drug business either as a clerk or as proprietor of a drug establishment of his own. While clerking he was employed in Saint Johns, Otsego and Charlotte before coming to Jackson, in these different places gaining a practical knowledge and experience of the business. Coming to Jackson in 1896, Mr. Patterson entered the employ of the Brooks Drug Company as a clerk, the store being located at No. 428 East Main street. The following year he purchased the stock and fixtures of his employers, becoming successor of the Brooks Drug Company, and has since carried on an extensive and remunerative business under the name of Patterson's Drug Store. He is widely and favorably known among the leading druggists of the county and the state, being a member, and treasurer, of the Jackson County Retail Druggists' Association, and a member of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

In August, 1897, Mr. Patterson was made a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and since that time has taken the chapter, council and commandery degrees in Jackson, and all of the Scottish Rite degrees up to the thirty-second degree in Detroit, where that degree was conferred upon him March 29, 1906, his class taking the name of the William McKinley Class in honor of the lamented martyred president. Mr. Patterson was honored with the thirty-third degree of Masonry on September 19, 1911, at Saratoga Springs, New York, as a reward for his faithfulness and services to the Order. He is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, an organization in which he takes much interest. He has served in various capacities, being past master, past high priest, past thrice illustrious master, past commander, past grand master of the Grand Council of Michigan, and at the present time, 1914, is grand junior warden of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Michigan.

On February 2, 1898, Mr. Patterson married Miss Bertha Lyon, of Saint Johns, Michigan.

HENRY G. TREMBLEY. No history of the representative men of Flint, Michigan, would be complete were not extended mention made of Henry G. Trembley, vice president and general manager of the Standard Rule Company, and a man whose career has ever been one in which business activity has been blended with unbending honor and unflinching integrity. Success has come to him as a result of his own labors, for he commenced his career as a poor boy and through indefatigable energy has worked his way to a position where he may claim the proud American title of self-made man. Mr. Trembley was born at Utica, New York, February 6, 1882, and is a son of William H. and Emma (Davis) Trembley, the former a native of New York and the latter of Devonshire, England. His mother came to the United States with her parents when she was but six years of age, and was reared, educated and married in New York. She died in 1896, at the age of forty-five years. The father, who is an artist of some note, is still engaged in interior decorating and designing, and is a resident of Albany, New York, being sixty-two years of age. Six children were born to William H. and Emma Trembley, of whom Henry G. was the third in order of birth.

Henry G. Trembley secured his education in the graded and high schools of Utica, New York, showed himself a bright and eager student, and made the most of his opportunities. An industrious and energetic youth, he was anxious to enter upon a career of his own, and upon

his graduation from high school entered into an apprenticeship under his father, thus learning art decorating. He continued with his father for a period of three years, at the end of which time he turned his attention to electrical work, and eventually worked his way up to the superintendency of the Johnston-Morton Company, electrical manufacturers, of Utica, N. Y. He continued with this firm for five years, and then went to Rochester, New York, where he became associated with the Crescent Electrical Manufacturing Company, where he remained as superintendent for two years. Succeeding this he was connected with the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, New York, where he spent six months in switchboard work, and then identified himself with the Weston-Mott Company, of Utica, New York, remaining four months. Mr. Trembley was transferred from Utica to Flint in 1906 to install a stock record system in the new factory, and continued with the Weston-Mott Company in a production capacity until June, 1913, when he was offered the position of factory manager of the Standard Rule Company, a position which he accepted. One month later his new employers made recognition of his ability by making him general manager of the company. A man of judgment in business matters, shrewd and far-seeing, and an excellent mechanic, he has directed the affairs of this concern in an able manner, while his pleasant personality has gained the friendship of the forty mechanics under his control. Since coming to this city, he has made numerous friends in all circles of activity, and few men are held in higher regard. He is a Republican, but has been too busy to seek or care for public office. His fraternal connection is with the Masons, and his religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church.

On June 23, 1905, Mr. Trembley was married at Gilbertsville, New York, to Miss Bertha A. Bushnell, daughter of Charles F. and Huldah (Janet) Bushnell, residents of Gilbertsville, New York, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Huldah Janet, born in 1906, in Rochester, New York, and now attending the public schools of Flint, and one son, Marion Bushnell, born August 28, 1914, in Flint.

THOMAS CRANAGE. In the late Thomas Cranage, who died March 5, 1911, Michigan had one of its great business organizers and executives. Upwards of fifty years he was identified by residence with Bay City, where most of his interests centered, but the scope of his activity was too wide to be confined to one locality. Mr. Cranage should be best remembered, perhaps, for his courage and far-sighted judgment in helping to introduce beet-sugar manufacture into Michigan. That is now one of the state's best sources of wealth, and comparatively few realize that its establishment was due to the forehanded enterprise of a little group of Bay City capitalists, who some fifteen years ago ventured money and reputation on a project that had never before been successfully tried in the United States outside of California. The qualities of business prescience displayed in this instance were characteristic of Thomas Cranage in his entire career. His business was not his sole monument, for he exercised a practical helpfulness in many ways to promote Bay City's civic riches and institutions.

Thomas Cranage was born in Shropshire, England, July 21, 1833, a son of Thomas and Mary (Hill) Cranage. His father was born in England, September 15, 1804, and the mother at Ludlow, August 17, 1798, and they were married June 21, 1827. The father died at Detroit, Michigan, April 20, 1886, and the mother passed away in the same city July 4, 1873. In 1835 the family embarked on a sailing vessel which after several weeks landed them in New York, and in April of that year they



Thomas Crannage

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reached Cleveland, Ohio. They lived at Cleveland, subsequently at Warren, and later at Princeton, Ohio, and in September, 1845, moved to Detroit.

Thomas Cranage thus spent his early boyhood chiefly in Ohio, and finished his education in Detroit. At Detroit his father was a well known speculator in real estate, a builder of residence property, and many of the old business structures of that city were erected by him. After completing his studies the son had his first experience as clerk in a wholesale drug house for Theodore Eaton. Later he became confidential man for Mr. Eaton and managed that business for several years. In 1863 Mr. Cranage became associated with the late Samuel Pitts in the lumber business, and moved to Bay City, as one of the active men in the lumber and manufacturing interests conducted under the Pitts name. He was a member of the firm of Samuel Pitts & Company, until the death of Mr. Pitts, when the business became that of Pitts & Cranage. From Bay City Mr. Cranage conducted many lines of industry. Samuel Pitts had bought a milling property at Bay City in 1858, and the lumber business grew from a plant manufacturing a few million feet to one with an annual output of many millions. Besides the large lumber mills and salt plant, the industry comprised a planing mill, many thousand feet of river frontage and docks, and all the equipment and organization that went with this industry in the early years.

Many years ago Thomas Cranage became one of the organizers of the Bay County Savings Bank, and after the death of its president, Alexander Folsom, consented to take the position of president, which he held until his death. For many years he was director and treasurer and president of the Michigan Salt Association.

In 1897 Thomas Cranage was one of a committee, the other members of which were E. Y. Williams and M. Garland, appointed to investigate the beet-sugar industry of the west, with a view to its introduction into Michigan. The committee after completing their work made a very favorable report, advocating the establishment of a sugar factory and a systematic education of the farmers in the cultivation of the sugar beet. That was the first step taken in creating the now great Michigan sugar industry. The report of the committee was only a preliminary, and nothing might ever have come of it except for the persistent energy of the few men, including Mr. Cranage, who were bent upon realizing the possibilities of the undertaking. It proved a very different matter to interest capital sufficient for the erection of a factory. Men with money were naturally slow in venturing it upon so wide a departure from established industries, and Mr. Cranage was the first to subscribe twenty-five thousand dollars for the construction of a plant. Other members of the committee did likewise, but as two hundred thousand dollars were needed to finance the project it was for some time on the point of failing altogether. Finally, however, the necessary amount was subscribed, a plant erected, and the experiment proved successful. With this example another company was formed, and other factories erected by other organized concerns, and the competition became so keen that it very nearly proved disastrous to the entire group of sugar companies, since there were not enough beets raised in the state to supply the plants. For a number of years Mr. Cranage was a guiding spirit in the Michigan beet-sugar industry. He served as president of the Michigan Sugar Company, and also organized the Iowa Sugar Company and also built a factory in the state of Iowa.

Besides his presidency of the Bay County Savings Bank from May, 1889, Thomas Cranage was vice-president, from 1890 until resigning January 30, 1900, of the First National Bank of Bay City, was managing

partner of the Pitts & Cranage Lumber Company, president of the Cranage Steamship Company, owning three of the largest steamers on the great lakes, was president of the McGraw Transportation Company, president of the Croxton Steamship Company, a director in the Shearer Brothers Office Building Company, and not only in Bay City, but in the state at large, his name and influence were long preeminent in financial and industrial affairs.

Although his inclinations were not such as to give him prominence in political life, Mr. Cranage gave much public spirited and valuable service to his city and state. He was a Republican, but never accepted any of the honors of practical politics. He was the first president of the Bay City Library, acting on its board for a number of years, and served on the board of water commissioners, and the board of education. While his life was one of profound activity in practical affairs, he was devoted to matters of intellectual interest, and during his leisure could usually be found in his fine private library, and had a broad information much beyond the scope of the average man. The late Mr. Cranage stood high in Masonic circles. He joined the order at Detroit, in 1859, and was one of the charter members of Bay City Lodge. He took thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite. He and his family worshipped in the Episcopal church, and he was for over forty years warden of Trinity parish, and served on the building committee, and was a liberal contractor toward the erection of the beautiful church edifice.

Thomas Cranage was married at Detroit, October 20, 1863, to Miss Julia Pitts, daughter of Samuel Pitts, who was one of the most successful men in Michigan's lumber industry and business affairs, and Mr. Cranage was associated with him in all enterprises. The three children of Thomas Cranage and wife were: Sarah Pitts Cranage, born September 2, 1864, died at Bay City in 1875. Mrs. Mary Cranage Tupper, born at Bay City, July 27, 1867, and now the wife of Dr. Tupper, a well known physician of Bay City, has one child, Thomas Cranage Tupper. Samuel Pitts Cranage, who was born in Bay City September 26, 1865, graduated from the University of Michigan, and though educated for the law has given most of his attention to the business developed by his father.

EDWIN STERNER has been a constant factor in the upbuilding of Flint for forty years. As president of one of the city's large and flourishing enterprises he has given employment to many men and has directed their energies into channels that have brought adequate rewards to themselves, to their employers and to the city in which they have lived and labored. Mr. Sterner is in every sense a self-made man. When he arrived in this city he was possessed of little save a knowledge of the tinner's trade, a persistent and energetic nature and a strong determination to win success. With these he has brought himself to the forefront among the substantial men of his adopted community and today is the directing head of a prosperous industry in the line of contracting in heating and plumbing, ventilating and electrical wiring and general building and repairing. Mr. Sterner is a New Yorker by nativity, and was born at Groveland, June 1, 1848, a son of David and Catherine Sterner.

David Sterner was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and as a young man went to New York, where he followed farming for some years, although later in life he spent quite an extended period in the West. He and his wife had two daughters and one son, all living, Edwin being the oldest of the children. After attending the country schools of New York, Edwin Sterner applied himself to learning the tinner's trade, which he completed at Sturgis, Michigan, in 1867. He left that place in 1870 and went to South Bend, subsequently removing to Detroit, in which city he assisted in the building of the City Hall. On coming to Flint,

in 1872, he secured a position with Wood & Hubbard, hardware merchants, where his fidelity to duty, his energy and his ability soon won him a partnership in the firm. This association continued for six years, when it was dissolved, but Mr. Sterner continued in the business alone, and this furnished the nucleus for the present large establishment. He first located at No. 414 Buckingham street, but as the years passed and the business grew, he was forced to enlarge his quarters from time to time until the store has extended to include No. 422, occupying a property with a front of 107 feet, and sixty-six feet in depth, with a substantial brick building, four stories in height. In 1901 Mr. Sterner organized a stock company, with a capital stock of \$30,000, taking into the business five of his old-time reliable employes, who are still devoting their best energies to advancing its growth and prosperity. At this time the concern is doing \$140,000 worth of business annually, and this is increasing in volume with the growth of the city. A man of sterling integrity, held in the highest confidence by all who have had transactions with him, Mr. Sterner is worthy of being classed among the city's most representative men. For six years he was a member of the state militia, and in numerous ways he has demonstrated his public spirit and patriotism. In politics a Democrat, he has ever worked faithfully for the best interests of his party, and, although not an office seeker, is considered one of the organizations' influential men in the city. He has been president of the Board of Water Commissioners for the past six years. His fraternal connection is with the Masons, in which he is a member of the Consistory at Detroit and has attained to the thirty-second degree. With his family he attends the Presbyterian church.

On January 24, 1874, Mr. Sterner was married at Groveland, New York, to Miss Lottie Bean, to whom a good share of credit should be given for any success and a life worth living. She is a daughter of Henry Bean, for a long period a farmer of that place and who has been dead for several years. Two sons and one daughter have been born to this union, but Edwin, Jr., is the only one living. He is associated with his father as a partner in business. The family home, a modern residence, is situated at No. 806 Grand Travis street.

DR. ALBERT B. GREEN. One of the skilled members of the dental profession in Jackson is Dr. Albert B. Green, who, though only a resident of this city since 1910, has already established himself firmly in his profession here and has a generous clientele in the community. Twelve years previous to his coming to Jackson he was located in Stockbridge, Michigan, and there, too, did he prosper in his profession and gain a place in popular confidence and esteem of which he was in every way worthy.

Dr. Green was born at Howell, Livingston county, Michigan, on February 6, 1871, and he is a son of Albert B. and Florialla (Fargo) Green. The father, a merchant in former years, is now retired and has his residence at Pinckney, Michigan. He is now in the eighty-sixth year of his life, and his faithful wife is eighty-three. The parents celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1900 and their sixtieth anniversary in 1910. They reared a fine family, of which Dr. Green of this review is the youngest of their seven living children.

Dr. Green had his early educational training in the schools of Pinckney, Michigan, where the family resided for years. He had his professional training in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he spent a year, and in the University of Michigan, where he gave two years to his studies. He was graduated from the latter institution in the year 1897, receiving his dental degree at that time. Upon his graduation Dr. Green established himself in practice in Stockbridge, and there for twelve years he was busily engaged in his professional

duties. It was in 1910 that he withdrew from his labors there and settled in Jackson, where he might draw up on a wider field, and it is not too much to say that he had already experienced a splendid success in his work in this city. He is a member of the Jackson Dental Society, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons. Beyond that he has no other fraternal connections.

Dr. Green was married on December 1, 1897, to Miss Nellie Willmon, of Stockbridge, and to them have been born two children: Helen F., born May 22, 1899, and Albert C., born November 26, 1901.

Dr. and Mrs. Green are prominent socially in Jackson, and brief though their residence has been, they have a wide circle of staunch friends in and about the city. They have added something of value to the citizenship of the community, and are held as valuable acquisitions to the city.

JOHN C. DONNELLY was born at Plympton, in the Province of Ontario, November 27, 1851, a son of William and Eleanor (Boulger) Donnelly. His early education was acquired in the public and private schools of Ontario. He afterwards attended the University of Michigan (1871-72), graduating with the degree of LL. B. Since 1873 he has been engaged in the active practice of the law in the city of Detroit.

On October 1, 1873, he became associated in practice with the late Michael Brennan, forming the law firm of Brennan & Donnelly, which, up to the time of Mr. Brennan's death in 1905, was one of the oldest law firms in Michigan. Mr. Donnelly is now the senior member of the firm of Donnelly, Lyster, Brennan & Munro. Throughout his professional career he has had a large and important practice, and has appeared in many cases of note in the State and Federal courts. He is general counsel for the Detroit United Railway, in which corporation he is also a director. He is also counsel and director of the Peninsular State Bank.

Mr. Donnelly was a member of the Michigan House of Representatives from Detroit, during the session of 1878-79. In politics he is a Democrat. He served for a considerable time in the Michigan National Guard, and rose to the rank of captain.

On September 1, 1875, he married Miss Anna Minton of Alpena, Michigan. He has four children: Edward Donnelly (A. B. 1901, Yale; LL. B. 1904, Mich.); William M. Donnelly (A. B. 1909, Yale; LL. B. 1911, Mich.). Both his sons are associated with him in the practice of law. His two daughters are Laura M. Donnelly and Anne M. Donnelly. He and his family are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Donnelly is a member of the American Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association, and Association of the Bar of the city of Detroit, of which latter association he was president for two terms. Mr. Donnelly is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Detroit Club, the Yondotega Club, the Country Club, the University Club and the Bloomfield Hills Country Club. His residence is at Bloomfield Hills, Oakland county.

CHARLES W. BATES. The business record of Charles W. Bates includes farming, lumbering, hotel keeping, and his present extensive operations as a real estate man at Flint. As his father was one of the pioneers who initiated the lumbering operations of northeastern Michigan, the son has shown a similar quality of enterprise in his various undertakings, and has seldom failed to carry out with unqualified success every plan or project which he has seriously entertained.

Born at Saginaw, March 18, 1859, Mr. Bates is a son of Albert J. Bates, who was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1826, and came to Michigan about 1850. The distinction belongs to him of having driven the first pile in the Saginaw River, and in subsequent years he was one

of the very successful lumbermen not only along the Saginaw, but up and down the Cass and Flint rivers. He is now living retired at Saginaw, well upwards of ninety years of age. Particularly in the early days he took a prominent part in public affairs, he built the first schoolhouse and hired the first school teacher in Bridgeport township of Saginaw county, and showed a similar public spirit in connection with every movement for the improvement of his locality. For a number of years he conducted a large farm out of Saginaw city, and that estate is still owned in the family. A part of the heavy woods which once covered the lands was cleared by the Flint real estate man above named. Albert J. Bates is a Republican, and a member of the Baptist church. His family came originally from England, having been founded at an early date in this country, by great-great-grandfather Joseph Bates. Albert J. Bates married Katherine Goodrich, who was born in Kentucky, but was of an old New York stock. Her father, Aaron Goodrich, settled in Genesee county at an early day and the village of Goodrich was named in his honor. He was a man of much prominence in politics, and in civic matters, and during the forties received appointment as minister to a foreign country. He was one of the staunch adherents of the Democratic party in those days. Mrs. Albert J. Bates died in 1901 at Saginaw, at the age of sixty-seven years. Her children, four sons and three daughters, are all living.

Charles W. Bates, the oldest son, acquired his early education in the country schools in Bridgeport township of Saginaw county. Between the age of sixteen and twenty-three he lived on the home farm, and it was during that time that he applied his labors to the clearing off of a portion of the farm. At twenty-three he began his independent career in the vocations of lumbering and farming. His lumber operations were conducted in Oakland county, and also in northern Michigan. Two years were spent very prosperously in that industry. He then engaged in farming on the Albert J. Bates estate in Atlas township of Genesee county, and continued to farm there for six years. From there he moved to Holly township, where he was a farmer two years, and then bought and for two years operated as landlord the Goodrich Hotel at Goodrich. Several years following were spent in prospecting and in various ventures on the coast of Oregon and California. With this varied experience behind him, Mr. Bates returned to Flint, and opened an office for the handling of real estate. In this line he has become one of the local authorities on city and country values, and has manifested much enterprise in promoting the substantial development of the locality. He has laid out a number of subdivisions, and has erected a number of residences in Flint and its suburbs, thus affording substantial homes and assisting many worthy people to acquire independence in their means of living.

Mr. Bates is a Republican in politics, belongs to the Board of Trade, is a member of the Baptist church, and an energetic public-spirited citizen whose name has often been associated with practical charity in this city. His favorite diversions are fishing and hunting, and he also enjoys horse racing, though he has never been known to neglect his business for the following of his pastimes.

At Saginaw, on March 22, 1885, Mr. Bates married Miss Augusta E. Tesch, a native of Berlin, Germany, who came to America when three years of age. Her parents were William and Anna Tesch. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have two sons and one daughter: Edwin L. Bates, of Flint; Henry H. Bates, and Gertrude L. Bates. Their home is at 728 Cornelia Street, and Mrs. Bates' business office is in the Fenton Block.

J. LEIGHTON BUSH. A former county clerk of Lenawee county and now engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business at Adrian,

J. Leighton Bush is a Michigan man by birth and represents a family of early settlers.

He is the son of John A. and Laura M. Bush, both of whom were natives of Saline township in Washtenaw county, and their respective parents were among the early settlers of that section. J. Leighton Bush was educated in the Clinton public schools, and when only ten years of age began clerking in his father's grocery store, and in that way got a thorough business training while also attending the public schools. He worked for his father about twelve years, and then for seven months was employed as a weaver in the Clinton Woolen Mills. In 1905 Mr. Bush became deputy county clerk, and after six years as deputy was elected county clerk of Lenawee county and served a term of two years. Since then he has been engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business, having succeeded in the establishment formerly owned by W. M. Blanchard.

Mr. Bush is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, and is affiliated with Adrian Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. At Adrian on October 7, 1909, he married Alice Louise Lewis, daughter of Ladd J. and Alice M. Lewis. She was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and was reared and educated near Utica, New York. Her father is president of the Adrian Knitting Company, and a prominent factor both in political and public affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are the parents of two children: Alice Laura and James Richard Bush.

EDWARD FORSYTH. The founder of the *Cheboygan Democrat*, Edward Forsyth since boyhood has concentrated his ambitions and enthusiasm in the "fourth estate." He is one of the prominent men of Cheboygan, has held one or two offices, but the real story of his life is told in his experiences as a printer and newspaper man. That record is briefly and simply as follows:

Born in Flint, Michigan, with a limited education in the public schools of that city, at the age of thirteen Edward Forsyth suffered an illness with what was then called "spotted fever," and while convalescent became obsessed with the idea that he wanted an amateur printing press. Such presses were then extensively advertised, and thousands of boys all over the country had similar desires for ownership, but perhaps very few pursued their end with such persistence as Edward Forsyth. His father was disposed to grant his wish, "but," said he, "you must go into a printing office for a short time and learn how to operate it so you can do my work, and I'll get you a nice outfit." So he was put into the office of the *Flint Globe*, A. L. Aldrich's paper, and his father paid his wages, which he did not know for a long time afterward, or he would have revolted. Every day he worked he became more and more fascinated, and the larger his ideas became as to what kind of an outfit he wanted, until they were very great. After a short time he went to setting type for F. H. Rankin on the *Wolverine Citizen*, and then his parents moved to Detroit and he with them. In that city he worked for a temperance paper owned by Rev. Mr. Russell, and not being able to collect pay for three months' work left. This is how he came to be a newspaper man, for his folks being unable to wean him from the work, sent him to Marquette, where his uncle, W. I. Beardsley, was half owner and business manager of the *Mining Journal*. He spent many happy months under that veteran on the *Mining Journal*. Returning to Detroit, he was a year in school in Connecticut, and then joined his family, who had in the meantime moved to Bay City. For a time he worked in his father's hardware store, but found little satisfaction in that occupation. He then began sticking type again under Dan P. McMullen, foreman of the *Tribune*, and was afterwards night editor and make-up foreman of the *Daily Tribune*

under George K. Shaw, where he spent several years. Mr. Forsyth helped start and was owner of the Bay City *Observer*, associated with the late lamented A. McMullen, and became owner of the Bay City *Penny Press*, which he sold to Ed. Bennet, of the Bay City *Lumberman*, which in the course of time has become the Bay City *Times*. From Bay City Mr. Forsyth went to Cheboygan and founded the *Democrat*, and has since been identified with that prosperous Northern Michigan paper.

Politically he has shown active partisanship for the Democratic interests, and has advocated them both personally and through his papers. During Cleveland's two terms he was deputy collector of customs for Cheboygan, serving altogether for seven years. For many years he has been delegate to most of the state conventions. Mr. Forsyth is a member of the Cheboygan Lodge No. 504 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and that is the only fraternity he has ever joined. In 1880 he married Miss Charlotte Mercer of Bay City. They have no living children.

CHARLES EDWARD GAUSS, born Marshall, Michigan, March 5, 1874. Elected mayor of city April, 1913; re-elected April, 1914 (Democrat). Six years chairman of school board.

WILLIAM LEE JENKS. A Port Huron lawyer for the past thirty-five years, and identified in many important relations with commercial and civic affairs, William L. Jenks comes of a family that has taken an active part in the development of St. Clair county, and which has furnished a number of names prominent in business, the professions and in public life.

William Lee Jenks was born in St. Clair, St. Clair county, December 27, 1856, a son of Bela W. Jenks and Sarah Carleton. His father, who was born in Crown Point, New York, June 6, 1824, came to Michigan and located at St. Clair in 1848, and spent the rest of his life in that county. The next to the oldest in a family of five sons and two daughters, William L. Jenks grew up in St. Clair, attended the public schools, and was graduated from high school in 1873. Entering the University of Michigan in 1874, he was graduated from the literary department in 1878. In January, 1879, he entered the law office of Brown & Farrand at Port Huron, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1879. In 1880 Mr. Jenks began practice in partnership with his cousin, J. W. Jenks, who for many years occupied the chair of political economy in Cornell University and is now connected with New York University, is a recognized authority on economics, has served on many commissions and enjoyed many of the distinctions of scholarship and is the author of many works. In 1882 after Professor Jenks left the law, William L. Jenks formed a partnership with B. C. Farrand under the name Farrand & Jenks. Some years later he resigned from this firm and became associated with A. R. Avery and Lincoln Avery, a partnership that existed only a few months, after which, in 1891, Mr. Jenks became a member of the firm of Phillips & Jenks, which has been a strong legal partnership in Port Huron for many years.

In 1892 Mr. Jenks became interested in the City Electric Railway of Port Huron, and subsequently became one of its associate owners with A. and F. J. Dixon. During 1899-1900 they built the electric line from Port Huron to Marine City, uniting it with the Rapid Railway System. Mr. Jenks sold his interests in 1901, and the road is now a part of the Detroit United Railway. It was a successful financial undertaking, and the electric line did much to open up and improve the country along its route. Mr. Jenks has also been a director and otherwise financially identified with some of the most important concerns in Port Huron, and

is now a director of the First National Exchange Bank and of the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Company.

Mr. Jenks was the prime factor in securing an amendment to the Port Huron city charter in 1895 so as to provide for a public library, and he has been a member of the library board for the past twenty years and active in his efforts in behalf of that important institution, having for a number of years been president of the board. Mr. Jenks has been much interested in local history, has served as president of the St. Clair Pioneer Society, and has also filled the office of vice president and a member of the Board of Historians of the Michigan Pioneer Historical Society and is now president of the Michigan Historical Commission. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Port Huron Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M., and with the Knight Templar Commandery.

Mr. Jenks was married August 10, 1881, to Margaret Willson. She was born in Ohio, a daughter of Dr. M. B. Willson. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have one daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Carl Lassen. There are two granddaughters, Margaret Marie Lassen and Elizabeth Dagmar Lassen.

RICHARD DETLOFF. For a number of years the late Carl Detloff was numbered among the prominent contractors and builders, and his profession has been taken up by some of his sons, and the firm of Detloff Brothers, of which Richard Detloff is senior member, has since 1900 handled some of the largest carpenter and building contracts in the city. High skill in the technical branch of the profession, aggressive executive ability, and careful and reliable performance and financial responsibility have been the characteristics of the Detloff family in all its business relations in this city.

Richard Detloff is a native of Germany, though practically all his life has been spent in Detroit. He was born in the Province of Pomern, Prussia, on September 22, 1866, a son of Carl and Emily (Detloff) Detloff. Both parents were born in the same Province, and in 1872, six years after the birth of the son Richard, emigrated to America and found a home in Detroit. The elder Detloff had acquired proficiency in the carpenter's trade in the old country, and was employed for several years in Detroit as a journeyman, but in 1890 engaged in independent contracting and did a successful practice until 1903, which year marked his retirement from active affairs. His death occurred in October, 1911, when sixty-seven years of age, and his widow now survives at the age of sixty-nine. They were the parents of a large family of twelve children, ten of whom are living, namely: Richard; Paul, of Detroit; Charles, of Detroit; Otto, of Detroit; Max, also a builder at Detroit; Hermann, partner of his brother Richard; William, who lives in New Jersey; Ernie, of Detroit; Reinhold, of Detroit; Grover, of Detroit; while Alfred and Clara are deceased, the latter at the age of two and a half years.

Richard Detloff began to attend school soon after coming to Detroit and received the fundamentals of a good English education in the district schools and in the German Lutheran parochial school. When sixteen he began handling tools and entered an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade. Following a number of years of service as a journeyman under his father, during the early nineties he gave up his trade on account of the panic, and found employment as a draftsman, work that kept him busy until 1900. In that year he returned to his original field, and joined his brother Hermann in establishing the firm of Detloff Brothers, general carpenter contractors. They have a splendid record of business in all lines of carpenter contracting, including the erection of flats, apartments, residences, stores, factories, etc. A partial list of their work would include the Princess Manufacturing Company's factory; the

residence of Captain B. H. Dorsey, on East Grand Boulevard; the residence of Walter C. Boynton on Atkinson avenue; residence of Wayne Frye on Pingree avenue; four apartment houses for Miss Helen Clarke on West Boulevard and Second street; four apartments for Miss Emma Lamb on Philadelphia avenue near Woodward avenue; the double residence on Stinson street for A. A. Schantz; two apartment houses on Philadelphia avenue; four six-family apartments for Franklin Latham; an eighteen family apartment for Frank E. Bader; a twelve-family apartment for Mr. Fredericks of the Board of Education; the factory of the Hall Lamp Company, besides many other minor constructions.

For a number of years Mr. Detloff has been one of the influential members of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange and of the Master Carpenters Association. He and his family worship in the Grace Lutheran church. In 1892 occurred the marriage of Mr. Detloff to Miss Bertha Schewe, who is a native of Germany, a daughter of Peter and Henrietta (Piough) Schewe. Her family emigrated to America and located in Detroit in 1879, and both her parents are now deceased. The four sons born to Mr. Detloff and wife are as follows: Louis, who died when three and a half years of age; Larry, who died at the age of eight years; Henry Otto, who is now seventeen years of age, and has filled positions as stenographer for the National Cash Register Company and is now employed in that capacity with the American Express Company; Arthur Emil.

HON. JOHN E. KINNANE. If the title of the Hon. John E. Kinnane, of Bay City, to a place among the forceful and useful men of his state rested alone upon his work in connection with the State of Michigan Industrial Accident Board and the Workingmen's Compensation Law, he would still be accounted one of the dominant figures of his day and locality; but, while his achievements in this direction have won him the universal approbation of men of all political parties and the public at large, his activities have brought him to the forefront in every phase of his city's busy life, and it is doubtful if any one individual has played so important a part in shaping public sentiment along the lines of progress. As lawyer, legislator and man of affairs in business life, he has demonstrated abilities of a nature that have placed him far above the ordinary or mediocre, and throughout his career his unselfish and public-spirited citizenship has distinguished him as one to whom the people might look, and not in vain, for safe guidance and skilled leadership.

Mr. Kinnane was born on a farm in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, January 10, 1862, and is a son of Patrick and Mary Meade (Sullivan) Kinnane, natives of Ireland. Coming to the United States in 1857, the parents became pioneer settlers of Kalamazoo county, where they hewed a fine farm out of the wilderness, and reared a family of nine children, one of the sons being State Senator Kinnane of Dowagiac, Michigan. Like the rest of his parents' children, John E. Kinnane was given good educational advantages, first attending the country district schools of Kalamazoo county and later Kalamazoo College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Adopting the profession of teaching, in 1886 he became principal of the schools of Essexville, and after serving two years in that capacity was made county commissioner of schools of Bay county, a position which he held until 1893. In the meantime he had pursued his law studies diligently and had been admitted to the bar, and from 1893 until 1895 acted as assistant prosecuting attorney of Bay county. During the past quarter of a century he has been eminently successful in the practice of his profession and has handled much important litigation in the state and federal courts. When he became candidate of the Democratic party

for the office of justice of the supreme court, in 1911, the press was unanimous in his support. The *Bay City Times*, speaking editorially, said: "John E. Kinnane has been nominated for justice of the supreme court on the Democratic ticket. The nomination came to him unsought and in recognition of his ability to serve on the supreme bench, if elected. Mr. Kinnane has a fine legal mind, is admittedly one of the best attorneys of the local bar association by which he has been honored with election as president. As a citizen he has always worked for the advancement of the city's welfare, and he commands the highest respect." The *Detroit News* commented as follows: "Mr. Kinnane is one of the leading lawyers of Bay City, is highly respected both as a citizen and in his profession, and is regarded as authority on constitutional law." An extract from the *Bay City Democrat* stated: "Mr. Kinnane is one of the ablest attorneys in Bay county and takes high rank among the profession of the state. He is a member of the law firm of Pierce & Kinnane, and the standing of this firm is so well established in the community that no words of ours could give them greater fame or reputation." At the time when Mr. Kinnane's name was proposed for a member of the State Railway Commission, the *Bay City Tribune* said editorially: "The legislative delegation of Bay county has unanimously endorsed John E. Kinnane, of Bay City, for appointment as member of the State Railroad Commission. There is no politics in this, the men who asked for the appointment of Mr. Kinnane, a staunch Democrat, being Republicans. Mr. Kinnane is presented because his legal attainments, his ripe and balanced judgment and his unswerving integrity, eminently fit him for the position." In spite of the fact that he ran several thousand votes ahead of his ticket, Mr. Kinnane failed of election, owing to political conditions in the state at that time.

In 1912 Mr. Kinnane was appointed by Governor Osborn chairman of the Industrial Accident Board of the state and was reappointed to the same position by Governor Ferris, his present term expiring in 1916. In this connection his services in launching the Workmen's Compensation Law and in developing the same has been followed by making this law the most successful in the country and the most generally accepted and approved. Quoting from the official bulletin of the State of Michigan Industrial Accident Board, August 18, 1913, we find the following statement: "New praise and commendation for Michigan's compensation act and the manner in which it is being administered by the Industrial Accident Board were a result of the visit to Lansing of John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Assemblyman Phillips of the New York legislature; Mr. Lord, of the American Civic Federation, and other prominent labor leaders and sociologists from the East. There were also in attendance Claude Taylor, president, and Homer Waterman, secretary, of the Michigan Federation of Labor. The workings of the Michigan Compensation Law were fully explained by Chairman John E. Kinnane of the Industrial Accident Board. Every opportunity was afforded for free discussion, and the questions asked indicated the intelligent interest which is taken in advanced legislation of this nature by those who have at heart the welfare of the masses.

"One general result of the conference was a favorable comparison of the liability insurance plan with the other three options opened to the Michigan employer. Robert K. Orr, deputy insurance commissioner, appeared as an advocate of the state insurance plan, while several representatives of insurance companies, as well as employers, who are carrying their own risks, were in attendance. Chairman Kinnane explained that at the very outset the board required every insurance company operating in Michigan to change its policy so as to afford complete protection for the employe, irrespective of the question of premium payment or the

solvency of the employer. It was demanded that any policy on the strength of which an employer was permitted to operate under the Michigan law should not be cancelled, as regards to the employes, until due notice had been given to the board, enabling it to take up the matter of securing other protection with the employer, and thus at no time leaving the employe unprotected. He also explained that the bare assurance upon the part of an employer that he carries a policy with such and such a company is not sufficient, but that there must be filed by the company covering the risk a certificate of insurance.

"The chairman explained the manner in which the increase of rates by an insurance company carrying an extra hazardous risk operate to reduce that hazard through the installation of safety devices, education of employes, etc. When the employer's pocketbook is touched through an exorbitant premium rate, he immediately sets to work to learn why, and when he has learned the fault he loses little time in remedying it. The result is that industrial accidents in Michigan in the ten months in which the act has been in effect have been reduced almost twenty-five per cent. The wage-earner of Michigan has a better change of life today than he did September 1, 1912, when the compensation law became operative. The employer is gradually finding the burden of compensation insurance lighter. The visitors were especially pleased to learn that under the compensation act an average of not more than three weeks elapses between the date of accident and the beginning of compensation payment. He explained the follow-up system in operation by the board, which does not lose sight of an employe from the day he is injured until the last penny of compensation has been paid, and a witnessed receipt showing that payment has been made and is on file in the office of the board.

"There is one thing our law provides for—no compromise. If a man is entitled to a certain amount we cannot compromise—either that or nothing. We are not allowed to permit a compromise under any circumstances. You cannot come to a man who is injured and say: 'Here, we will fight you if you don't take so much,' and we think that is all right. We construed the law as providing that, and we feel that the mere fact that once in a while a man might get a compromise doesn't meet the point the law is intended to meet,—that is, if a man is injured, if you talk settlement at all, you must talk the exact figures.

"It was brought out that in the experience of the Michigan Industrial Accident Board the motive for taking appeals to the supreme court, of which there have been but eight out of some 200 arbitrations, has been rather to settle doubtful questions of law under the act than any hostile motive on the part of the employers or the insurance companies. In some cases which have been appealed, compensation has been paid pending the decision of the supreme court.

"A brief reference was made to the one instance of peremptory action upon the part of the Industrial Accident Board, when it was found necessary to present an award on arbitration in the circuit court for the county in which the claim originated and secure judgment against the insurance company covering the employer's risk. Assurance has been received by the board that there will not soon arise another demand for the use of the 'big stick' in this manner. The question of the possibility of insurance companies resorting to arbitration and delay was brought up, and Insurance Commissioner Winship suggested that his department could take up the question and possibly by the use of 'Suasion' compel them to 'come to time' at once. 'At the end of the year we could surely do so, because we could refuse to license them,' said the commissioner.

"Attention was called to the fact that when the Michigan act went into effect it was estimated there were 6,500 employers in the state, while in ten months almost 9,500 have been revealed by acceptances filed with

the board. Note was also taken of the greatly increased number of accidents which are being reported under the compensation law, as compared with the reports formerly made to the state labor commissioner. A report submitted by Labor Commissioner Cunningham placed the number of factories in Michigan at 9,456 and the number of employes engaged in these industries at 359,752. In answer to a question from Mr. Mitchell as to the method adopted of insuring to the employe or his dependents payments in a total disability or death case, running 300 weeks or 500 weeks, respectively, Insurance Commissioner Winship replied that the insurance department takes that up the same way as it takes up any other. The insurance department insists that insurance companies meet their liabilities. If they do not the department can revoke their license. 'We cannot compel them to pay it in a lump sum, if it is to be spread over 300 weeks, but if they do fall down on compensation we can compel them to settle.'

"Deputy Insurance Commissioner Orr explained the method adopted in the state insurance department of setting aside a reserve to meet obligations in the same manner as is required of insurance companies. The same is true of mutual companies. That hundreds and hundreds of employers requesting permission to carry their own risks have been rejected by the board was brought out during the discussion. The question of discrimination, as a result of the operation of the compensation act, against employes who are not physically fit was entered into. Chairman Kinnane stated he knew of no such discrimination in Michigan, and there had come to his knowledge no instances of an employe being discharged because he was considered a bad risk. In support of this statement, Mr. Eaton, chief of the Cadillac Motor Company's compensation department, said: 'In cases where we have paid compensation, we have paid it not to men who have been physically below the average. Men with whom I have dealt within the last year who have been injured have not been men physically incompetent.' 'We have been obliged to adopt the rule that has been adopted in the old countries that in case of injury causing death or serious results on account of weakness or old diseases that the employer is liable to compensation upon the principal that we are not dealing with perfect men, but with men as they are in the world,' said Mr. Kinnane. Upon the subject of payment for occupational diseases, Chairman Kinnane said: 'With regard to occupational diseases, our act, and that probably would lead to some question in the supreme court, does not use the word "accidental" at all. It says: "Any person who sustains a personal injury," and whether that is intended to make its scope broader, so as to include diseases that come without accident, and if so, how far, will undoubtedly be for the supreme court finally to determine.' Many other matters of importance were dealt with. The conference was without doubt helpful, and the result eminently successful to those who attended. The Michigan act won firm apostles in the men who examined carefully into its workings, and there is every probability that in the campaign for uniformity throughout the various states the Michigan statute will be adopted in whole or part as a standard."

The foregoing article has been quoted so fully in that it gives a more or less comprehensive idea of the great work of the Industrial Accident Board and shows in what extent it is now assisting, and will continue to assist, the working people. His connection alone with this body and his indefatigable labor in bringing the law to a successful issue should place Mr. Kinnane's name high among the public benefactors of his day.

Mr. Kinnane has long been connected with Democratic politics. He

was a delegate from Michigan to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1912, which nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency, and is the oldest member in point of service on the Democratic State Central Committee, being now in his fourteenth year of consecutive service. He has served as president of the Board of Trade, and during his incumbency of that office started the first beet sugar industry in the state of Michigan, this being the organization of the Michigan Sugar Company of Bay City and the building of the first beet sugar factory in the state. This was accomplished only after a long fight by the Board of Trade, which lasted for more than a year. He is connected with a number of fraternal organizations, and at this time is chairman of the law committee of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a position which he has held for a number of years. Mr. Kinnane is not averse to the social amenities of life, and is an extensive traveler, having visited various parts of Africa and nearly every country in Europe.

In 1897 Mr. Kinnane was married to Miss Maud Crosbie, daughter of William Crosbie, of Bay City, and two children have been born to this union: Margaret, who is ten years old; and Janet Eleanor, aged seven years.

HON. WASHINGTON GARDNER. A veteran Union soldier, in his early career successful both as a lawyer and a minister of the Gospel, a former member of the faculty of Albion College, for five years secretary of state of Michigan and for twelve years a representative from the Third District in Congress, Washington Gardner has had a long career with many of the best distinctions of private and public life.

Washington Gardner was born in Morrow county, Ohio, February 16, 1845. The greater part of what follows is taken from a sketch prepared by Captain R. F. Bartlett, a boyhood friend of Mr. Gardner. His grandfather was John Gardner and his parents were John Lewis and Sarah (Goodin) Gardner. In his fourth year his mother died, and he lived then in the home of his paternal uncle near the village of Westfield, Ohio, until he entered the army. At the age of fourteen his uncle engaged him to work for a farmer at wages of six dollars a month and board, and in the following year his salary was increased to seven dollars and during the third year to eight dollars a month. His employer had a small but well selected library, and the boy made good use of his leisure hours and the long winter evenings in studious application to those books. In the spring of 1860 after a winter in the village school, he attended the Mount Hesper Academy near South Woodbury. At a war meeting on October 26, 1861, held in the lecture room of the Methodist church, young Gardner was the first of a considerable number of Westfield boys to go forward and write down his name as a volunteer. He became a member of Company D, Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and was, according to the official record the youngest member of the company. He shared every campaign, march, siege and battle participated in by his regiment until hit in battle at Resaca, Georgia, on May 14, 1864, during Sherman's campaign against Atlanta. His clothes were pierced by a Confederate sharpshooter in the battle of Stone River, and his bayonet scabbard cut into and the little finger of the left hand grazed on the second day at Chickamauga, but blood was not drawn until the well aimed bullet at Resaca permanently disabled and made him henceforth a sufferer for life. On December 14, 1864, the day before the battle of Nashville opened, Washington Gardner was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In Michigan Mr. Gardner has long been identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1888 was honored with the office of Commander of the Department of Michigan. At the national encamp-

ment held in Chattanooga, September, 1913, Mr. Gardner was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the succeeding twelve months he traveled thirty thousand miles, officially visited thirty-three of the states of the Union and spoke more than one hundred and fifty times in the interest of the order.

While in the army Mr. Gardner had formed a resolution to attend school as soon as he returned home, and on the Monday morning following his return to Westfield put that resolution into execution. He became a pupil in Beech Grove Academy at Ashley, and then for four terms was a student in the preparatory department of Baldwin University at Berea. In the fall of 1866 he entered the Freshman class at Hillsdale College, Michigan. During his three years as a student in that institution he had as schoolmates, Will Carleton, the poet; Congressman and Senator Albert J. Hopkins, with whom he was afterwards associated in congress; and Joseph H. Moore, for many years one of the justices of the Michigan Supreme Court. His senior collegiate year was spent in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he was graduated A. B. June 30, 1870, and subsequently received the degree A. M. in cursu.

His early ambition was for the law and a political career, but influences at the Ohio Wesleyan University caused him in 1871 to become a student in the Boston University School of Theology. During his second year his health gave way, owing to severe application to his studies and hard work in vacations to earn money. This interruption brought about a change of plans, and in 1875 he entered the Albany Law School and in 1876 graduated LL. B. valedictorian of his class.

Mr. Gardner in the fall of 1876 began the practice of law at Grand Rapids in partnership with Samuel A. Kennedy, a former college chum. After one year in the law he entered the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for twelve years was in the active ministry. At the end of that time he accepted a professorship in Albion College, and remained on the faculty of that institution from 1889 to 1894. In March of the latter year Governor John T. Rich requested him to accept the position of secretary of state to fill out an unexpired term. This position came to him without any solicitation on his part. He was subsequently twice nominated by acclamation and elected to the same office and served until 1899. In 1898 Mr. Gardner was nominated and elected to congress by the Republicans of the Third Michigan District and was five times elected to succeed himself, serving in the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st Congresses, from 1899 to 1911. Of his record in congress Captain Bartlett speaks as follows: "Ten of his twelve years in congress he was a member of the committee on appropriations. During his service on this committee estimates aggregating \$3,405,927,100.10 were considered and bills amounting to \$3,185,567,336.69 were framed and carried through congress, resulting in a saving to the government below the estimates of \$220,359,763.41. Mr. Gardner also served as chairman on the committee of expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Through the committee on appropriations he was closely associated with the building of the Panama Canal. It was before this committee that the chief and his assistant engineers annually appeared to explain the progress of the enterprise. Three times at the request of the president Mr. Gardner with his associate committee members visited the Canal Zone and inspected the work with great care in order that the committee might have the fullest and most accurate information upon which to base their recommendations to the congress. In congress Mr. Gardner had the reputation of preparing with great care and thoroughness of detail the appropriation bills of which he had charge and of advocating and defining the measures presented by him with such clearness and force that not infrequently bills carrying many millions of

dollars passed the critical scrutiny of the house with very little of change. For ten years he was a member and for four years chairman of the subcommittee having in charge the District of Columbia appropriation bills." An unusual honor was paid him on the eve of his retirement from congress in a public dinner at which among other distinguished guests was President Taft. From the various speakers of the evening, all of them men of national reputation, came many hearty tributes to his work in congress, and while it would take too much space to quote these tributes as they appeared in the next day's issue of the *Washington Star*, an exception may be made in the case of one which fairly summarizes his work as a careful and disinterested congressman. With special reference to his work in behalf of the District of Columbia one of the speakers said: "Mr. Gardner has never inserted in an appropriation bill a single item to gratify a friend or to win the applause of the thoughtless. No man in Washington owes him a thank you for a special favor. I bear witness to the sterling qualities of this man. His honesty, infinite patience and intelligent application are too unworthily recognized by any mere public dinner. In giving this slight token of respect we feel that we honor ourselves more than we do him."

Since retiring from congress Mr. Gardner has lived quietly at his home in Albion and has looked after his private interests. In 1871 Mr. Gardner married Miss Anna Lee Powers of Abington, Massachusetts. Mrs. Gardner on the paternal side is connected with the well known Powers family of New Hampshire, distinguished in sculpture, law and politics. Her mother was a Miss Reed, related to the people of that name both in Massachusetts and Maine. Her ancestors on the maternal side have lived in Plymouth county since the landing of the Pilgrims from the Mayflower. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were born seven children; Grace Bartlett, Mary Theodosia, Carleton Frederick, Elton Goldthwaite, Raymond Huntington, Lucy Reed and Helen Louis. The oldest died in infancy, while the others all lived to maturity.

FRED J. WEISS. Among Flint industries the Walker-Weiss Axle Company has been a productive and valuable concern since it was established here a few years ago by two very enterprising and energetic young business men. The career of Fred J. Weiss of this firm, is a record of rise from a position as workman and mechanic to owner of a leading industry. His record is one that would be creditable in any group of men who have reached success in the world. His career is also proof of the fact that early circumstances are never a permanent handicap to large and useful achievements.

His birth occurred December 22, 1872, at Allegheny, a city that in recent years has been incorporated into the larger city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were Fred J. and Caroline (Narss Lang) Weiss. His father was born in Germany, and his mother in Buffalo, New York. When four years of age, the father was brought to this country by his parents, was reared and educated here, and spent most of his active career in tobacco manufacturing. For a number of years he was superintendent of the well known Block Brothers Tobacco Works, in Wheeling, West Virginia, and remained in their trusted employ until his death in July, 1913, at the age of sixty-four. The mother, who was married in Pittsburg, died in Wheeling in 1893, at the age of forty-four.

Fred Weiss was the second of their eight children. As a boy he attended the public schools in Pittsburg, but the necessities of a large household and inadequate provision of funds by the chief money-maker in the family, made it necessary for him to begin earning his own support at an early age. Thus, at the age of eight years he gave up school and started to work. His boyhood labor was first employed in a glass

factory, and soon afterwards his parents moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he found work in an axle factory. With unimportant exceptions, Mr. Weiss has been identified with axle manufacturing since boyhood. In 1889, he left Wheeling and went to Chicago to take charge of an axle factory there, having in the meantime acquired a thorough knowledge of the business. From Chicago in 1895 he moved to Racine, Wisconsin, where for two and a half years he was with the Higgins Axle Company. In June, 1900, the Durant-Dort Company, having planned the establishment of a plant at Flint, sent Mr. Weiss to this city to install the necessary machinery and supervise the opening of the plant. Having started the business he remained in active charge for that company, until 1911, and then withdrew to go into business for himself. His partner in the new venture was Mr. William T. Foster, and they bought out the old establishment, and have since conducted the enterprise as the Walker-Weiss Axle Company, and have continued it on the highest plans of industrial effort. Their plant is one of the leading axle factories in Michigan, is thoroughly equipped with machinery, has ample capital, and about ninety expert mechanics are constantly employed. Its output averages every day about twenty-five light and the same number of heavy truck axles. The company have made a specialty of furnishing axles for automobile trucks.

Mr. Weiss is a director in the Industrial Savings Bank. Outside of his business, perhaps his most important accomplishment, has been the important part he took in the organization of the Workmen's Mutual Benefit Association, of which he is a director. This organization received special attention from Secretary of Commerce Redfield, on the trip of that cabinet officer in Flint, in October, 1913, and Secretary Redfield used some of the data attained from his personal observation of the institution in a speech delivered at Boston and in other places. Mr. Weiss having come up from the ranks, and though now an independent manufacturer, still feels that he is a laboring man in every sense of the word, and has an intimate knowledge and sympathy with all efforts for improvement of labor conditions. Until he was twenty-two years of age, he contributed the greater part of his income as a wage earner to the support of his parents, and this is the part of his personal record of which he will never have cause to be ashamed.

Mr. Weiss is a member of the Police Commission of Flint, and in politics is a Republican. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At Wheeling, West Virginia, August 20, 1895, Mr. Weiss married Miss May O'Keefe, a daughter of Michael O'Keefe now deceased. To their marriage have been born six children, as follows: Ray, born at Racine, Wisconsin, in 1898 and now attending school; Robert, born in 1901 at Flint; Harry, born in Flint in 1903; Geraldine, born in 1905; Mary Louise, born in 1907, at Flint, all attending school; and Joseph, born in 1912.

EDWIN C. PETERS. A son of the late Charles H. Peters, Edwin C. Peters is now general manager of the practical part of the large enterprise conducted at Saginaw under the name of Seemann & Peters. Since his boyhood he has had a detailed familiarity with the various branches of printing and business management of a printing establishment, and under the supervision of his father advanced until he was general superintendent of the printing plant.

Edwin Charles Peters was born in East Saginaw, October 29, 1871, a son of Charles H. and Anna Seemann Peters. His education was received in the grammar and high schools of Saginaw, and in the class of 1893 he graduated Bachelor of Science from the Agricultural College at Lansing. Returning home and entering the employ of his father and uncle, Joseph

Seemann, he started in at the bottom and learned every detail in the work of the large establishment conducted by Seemann & Peters. When the business was incorporated on January 1, 1911, Edwin C. Peters became secretary-treasurer, and general manager, the other executive officers being Joseph Seemann, president, and Charles H. Peters, Jr., vice-president.

Mr. Peters is president of the Michigan Press and Printers Federation, job section, and is secretary and treasurer of the Point Lookout Navigation Company. He is a past potentate of the Shrine, a Knights Templar and a member of Bay City Consistory, past exalted ruler of the Elks and is affiliated with other fraternal orders. He is a member of the East Saginaw Club and a director of the Saginaw Board of Trade.

On June 10, 1896, Mr. Peters married Miss Gussie Estelle Nerreter, a daughter of Leonard Nerreter, long a resident of Saginaw, and now deceased. The two children of their marriage are Dorothea Nerreter Peters, and Charles H. Peters, third of the name.

JUDGE R. R. PEALER. As soldier, lawyer, judge, legislator, banker and public spirited citizen, Judge Pealer has been a notable figure in Michigan for many years, and has been a resident of Three Rivers in St. Joseph county since 1867.

Russel Ralph Pealer was born in Greenwood, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1842, a son of George and Rebecca Boyd (Hampton) Pealer, and a grandson of Daniel and Mary (Kuder) Pealer. Daniel Pealer was a Pennsylvania farmer and stock raiser, and at one time owned and operated fourteen hundred acres. His wife was of a German family and the Pealer ancestors came from the Black Forest of Germany. George Pealer, the father, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1818, and followed farming and lumbering. He was a Methodist, and in politics a Whig and later a strong Republican, and filled local offices. His wife, Rebecca Hampton, was born at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1819, was well educated, taught school in Pennsylvania, and while boarding with the family of Daniel Pealer became acquainted with her future husband. She was a daughter of William and Rosanna (Hopkins) Hampton. Her grandfather, Caleb Hopkins, was the founder and first rector of the Episcopal church of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and in early life had served as an officer in the Revolutionary army.

Reared on his father's farm, Judge Pealer has always taken an interest in agricultural matters, and later in life owned and improved a couple of fine farms in his section of Michigan, and also invested in western lands. He studied at home and in the public schools until the age of seventeen, and later was a student in the New Columbus Normal School and the Orangeville Normal. He often walked five miles to and from school and paid most of his expenses by teaching. From his mother he received special encouragement toward a higher education, and as a boy he definitely determined upon the law as a vocation and was planning to enter the Albany Law School in New York, when the Civil war came on. He was attending school at the time of the second battle of Bull Run, and then went to Washington and volunteered to assist in the care of the wounded. On September 9, 1862, he enlisted for three years as a private in Company E of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry and served until honorably discharged August 11, 1865. For "meritorious conduct" he was promoted to sergeant major of the regiment, and later was commissioned second and then first lieutenant of Company E, acted as adjutant of the regiment, served on the staff of the regimental and brigade commanders, and at times commanded a

company and sometimes a squadron, and during the battle of Reams Station was temporarily in command of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. Judge Pealer participated in thirty-five battles and engagements, including the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and the engagements at Shepardsdown, Culpeper, Mine Run, Sulphur Springs, the Wilderness campaign, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Plank Road and Hatcher's Run. While leading Companies E and I in the Battle of Hatcher's Run he was wounded, and was carried from the field on a stretcher, and then removed a distance of six hundred miles to his home. The ball was extracted in Baltimore, and he was cared for by his mother at his home until able to return on crutches to his regiment.

While recovering from his wound he studied civil engineering, and after the war defrayed some of the expenses of his legal education by work as a surveyor. He began the regular study of law at Lynchburg, Virginia, entered a law office in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in September, 1865, and just two years later, on September 3, 1867, was admitted to the bar. He soon afterwards removed to Three Rivers, Michigan, and began practice November 12, 1867. During his first year at Three Rivers he collected only one hundred and ninety dollars for professional services, and paid a hundred dollars for office rent. The second year his receipts were over fifteen hundred dollars, and from that time on he had a lucrative business. Early in his career he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner and later Prosecuting Attorney for St. Joseph county. During his term as prosecutor, and at his request, a grand jury was called and thirty-three indictments were returned, and all the accused pleaded guilty, except three, who were tried and convicted. From January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1888, Mr. Pealer served as circuit judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit. No further comment on his work as a jurist is required than a partial quotation from resolutions that may be found on the court records under date of February, 1888, by the Branch County Bar Association: "Presiding with dignity, he was never caustic nor overbearing, always giving a respectful hearing and consideration to the arguments of counsel, his decisions have merited and received our respect, even when against us. Zealous to guard public interests, he has pushed the business of the court with untiring energy, but at the same time has carefully protected the rights and interests of litigants. An able and conscientious judge, who has studiously kept himself in line of knowledge and before deciding has carefully investigated all questions coming before him, he has done credit to himself and honor to the Bench from which he is about to retire."

On retiring from the Bench Judge Pealer overcame a strong opposition and was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket. While in the legislature he took a leading part in the enactment of the Local Option Law, among many other important measures. Later he was a Republican candidate for the nomination for judge of the supreme court, and had the united support of his county, judicial and congressional districts, and was second in the state convention among the seven candidates. Judge Pealer is practically a birthright Republican, his father and grandfather before him having been Whigs, and his father a supporter of Fremont in the first Republican campaign of 1856. He acquired his first ideas of political affairs from that great mouthpiece of politics, the *New York Tribune*, then edited by Horace Greeley. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, in the open fields of Virginia while serving as a soldier. The votes were collected and returned to the State from which the soldiers were recruited. He has participated actively in many campaigns, and in the Garfield campaign was chairman of the St. Joseph Republican County Committee and made the contest

a memorable one in local politics. Under appointment from Governor Rich, Judge Pealer served in 1897 as one of the commissioners on the compilation of state laws, and under Governor Bliss he served three years on the State Pardon Board, being president of the board during the last year.

From 1868 Judge Pealer took an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as Post Commander, as Commander of the Department of Michigan, and several times as Judge Advocate of the Department, and also as Judge Advocate General of the Grand Army of the United States. He took the lead in the movement to erect a soldiers' and sailors' monument at Three Rivers and was chairman of the Monument Association, and presided during the dedication ceremonies. He has attended most of the state and national encampments, and has long been an active member of the military order of the Loyal Legion and has been its State Commander. In the Masonic fraternity he is a Knight Templar. Judge Pealer has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1859, has filled the offices in his home church and Sunday school, and has also been a delegate to the annual conference and a lay delegate from the Michigan Conference to the general conference.

In business affairs at Three Rivers he served for six years as president of the First National Bank, and during that time the First National took over the business of the Three Rivers National, and he was also receiver for the First National Bank of White Pigeon. Owning a summer home at Bay View, near Petoskey, Judge Pealer became a well known figure among the summer citizens of that noted resort, became a trustee and took an active part in its affairs.

On Christmas Day of 1868 Judge Pealer married Sallie A. Stevens, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Fellows) Stevens. She died November 6, 1871, leaving two daughters: Anna G., now wife of George F. Knappen, a South Dakota banker; and Mary A., now wife of J. W. Breyfogle, a St. Joseph county farmer. Judge Pealer is especially fond of his grandchildren, the sons and daughters of these two daughters. His second wife was Amanda Stevens, a sister of his first wife, who lived about a year and a half after her marriage and died March 28, 1874. He married, April 15, 1875, for his third wife, Sue F. Santee, a daughter of William Santee, who was a Methodist minister and a friend and supporter of David Wilmot, the author of the "Wilmot Proviso." Mrs. Pealer has been a devoted wife and stepmother, above the average in ability and education, having been a teacher, and has been active in church, woman's clubs and other social affairs at Three Rivers. Judge Pealer has indulged his taste for travel both at home and abroad, and while in England his badge of the Loyal Legion secured his admission to an open session of the House of Parliament and other places from which the ordinary traveler is barred.

HON. ORLANDO M. BARNES was a native of the State of New York, where he was born in 1824, a son of John and Anna (Abbott) Barnes. His father, a Michigan pioneer, removed his family from the Empire State to Michigan in 1836, one year after the State had been admitted to the Union, and settled in Ingham County where he established a home and followed farming during the remainder of his life.

Orlando M. Barnes was given good educational advantages in his youth, graduating from the University of Michigan with the class of 1850. After a year of study in law he was admitted to the bar at Mason in 1851 and there began practice. In 1852 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Ingham County to fill a vacancy, and in 1854 was elected to that office in which he served a full term and returned to private

practice. Upon the organization of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company Mr. Barnes was chosen secretary of the company and in 1871 withdrew from general practice of law to devote all his time to the interests of the railroad, of which he subsequently also became the legal adviser, general attorney and land commissioner, serving in the last named capacity for a period of thirty-three years and until the day of his death.

Mr. Barnes was prominent in the public affairs of the State and filled various official positions, both by election and appointment. In 1862 he was sent to the Michigan Legislature and was a conspicuous and active member of that body, taking a leading part in the framing of legislation during that stirring period. For a number of years he was a member of one of the State Prison Boards and became a recognized authority and writer on penological subjects. For thirteen years he was an active member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and for four years the Michigan member of the National Democratic Committee. In 1878 he was made the candidate of the Democratic party for gubernatorial honors.

Mr. Barnes continued to be a great student throughout his life, not only of political and economic subjects, but also of literature and art, and his private library continued to be one of the finest and most complete in Michigan, while his collection of Shakespeare's works was unsurpassed in the State. Mr. Barnes became a resident of the City of Lansing in 1875 and was elected mayor of that city in 1877, and continued a resident of the city until his death, which occurred November 11, 1899.

In 1852 Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Amanda W. Fleming, who was born at Romulus, Seneca County, New York, daughter of John Fleming, who brought his family to Michigan in 1844 and settled near Albion. Mrs. Barnes, who is still living and in her ninetieth year, has been the mother of four children, three of whom are still living, Orlando F., Edward A., a resident of Detroit; and Mariette A., who married Professor George W. Knight, professor of history at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

HON. ORLANDO F. BARNES. Equally as business man, public-spirited citizen and one identified with political and public affairs, Hon. Orlando F. Barnes, of Lansing, is justly regarded as a thoroughly representative Michigander. At various times holding positions of responsibility and trust, he has steadily advanced in public confidence and esteem, and in his present capacity as chairman of the state board of tax commissioners, he is rendering his native state distinguished services. Mr. Barnes was born at Mason, Ingham county, Michigan, November 7, 1856, and is a son of the late Orlando M. Barnes, who was a pioneer of Ingham county and subsequently became one of his state's most prominent men.

Orlando F. Barnes was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1880, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and during that same year entered upon a business career at Lansing that steadily brought him to the forefront among his state's successful and forceful men. For a number of years he was connected with the manufacturing and banking interests of Lansing, but during the financial and industrial depression of 1893 not a few of the enterprises with which he was associated met with reverses, and he withdrew from that line of endeavor. In 1896 Mr. Barnes went to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where for four years he was variously identified with business ventures, and in 1901 returned to Michigan to interest himself in real estate activities in Crawford county, where his holdings expanded year by year under his careful and skillful management unti

he owned one of the largest stock ranches of that section, together with other valuable property. Mr. Barnes has been intimately connected with the development of that part of Michigan both in a private and official capacity, holding many elective and appointive offices including the Treasurership of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, of which he was one of the organizers. He continues to retain his legal residence in Crawford County, though occupied mainly with official duties in Lansing.

When but twenty-five years of age Mr. Barnes was elected mayor of the City of Lansing in 1882 and was re-elected to that office in 1883. In 1888 he became the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 6th Congressional District, and was again nominated for that office in 1890, but declined the nomination on account of his manifold business interests. Mr. Barnes served four years as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and has been several times chairman of State conventions, and during two campaigns served as the Democratic nominee for presidential elector. On January 1, 1913, Governor Ferris appointed Mr. Barnes one of the Board of State Tax Commissioners, and on January 1, 1914, he was chosen chairman of the Board. On the expiration of the term for which he was appointed to the Board of State Tax Commissioners January 1, 1915, Mr. Barnes was reappointed to that Board and continues as chairman.

Mr. Barnes was married on April 20, 1882, to Miss Mary L. Woodward of Boston, Mass., a member of an old family of that name which has been in Massachusetts for many generations. Six children have been born to this union, four of whom: Orlando M. Barnes, a graduate of the literary department of the University of Michigan and of the Harvard Law School is practicing attorney in New York State; Lena W. Barnes, wife of Howard V. Luce of Indianapolis, Indiana; and Mildred and Eleanor single, are still living.

MORTIMER E. COOLEY. The greatness of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, is due to the fact that, through the generosity of the State, the institution has retained from early years a faculty of the highest order. To Professor Cooley has been largely due in recent years the upbuilding of its fine department of engineering, with which he has been actively identified for more than thirty years, and of which he has been the Dean since 1903. His original assignment to the university was made by the United States Navy Department in the year 1881. Of distinguished scientific attainments and marked executive ability, Professor Cooley has been untiring in his efforts to develop to a high standard the Engineering Department, and he has otherwise served Michigan in semi-professional connections that entitle him to the lasting gratitude and honor of the State and its people. The brief outline of his career, that is possible of reproduction in this publication cannot fail to prove of interest to all citizens of Michigan and to the many who have profited from his instructions during the long period of his alliance with the University.

Mortimer Elwyn Cooley was born at Canandaigua, New York, on the 28th of March, 1855, and was reared to the age of nineteen years on the homestead farm of his parents. His rudimentary education was acquired in the district school and was supplemented by his attending the Canandaigua Academy, an institution then famed for the thoroughness of its scholastic work. In the winters of 1872-3 and 1873-4 he taught a district school, and the money thus earned was applied to paying his tuition at the academy. During the autumn and spring Professor Cooley walked to and from the academy, distant about three and one-half miles

from his home, and this daily journeying was necessarily a study hour, as no time was available for such application after he reached his home.

In the summer of 1874, in casting about for means to further his education, he learned of the law providing for the appointment of cadet engineer to the United States Naval Academy on competitive examination. With no assistance and without influence of any kind, he made personal application by letter to the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a physician's certificate as to his physical condition and a clergyman's letter as to his character, and was gratified beyond measure when he received permission to try the examination at Annapolis in the following September.

The summer months were devoted to the work of preparation, in so far as time was granted him at intervals of busy application on the home farm. The subject of physics, or natural philosophy, as it was then designated, he had never studied and in this domain he had to make preparation without assistance save that afforded by textbooks. It was with no little difficulty and anxiety that Professor Cooley went to Annapolis for the examination, but his ambition and courage were equal to the emergency, though his equanimity was not heightened when he arrived at his destination and found eighty or more applicants for the twenty-five coveted appointments.

The few days in Annapolis were strenuous in their exactions and conditions. In one room, on the top floor of the old Maryland Hotel, lived candidates from eight different states. They did not sleep. The proprietor tried to turn them out each night, but as his guests grew accustomed to the racket and found it did not avail to protest, the young men stayed on. Professor Cooley faithfully attended every examination, staying the full time and doing his level best. At the close of the examination he returned home and, feeling that he had failed, accepted a position as teacher in the Canandaigua Academy.

About two weeks later he received a telegram ordering him to report at Annapolis without delay. Imagine his surprise on arriving in Annapolis to learn that he had passed the examination with the seventh highest record, and this number was his also at the time of his graduation, in June, 1878. At the academy he was for two years captain of his class crew, and it was his privilege also to row with the same in one regatta. Just before the second year's race a great storm swept away the boat houses, and this terminated rowing at the academy for that year, the sport not being resumed for several years thereafter. Professor Cooley also excelled in fencing with foils and broadswords and was specially fond of this indulgence.

After his graduation Professor Cooley's first assignment was to the United States Steamship "Quinnebaug," which, after a trial trip, sailed in December to the Mediterranean. In November, 1879, he was transferred to the United States Steamship "Alliance," which on her return to American waters was attached to the North Atlantic Squadron. The Alliance was for several months in the Norfolk navy yard undergoing repairs. In December, 1879, Professor Cooley obtained a month's leave from his ship, which he utilized by going to Fairport, Monroe County, New York, where, on Christmas day, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Carolyn E. Moseley. He returned to his ship in January and spent the summer on the banks of Newfoundland, thence sailing finally for the West Indies. On the 3d of December, 1880, he was detached from the "Alliance" and on the 29th of the following March was ordered to duty in the government Bureau of Steam Engineering, at Washington.

Congress in 1879 passed an act authorizing the detail of assistant engineers of the navy to teach marine engineering and iron shipbuilding in colleges and technical schools. The University of Michigan was the

first university to take advantage of the provisions of this act and to apply for such a detail. In August, 1881, Professor Cooley was ordered by the Navy Department to report for duty at the University of Michigan. At the expiration of the customary detail of three years' duration his detail was extended another year at the special request of the Board of Regents of the University, and at the end of that year, by invitation of the President and Regents, Professor Cooley resigned from the navy and accepted the chair of mechanical engineer. He has since given the major part of his time and attention to the development and upbuilding of the engineering department, which has grown to be one of the most popular and important on the university campus. Its success has been the one great object of his life. A large and modern building has within recent years been erected for the accommodation of this finely equipped department. To compass this end Professor Cooley worked earnestly and tirelessly for many years.

As a citizen Professor Cooley has been essentially progressive and public-spirited. He was a member of the board of fire commissioners of Ann Arbor in 1890 and was president of the city council in 1891-2, his name having at the time of his re-election appeared on all tickets in the field except one. He has served as a vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and as a fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Science he held for one year the vice-presidency of the section on engineering. He also holds membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, in which he is now a member of the Board of Direction. He is a valued and influential member of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, a member of the United States Society of Naval Engineers, a member of the Franklin Institute, a former president of the Michigan Engineering Society, member of the Detroit Engineering Society, and in the Michigan metropolis he holds membership in the Detroit Club, the Yondotega Club and the Prismatic Club. He is affiliated with the Sigma Phi fraternity and the Sigma Xi and Tau Beta Pi societies. As a Mason he has completed the circle of the York Rite, in which his affiliation is with the Ann Arbor Commandery of Knights Templar.

The exactions of his work in connection with the university have left to Professor Cooley little time for literary work other than college lectures and professional reports and papers, though he is frequently called upon for addresses, especially upon scientific subjects. His professional counsel has been much sought in Michigan and other States. He planned the heating and power plants for a number of the State institutions of Michigan, in both the lower and upper peninsula. In 1899 he was appointed a special appraiser for the Detroit Street Railway Commission, having charge of the power plants and rolling stock, stores and supplies. This work was organized, executed and reported in about one week's time, and gave an appraised valuation for his part of nearly two million dollars. In 1900 he was appointed by the State Tax Commission to value the physical properties of all the specific tax-paying properties in Michigan, including railroads, steamships, telegraphs, telephones, plank roads, river improvements, express companies, and private car lines. This herculean task was practically completed by him in four months' time, the field work being done in less than ninety days. The aggregate value approximated \$240,000,000. In October, 1902, Professor Cooley was employed by the government of Newfoundland to assist in appraising the mechanical equipment of a portion of the Newfoundland railroads. In 1903 he was consulting engineer on the Wisconsin railroad valuation. In his extensive practice, Professor Cooley has had charge of, or been associated with, the valuation of property aggregating in value more than one and one-half billions of dollars. He has served as expert

witness on many trials involving the validity of patents, and as consulting engineer in many other litigated causes.

He is a member of the Michigan Naval Brigade, now retired after sixteen years of active service, and served as chief engineer on the auxiliary cruiser "Yosemite" during the Spanish-American war. This vessel was in service off Havana, Santiago and other points and effected the destruction of the Spanish vessel "Antonio Lopez" near San Juan, Porto Rico. Following this patriotic service Professor Cooley was attached to the League Island navy yard until February, 1899, when he received his honorable discharge from the navy. In appreciation of his services in the war he received from the city of Ann Arbor a silver medal, and bronze medals from the State of Michigan and the city of Detroit, and the Sampson war medal. He was a member of the committee on marine engineering, the committee on the State educational exhibit of Michigan, and chairman of the committee on the University of Michigan's exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893; and was a juror on the committee of awards at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901. In 1898, and again in 1903, he was tendered the office of dean of the engineering department of the University of Wisconsin, and in the latter year he was importuned to accept the presidency of the Colorado State School of Mines. His refusal of these overtures indicate his loyalty to the University of Michigan.

In 1903-4 Professor Cooley was called to assist the State of Michigan in the preparation of its cases in the suit brought by the Michigan Central and twenty-seven other railroad companies to enjoin the auditor general from collecting the taxes imposed under the ad valorem tax law passed by the legislature after the appraisal of 1900. This work consisted of a revaluation of the physical properties of the railroads in conformity with the conditions at the date of the assessment, in April, 1902. Nine months were demanded in its completion, with the circumspection and fidelity ever characteristic of Professor Cooley.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated has been dean of the department of engineering in the University of Michigan since February, 1904, and from one division the department has, within the time of his identification therewith, grown to include six divisions of sub-departments—civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical and marine, besides compassing also general and naval architecture. The department has now an attendance of over 1,500 students. This fact is significant when it is stated that when its present dean assumed a place with the university the department had an enrollment of less than seventy-five students.

Reference has already been made to the marriage of Professor Cooley. His wife has proved a most popular factor in the social life of Ann Arbor. They have four children; Lucy Alliance, who was named by the officers of the United States Steamship "Alliance," has the distinction of being the first child born to a member of the class of 1878 in the United States Naval Academy; Hollis Moseley entered the naval academy in September, 1902, and is now a lieutenant, and senior watch officer on the United States Battleship "Florida;" the younger children are Anna Elizabeth and Margaret Achsah. All are married, and there are four grandchildren.

REV. WILLIAM N. LYSTER came to Michigan when it was still a territory, having left a home of refinement and culture in the south of Ireland, where he had but recently graduated from that ancient and historic seat of learning, Trinity College, Dublin. His family were of Anglo-Irish stock, as were many of the land holders of the south of Ireland. He was descended from the ancient family of Lister or Lyster, which was settled on the borders of the Ribble in the West Riding

of Yorkshire, England, as early as 1312. The eldest branch of the family is still located there, having occupied the present estate for more than six centuries, it being now held by Lord Ribblesdale, the present head of the family. Towards the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (c. 1590) Walter Lister, one of the younger sons of this branch, went to Ireland as secretary to Hon. Geoffrey Osbaldeston, Chief Justice of Connaught, whose daughter he married, and from this union were descended the Lysters of Ireland.

William Narcissus Lyster was born at Sion (a family seat), County Wexford, Ireland, on the 5th of March, 1805, and was the second son of Captain William John Lyster of County Wexford, and Martha Hatton, his wife, daughter of John Hatton, Esq., of Ballymartin, in the same county. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1822 and graduated from there with the class of 1826 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied Theology at the University of Edinburgh, and while there in 1827 made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, whom he visited at Abbotsford. He took orders in the Church of England, being ordained in 1830.

In 1829 he first visited America, being then a young man of twenty-four, his interest in this country having been inspired by Bishop Chase of Ohio, whom he heard preach in Great Britain. He returned to Ireland the same year and in 1832 married Ellen Emily Cooper, daughter of John Cooper, Esq., of Birch Grove, County Wexford, Ireland. That year he came to America to make his home, going first to Cleveland, where he became rector of old Trinity church. In 1833 he settled in Tecumseh, Lenawee county, which at that time was one of the important points in the territory of Michigan. Here he became one of the pioneer clergymen in the Episcopal church in Michigan, becoming rector of St. Peter's church at Tecumseh, which still stands as the oldest Episcopal church west of the Alleghenies.

It is only fitting that a short reference be made to some of the work he did among the early pioneers in this state. He organized the parish of Tecumseh and laid the corner stone of the church there October 10, 1833. From July, 1834, to March, 1835, he was absent in the East and South soliciting funds for the completion of the church. A partial list of subscriptions was recently discovered in the archives of that church and among the subscribers are such names as Andrew Jackson (then President), Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Benton and Henry A. Wise. In 1835 he built St. John's church, Clinton, at his own expense. When he came to this country he brought with him what in those days was regarded as a considerable fortune. For years he not only lived off this, accepting no salary, but gave freely in contributions towards the erection of various churches in the southeastern part of the state. Besides those at Tecumseh and Clinton he organized the following parishes and built the churches: Homer, 1840-41; Cambridge, 1843-70; Brooklyn, 1854-70. He was also rector of Christ church, Adrian, 1841-42; Trinity church, Monroe, 1850-54; and was the first rector of Christ church, Detroit, 1846-49. He became one of the most distinguished clergymen in the Episcopal church in the middle west, and his name merits high place on the roll of honored pioneers of Michigan, and his life was one of signal consecration to his noble calling, in which he did much to guide and uplift his fellow men. He died September 9, 1877, and is buried at Elmwood cemetery, Detroit. The regard and affection in which he was held is shown in the memorial window in Christ church chapel, Detroit, which was erected to his memory by the late Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, who had been his lifelong friend.

His eldest son, Colonel William J. Lyster, was commissioned in the Union service at the inception of the Civil war, and went to the front as

adjutant of the Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Shiloh. During the war he entered the regular army, where gallant and meritorious service brought about the advancement, he finally becoming colonel of the Ninth United States Infantry. He died shortly after his retirement in 1897. Col. Lyster left a son, Theodore C. Lyster, who graduated from the University of Michigan (Ph. B., 1897; M. D., 1899), and who has since become a distinguished surgeon in the medical corps of the United States army. He was one of the chief lieutenants of his uncle, Colonel Gorgas (now surgeon-general, U. S. army), in "cleaning up" the Panama Canal Zone.

The second son of Rev. W. N. Lyster was Dr. Henry F. Lyster, who became a distinguished citizen of Michigan and concerning whom a special article appears in this history. The youngest son, Theodore G. Lyster, became a banker in Colorado, where he died in 1908. The only daughter, Elizabeth Lyster, became the wife of Walter S. Cheesman, a prominent citizen of Denver, Colorado, where she died in 1871, in the first year of her marriage.

HENRY F. LYSTER, M. D., who was long numbered among the distinguished representatives of the medical profession in Michigan, spent almost his entire life in this commonwealth and was a member of one of its honored pioneer families. A man of exalted ideals, gracious personality and professional ability, he always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Detroit for many years, and his loyalty was shown at the time of the Civil war when he entered the Union service as surgeon of one of the valiant Michigan regiments. In his character and achievements he honored the state that was his home for many years, and was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Detroit, where his death occurred in 1894.

Henry Francis LeHunte Lyster was born at Sanders Court, County Wexford, Ireland, on the 8th of November, 1837, a son of Rev. William N. Lyster, who came to Michigan in the early thirties when it was still a territory and about whom a separate article appears on preceding pages. The ancestry of the Lyster family is sufficiently considered in that article and it will not be necessary to repeat it here. Dr. Lyster's father had lived four years in this country when he decided to pay a visit to his native land. In June, 1836, he returned to Ireland with his family, where they remained until September, 1838, when they returned to America. It was while on this visit that his son Henry, the subject of this article was born on November 8, 1837, at Sanders Court, which was a seat of the Earl of Arran, but at that time was held under lease by relatives, whom they were visiting. Thus it was that Dr. Lyster was born in Ireland, though his brothers and sister, both older and younger, were born in Michigan.

An infant at the time of his parents' return to America, Dr. Lyster was reared to maturity in the state of Michigan. After the advantages of private schools and those afforded in a home of culture and refinement, he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated in the class of 1858 with the degree Bachelor of Arts. He then became one of the early students in the medical department of the university, and his alma mater conferred upon him in 1860 the degree Doctor of Medicine, and in 1861 the degree Master of Arts. He had barely established himself in the practice of his profession in Detroit when the Civil war broke out, and subordinating all personal interests, he offered his services in defense of the Union. Volunteering in response to President Lincoln's call, on April 25, 1861, he received from Governor Blair his commission as assistant surgeon of the Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, in which



Henry F. Lyster

(HENRY F. LYSTER)
(1891—Act. 54)

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his brother, William, held the office of adjutant, as previously noted in another article. Dr. Lyster was on duty at the first battle of Bull Run and also in the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, Virginia, in July, 1861. He was tireless in his ministrations to the sick and wounded soldiers, and on July 15, 1862, was commissioned surgeon of the Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry with the rank of Major. He served during the entire Civil war, 1861-65, in the army of the Potomac, was present in twenty-four battles and skirmishes and was wounded in action May 5, 1864. During his service he was surgeon in chief of the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, surgeon in charge of Field Hospital, First Division, Third Corps, operating surgeon in Second and Third Corps, and acting medical director and medical inspector of the Third Corps. He performed the first and last amputation on a Michigan soldier during the war. The first was at the Battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861, and the last at Clover Hill, Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865, the day of Lee's surrender. Dr. Lyster's interest never abated in the comrades of the Army of the Union, and he cherished his affiliation with both the Grand Army of the Republic and the Michigan Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in which he was made a member of the first class, being one of the organizers in Michigan, and where he was always in demand as an after-dinner speaker. Some of his responses to toasts, such as: "The Army Surgeon," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," are still remembered by many of his comrades who have survived.

After the war Dr. Lyster resumed the practice of his profession in the city of Detroit, and for many years was known and honored as one of the leading surgeons of the state, his skill in the surgical branch of the profession having been extraordinary. He kept himself efficient and up-to-date, was in love with his profession, and practiced the unselfishness which is essential to the highest success, and held the regard of all who came within the sphere of his gentle influence. Dr. Lyster served as medical director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was chief medical examiner and referee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in Michigan. He was also medical examiner for the Travelers Life Insurance Company, and served in the same capacity for the Pennsylvania, the Aetna, the Northwestern, the New England and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Companies. He was also an active member of the National Association of Life-insurance Medical Directors. Dr. Lyster was a prominent member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, was identified with the American Medical Association, and became the first honorary life member of the Detroit Medical Library Association, the interests of which he did much to promote in the early stages of its history. He was a corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston and an honorary member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He had the distinction of being a member of the Michigan State Board of Health during the first eighteen years after it had been created, being appointed by Governor Bagley on April 25, 1873, as one of its first members.

As a citizen Dr. Lyster was animated by ideal civic loyalty and liberality, and did all in his power to promote the general welfare of his home city and state. It is not generally known that the establishment of the board of health of Detroit is principally due to the efforts of Dr. Lyster. The necessity of such a department of the city government had long been apparent to him, and as chairman of a committee appointed by the State Board of Health to devise a plan he made a report of a proposed plan at the Sanitary Convention held at Flint in January, 1881 (Annual Report Michigan State Board of Health, 1881; Reprint No. 79, p. 54). At that time Detroit had no board of health, the health of its citizens being left in the hands of the sanitary squad of police, who at most could "abate

nuisances coming to their attention, particularly if detected by the sense of smell." He succeeded in having an act passed by the Legislature of that year establishing the board of health for the city of Detroit, but his original plan was too far advanced for that time, although today, thirty-four years after, many of the reforms then suggested, such as inspection of school children and dwellings, are now accepted as a matter of course throughout the country.

Dr. Lyster served as school inspector and aided materially in establishing and developing the public high school system of Michigan. He made valuable contributions to the standard and periodical literature of his profession, and at one time was acting editor of the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine*. He was the originator of the movement that culminated in the founding of the Michigan College of Medicine in Detroit, was president of the college until consolidated with the Detroit College of Medicine, and on the faculty of the latter institution continued as a popular member. He was consulting physician to Harper Hospital, the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home, and the Children's Free Hospital, all noble institutions of Detroit. He held the chair of surgery in the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1868-9, and that of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in 1888-90. His life was one of activity and usefulness, he was a true and helpful friend of humanity, and his sincerity, his geniality and kindness, and intellectual and professional attainments were such as both to distinguish him and to give him the affection of thousands. It was in the prime of his life and usefulness that death summoned him on October 3, 1894, in his fifty-seventh year.

Dr. Lyster was married in Washington, D. C., January 30, 1867, to Winifred Lee Brent, daughter of Captain Thomas Lee Brent, who was a distinguished officer in the United States Army, having been appointed to West Point from Virginia by President Andrew Jackson, and who served in the Light Artillery throughout the Mexican war as well as the Seminole Indian war in Florida. Captain Brent was brevetted for gallantry at the Battle of Buena Vista. He was a lineal descendant of Giles Brent, deputy-governor of Maryland during the absence of his kinsman, Leonard Calvert, son of the first Lord Baltimore, and who was first governor of Maryland. Governor Brent went to Virginia from Maryland in 1645, where he took up large tracts of land, part of which was held by his lineal descendant, William Brent, Esquire, of Richland, Stafford county, Virginia, who was grandfather of Mrs. Lyster. Through her great-grandmother, Eleanor Carroll, she is related to the distinguished Carroll family of Maryland, and through her grandmother Winifred Lee to the famous Lee family of Virginia. While a young lieutenant in the Regular army Captain Brent was stationed in Detroit, and met and married Jane Wilkins, daughter of Judge Ross Wilkins, one of the leading lawyers and jurists of Michigan. Judge Wilkins was born in Pennsylvania, was reared and educated and admitted to the bar in that state, and in 1832 came to the Territory of Michigan, after having been appointed territorial judge by President Jackson. He served with distinction on the bench of the United States district court in Michigan, and his service as a judge continued without interruption from 1832 until his voluntary retirement in 1870. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1835 and gave valuable service as a regent of the University of Michigan, to which office he was first appointed in 1837, the year of Michigan's admission to the Union. He continued to reside at Detroit, one of its most honored and distinguished citizens, until his death in 1872.

Mrs. Lyster came to Detroit on the death of her father in 1858 to live with her grandfather, Judge Wilkins. She was a young woman of twenty when, in 1862, after the battle of Fredericksburg she wrote the verses of

"Michigan, My Michigan," which instantly became a popular song, spreading like wildfire throughout the state and to the Michigan regiments in the field, where it was sung around many a camp fire throughout the war (Michigan Pioneer & Historical Collections, Vol. 35, page 155). Mrs. Lyster survives her honored husband and has her home in Detroit, a city endeared to her by many memories and associations, and though past the allotted span of three score and ten, she still maintains an active interest in all the questions of the day. Of the children of Dr. and Mrs. Lyster, three sons and two daughters are living: Major William J. Lyster, M. D., of the Medical Corps United States Army, who graduated from the University of Michigan (Ph. B. 1892) and received the degree of Doctor of Public Health from the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. He has distinguished himself in the army for his work in sanitation. Major Lyster entered the army in the Philippines during the insurrection and was later assigned to the American legation at Peking, China; Henry L. Lyster, individually mentioned in following paragraphs; Thomas L. B. Lyster, also a graduate of the University of Michigan (B. S. 1901), and who received the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering from Cornell University in 1903 and is now an electrical and mechanical engineer at Niagara Falls, New York; Eleanor Carroll Parker, the widow of Edward H. Parker of Detroit; and Florence M. Rutherford, wife of Captain S. McP. Rutherford, of the Cavalry Corps, U. S. Army.

HENRY L. LYSTER. A member of the Detroit bar since 1896, Henry L. Lyster is a native son of Detroit whose success in the law has added to the distinction enjoyed in the Lyster family in that city. The father of Mr. Lyster was the late Dr. Henry F. Lyster, one of the most esteemed citizens and distinguished physicians and surgeons of Detroit, of whom an account appears on previous pages of this volume.

Henry Laurence Lyster was born at Detroit December 22, 1872. His early education was in the private and public schools of that city. He left the high school to go to Europe, where he studied for two years and a half in Weimar, Germany, and at Geneva, Switzerland. He entered the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1892, graduating with the degree Bachelor of Arts in 1895. Having already directed some attention to the study of law, he was able to graduate from the law department of the university in 1896 with the degree of LL. B. Since his admission to the bar his career as a lawyer has been spent in Detroit. The firm of Donnelly, Lyster, Brennan & Munro, of which he is a member, has a large and important practice in the courts of the State and United States. Mr. Lyster is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of Detroit, the Michigan Bar Association and the American Bar Association. As a member of the Michigan Naval Reserve from 1897 to 1899 he saw service with other members of that organization on board the U. S. S. "Yosemite" in the West Indies during the Spanish-American War in 1898. The record of the Michigan Naval Reserve on that cruiser is a matter of pride to the people of the state. It is not generally known that the crew of the "Yosemite" received the last prize or bounty money paid by the government, the law under which it was paid being repealed by Congress in 1899 after it had been operative for a century. Fifty thousand dollars bounty money was paid to the officers and men of the "Yosemite" for the destruction of the Spanish cruiser "Antonio Lopez" on June 28, 1898, under the fire of Morro Castle and the Spanish gunboats at San Juan, Porto Rico. It was also the only bounty money awarded during the Spanish-American War where a superior force of the enemy was engaged, exclusive of the land batteries.

Mr. Lyster is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and

is also a member of the Detroit Club, University Club, Country Club, Detroit Boat Club and the Grosse Pointe Riding & Hunt Club.

GEORGE B. CALDWELL. Among Michigan men who have made their mark in the business world outside of the state one of the most prominent is George B. Caldwell, who until recently was president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, was one of the vice presidents of the Continental and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and at the beginning of 1915 accepted the place of president of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company in New York City. Mr. Caldwell, though not a native of Michigan, was reared in Ionia county, gained his first knowledge of banking and general business affairs in Greenville, Michigan, and still has extensive interests in land in Ionia county, and is a director in the Commercial National Bank of St. Joseph, Michigan.

George B. Caldwell was born in Dunkirk, New York, August 24, 1863, a son of Charles Melville and Mary Ann (Kelner) Caldwell. His father was born in Jamestown, New York, and died at the age of sixty-two, while the mother was born in Elyria, Ohio, and died at the age of thirty-six. Mr. Caldwell was one of a family of two sons and three daughters, and is the oldest of the children. His father, who was a farmer, moved from New York State to Ionia county, Michigan, in 1868, when George was five years old, and spent the rest of his days as one of the prominent farmers and citizens of that locality. He was a member of the Disciples Church, was affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias, and in politics was a Democrat.

George B. Caldwell received his early education in the Ionia public schools and the Greenville high school, and in 1881 was graduated from a commercial college in Grand Rapids. After one winter of teaching, he began his business career as clerk in a hardware store, and a year later became bookkeeper in the City National Bank of Greenville. He was promoted to teller, and remained with the Greenville bank until 1888, when he resigned. In the meantime, in 1884, he was elected city clerk. In 1886 he obtained a franchise and established the first electric light plant at Greenville, a public utility which he subsequently sold. In 1888 Mr. Caldwell removed to Grand Rapids, and became head bookkeeper for Tucker Hoops & Company, one of the largest lumber manufacturing and mill owning concerns in Michigan, having several mills in operation at Chase and Luther, Michigan, and doing an immense wholesale business.

In 1890 State Auditor George W. Stone appointed Mr. Caldwell state accountant, and while in that office from 1890 to 1892 he established a uniform system of accounting in all state institutions and boards and commissions. His next post was national bank examiner, to which he was appointed in 1893 by the late James H. Eckels, then comptroller of currency. While bank examiner Mr. Caldwell resided at Detroit, and held that office until March, 1899.

From 1899 to 1902 Mr. Caldwell was assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Indianapolis, and then came to Chicago to take the management of the bond department for the American Trust & Savings Bank. In 1910 this institution was merged with the Continental and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, and Mr. Caldwell continued as manager of the bond department and in 1912 was elected one of the vice presidents, thus reaching an executive post in one of the largest banks of the country.

In 1912 Mr. Caldwell took a leading part in the movement to unite the bond and investment houses of the country for mutual benefit, and was honored with the post of president of the newly organized Investment

Bankers Association of America, from which he retired in November, 1914. On December 1, 1914, Mr. Caldwell offered his resignation to the Continental and Commercial Trust & Savings Bank in order to accept the presidency of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company, one of the largest and the pioneer premium giving or profit sharing companies in the world. The Sperry & Hutchinson Company have been foremost in the development of a feature of business which has had a remarkable growth, and it is estimated that more than a hundred million dollars of capital are employed by the company of which Mr. Caldwell becomes the head. Mr. Caldwell is only one of a number of prominent western bankers and financiers who have been called to take charge of metropolitan institutions in New York City. He is one of the men whose names are recognized in banking circles from coast to coast, and as an instance of his standing his recent message of encouragement and optimism to the business men of America, in an address delivered before the Third Annual Convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, received attention and was published in all the large papers of the country, and marked the turn for the better in public sentiment.

Mr. Caldwell while in Chicago was a director of the Oak Park State Bank. He is an extensive land owner in Ionia county, Michigan, and owns most of the old homesteads. At Chicago he has memberships in the Midday Club, the Union League Club, is a past president of the Oak Park Club, a past president of the Michigan Society of Chicago, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Congregational church and in politics is an independent. Mr. Caldwell married Miss Lucy S. Patrick of Ionia county, Michigan, in 1886. They have one child, Helen Marie Caldwell.

HON. SAMUEL NOTT WARREN. From 1832 until his death in 1904—seventy-two years, Samuel Nott Warren was a citizen of Michigan whose career touched many of the prominent and useful points in civic and business activities. His was no ordinary character. As an individual, he was a leader among men, and in many communities left his impress for practical good. The following brief recital of his life is one of the most stimulating biographies of Michigan men to be found in these pages.

To be well born is a great advantage. Mr. Warren, who was born in Orwell, Vermont, September 15, 1812, and who died in Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 3, 1904, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, is of sterling New England ancestry, and his forebears in many instances had distinguished themselves, both in their private activities and in public life. His parents were David and Susannah (Spaulding) Warren. David Warren enlisted at Rutland, Vermont, November 3, 1813, in Captain Thornton's Company, and was wounded in the battle of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814. Susannah Spaulding's father, Samson Spaulding, also of Vermont, served as a soldier in the war of the American Revolution. Susannah Spaulding was also a niece of both Dr. Samuel Nott, who was a minister of a church in Franklin, Connecticut, for sixty-one years, and of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, for fifty years president of Union College, New York.

The boyhood of Samuel Nott Warren was not materially different from other boys reared in the rural district of the Green Mountain State. When twelve years of age, he left home to live with an uncle, worked on a farm, attended school when permitted to do so, and studied eagerly whatever books he could obtain, and finally enjoyed the advantages of a few terms in Shoreham Academy. He was fond of boyish sports, and at "general training" was always conspicuous in the game.

While in his teens he moved to New York State where he lived with relatives for some years, and in 1832 came to Michigan, being one of the pioneers of Oakland county. His first settlement, however, was in Wayne county, and during the following winter he taught the district school in Redford Center. His summers were devoted to farm work, and his winters to teaching until 1835, when he had by industry and frugality saved enough to purchase a farm of forty acres in Southfield, Oakland county.

On December 31, 1834, Samuel Nott Warren married one of his pupils, Anna Keeler West, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Younglove) West. She was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, New York, August 17, 1817, and died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 16, 1907, in her ninetieth year. On her mother's side her ancestry went back to Samuel Younglove, who was born in England in 1606, and in September, 1635, emigrated from London on the ship Hopewell, settling in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died in 1668. Anna Keeler West was a descendant of an officer in the Revolutionary army and from 1904 until her death was a member of the Ann Frisbee Fitzhugh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The West family were Quakers, and some of them lived in Dutchess county, New York.

On the land bought by Mr. Warren in Oakland county, he lived only a few months, and then determined to push out into the then wilderness of Shiawassee county, which at that time was attracting the attention of settlers. He sold his farm in Southfield, and after an eventful ride, in which he was successful over several competitors, reached the land office in Detroit, and secured the three hundred and twenty acres which he had "looked" in Caledonia township. The laggards who were after the same half section, and who left the county in advance of him, were astonished when they reached the land office to find that the land had been taken by the boy on horseback who had passed them. An acquaintance with Indian traits, and his characteristic push had been of service to him. The following fall, 1836, found him comfortably located on his new purchase. The country was without roads, with few clearings and sparsely settled; but with the heroism of the pioneers of those days he began work, and prospered in proportion to his enterprise. On a portion of his land he erected a frame and log house and a frame barn. The barn and a part of the house were still in use at the time of his death. During these years he located large quantities of land for other people. This gave him the means to employ labor, and he soon had sixty acres of the farm under cultivation.

In the spring of 1842, Mr. Warren sold his farm and bought a residence, store building and stock of goods in Owosso where he conducted a general store for several months. Among the early settlers of Shiawassee county, Mr. Warren's ability was soon recognized and he became one of the leaders in affairs. At the spring election of 1842, he was elected supervisor for Owosso, and also a justice of the peace. The first case brought before him as a justice was by Judge Sanford M. Green, seeking to remove the county records from Shiawassee township to the village of Corunna, the new county seat. Col. E. H. Thompson of Flint appeared as attorney for Shiawassee. The case as presented by Mr. Green met Mr. Warren's views, and the decision was in his favor. The case was reviewed by Judge Whipple, and Justice Warren's decision was sustained and Corunna has ever since held the county records.

Mr. Warren in the fall of 1842 sold out his business and real estate in Owosso, and purchased a residence and store building in Fenton, where he conducted a general store until 1851. During those years he

operated a grist mill at Linden, in partnership with Seth C. Saddler, and a general store with Claudius T. Thompson. He also operated a grist mill at Fenton. He owned and managed a large farm adjoining the village, where he resided. During his residence in Fenton, Mr. Warren was postmaster and also a supervisor and justice of the peace, besides other public honors which came to him. Gradually the increasing responsibilities and other causes resulted in Mr. Warren changing his place of residence to Flint, where in the fall of 1851 he opened a general store, and the following year erected a building on the southeast corner of Saginaw and Water Streets, that being the first three-story brick building in the town, and it was a landmark there until after the death of its builder and is at this date still standing. In 1857 Mr. Warren was succeeded in business in that site by his son, Byron E. In 1854, he bought an interest in a foundry, which was conducted in partnership with Henry W. Wood for two years. During those years he sold out from time to time all his interests in Linden and Fenton, and reinvested in Flint property.

In 1862 Mr. Warren was appointed internal revenue collector for the Sixth District of Michigan by President Lincoln and filled the office throughout the latter's administration. This district embraced all the upper Peninsular and the eastern half of the lower, north of Oakland, Livingston, and Ingham counties. Mr. Warren was also a receiver of the commutation money, paid by those who preferred putting up three hundred dollars to serving in the army during the Rebellion. This money came so rapidly at one time that the deputy was required to carry upwards of fifty thousand dollars in currency in his satchel to be placed in the United States Depository at Detroit.

Following his retirement as collector in 1866, Mr. Warren embarked in the insurance and real estate business, at which he continued two years. Then closing out his interest in Flint he moved to Holly, where he bought a sixty-acre farm just outside the village and remained there about two years. When he sold that farm he went into the mercantile business at Hartford, Van Buren county, in partnership with three of his younger sons, but soon retired from business activity. After a few years he moved to Albion, which was his home until 1890, and from that year until 1896 he lived with his son Byron in Bay City. After that his home was with his son Robert, first at Lansing, then in Charlotte, and from 1903 until his death at Ann Arbor.

Samuel Nott Warren in early life was a whig, and in the early fifties became a republican and attended the organization of that party "under the oaks" at Jackson. He was a member of the first legislature, held at Lansing, in 1848, representing the Flint District. He was supervisor of the Second Ward of Flint for seventeen years, and was many times chosen chairman of the Board, being chairman of the building committee which had in charge the building of the first brick courthouse. Fraternally he belonged to the Masons and Odd Fellows. A devoted and influential member of the Methodist church, his liberality and efforts were responsible for the erection of many new churches by that denomination. In the days of the pioneer preachers, who rode on horseback from one neighborhood to another, to the years when conferences were held in Flint, he constantly entertained with his bountiful hospitality the ministers and members of the faith.

The children of Samuel Nott Warren and wife are briefly given, record as follows: On the farm in Oakland county, which he bought in 1835, the first child, Byron E. Warren, was born February 23, 1836; Mary Elizabeth was born in Shiawassee county January 9, 1838, and died at Fenton July 16, 1851. Robert Lyon, for many years identified

with newspaper history in Michigan, was born on the Shiawassee county farm January 2, 1842. Levi Spaulding was born March 5, 1844, at Fentonville, and subsequently became a United State Special Pension Examiner. Samuel Roscoe was born at Fenton March 27, 1848, and died October 21, 1903, in Grand Rapids. Albert Eugene was born at Fenton January 6, 1851, and died May 30, 1851. Anna was born July 1, 1852, at Flint, where she died June 16, 1854. Volney G., the youngest of the family, was born at Flint February 12, 1854, and his death at Hot Springs, Arkansas, December 31, 1902, was the first break in the family circle for nearly fifty years. Robert Lyon and Levi Spaulding Warren both served in the United States Army in the War of the Rebellion.

BYRON E. WARREN. The name of Byron Elbridge Warren has been written into Bay City business history, in connection with banking, numerous mercantile and industrial enterprises, through every year since he first came to that then new city on September 15, 1866. For nearly half a century, his influence has directed, upheld, strengthened and protected the sound and permanent commercial integrity of a great industrial community. Business has been only one side of Mr. Warren's life. Bay City takes commendable pride, not only in banks and factories, but in institutions and those organizations which best express civic and social energy. In that field Mr. Warren has for years been foremost in planning and execution, in the generous use of his means, and in a wise and disinterested helpfulness. Mr. Warren is still active in affairs, and was president and incorporator of the Bay City Insurance Agency in 1911, that agency succeeding the previous firms of Warren and Warren, Evan Tuyl & Company, Ribble & Murphy, and C. S. Skibbe.

A son of Samuel Nott and Anna Keeler (West) Warren, Byron E. Warren was born at Southfield, Oakland county, Michigan, February 23, 1836. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Fenton, with a few terms at a private school, and later by attendance for four years in the Flint high school, Albion College three terms, and one year at Dr. Hoy's School at Niagara Falls. On returning to Michigan, he finished with a course in Mayhew's Business College at Detroit. The practical training for a business life was secured as a clerk in his father's store at Flint, and he was assistant to the elder Warren during all his school years. In 1855, at the age of nineteen, he became more closely associated with his father, and during that year they both went to Boston to make purchases of new stock, and after that he became the regular buyer for the store. In 1857 the son succeeded his father in business in Flint. In 1858 Mr. Warren was caught by the gold excitement which periodically flashed over the country, and selling out his store went around by the Isthmus of Panama and arrived at San Francisco, September 28. Mining lost its charms when the promised land was reached, and instead he took a clerkship in a drygoods store. In the spring of 1859, Mr. Warren set out on his return to his native state. Some of the details of that journey are of interest. He came by the Tehauntepec route. The steamer anchored in the bay of that name on the west coast of Mexico, and the passengers and baggage were landed in small boats. He crossed the continent, a distance of one hundred and twelve miles on horseback, arriving at the Coatzaqualce River after a three days' journey. In a small steamer he passed down the river to its mouth in the Bay of Yucatan, where he boarded an ocean liner and sailed for the mouth of the Mississippi River, arriving in New Orleans three days later. New Orleans still had no transcontinental railway connections, and the Mississippi was the main artery of travel. Six days

were consumed in the steamer's journey to St. Louis, and he then came on to Chicago by rail, and ended his trip by a stage ride from Holly to Flint.

On returning to Flint, Mr. Warren resumed merchandising and so continued until 1862. In that year he was appointed deputy collector under his father, for the sixth revenue district of Michigan. In that work he had the practical charge of the entire business, and over the vast territory previously described. He devised a new system for keeping track of the work, and remained in the office for four years, his efficiency attracting the attention of bankers, with whom he daily came in contact. In September, 1866, at the suggestion of Col. W. L. P. Little, a prominent banker of East Saginaw, he moved to Bay City, and established a banking office in that city in a part of the Fraser House. In order to secure a lease of the office, it was necessary for him to buy out a drug store, as buildings were very scarce at that time. Thus his first participation in business affairs at Bay City was as a private banker, and also a druggist. January 1, 1867, Hon. N. B. Bradley became associated with him in the banking business, and on February 1, 1868, their business was merged with that of the First National Bank of which Mr. Warren became cashier. James Shearer was president of the reorganized institution, and later on his resignation was succeeded by Mr. Warren, who continued as president, and through his talents for finance contributed greatly to the enduring prosperity of an institution which always stood unscathed by the financial storms through which it passed. On the expiration of the original charter of the First National Bank in 1883, a reorganization was effected, and the title changed to the Bay City National Bank, Mr. Warren being elected first president of that institution.

In addition to the banking business, Mr. Warren was a dealer in timber lands, and from 1876 to 1882, in connection with the late Hon. N. B. Bradley and the late W. C. Yawkey, he carried on large operations in lands, logs and lumber. Mr. Warren attended to all the details of the business and turned over enormous profits to his partners. His connection with that business continued with various partners and varying results until 1898. In 1899, he and his son, Henry L., established an insurance and real estate business under the style of Warren & Warren, a business which was reorganized in 1911 at the incorporation of the Bay City Insurance Agency of which Mr. Warren has since been president.

Mr. B. E. Warren has done as much if not more than any other Bay City citizen to improve the general industrial status of his community. The Bousfield Plant was secured for Bay City by his own personal efforts. He was largely interested in forming the Ross, Bradley & Company corporation for assorting lumber for the car trade, and was also instrumental in the reorganization of the Michigan Pipe Company. He secured the franchise from the Bay City Electric Light Company, of which he was the principal promoter, treasurer, and a director. The establishment at Bay City of Washington Theatre, first known as Woods' Opera House, was an achievement the success of which must be largely credited to Mr. Warren. His brother, Robert L. Warren, was long identified with newspaper history in Bay City, and Mr. B. E. Warren was the chief promoter and backer of the Bay City Tribune, founded in 1873. He served as first vice president of the Bay City Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1882.

To Mr. Warren, more than to any other individual, was due the development of the Bay City Public Library in its present prosperous condition. He was instrumental in establishing the Bay City Library Association in 1870, and later was a member of the committee drafting the bill establishing the Bay City Public Library, of which he has long served as a trustee. After the organization of the public library, Mr.

Warren advocated donating to it the five thousand volumes belonging to the Library Association, and that formed the beginning of the extensive collection now embraced and contained on the shelves of the library. Very soon after taking up his residence in Bay City, Mr. Warren became a communicant of the Trinity Episcopal church, and has been one of the most active workers in that congregation. He was chairman of the building committee that constructed the present beautiful stone church, and contributed very materially to the erection and furnishing.

In 1861 Mr. Warren married Jennie Elsa Ives, a daughter of Amasa Ives of Oakland county, who died in this city May 12, 1907. The Ives family also came from Vermont. Five children of Mr. and Mrs. Warren grew to maturity, namely: Stuart, of Ogemaw county; Anna Elizabeth, now deceased, former wife of W. O. Lewis; Jennie Blanche, who became the second wife of W. O. Lewis; Frederick I.; and Henry L., who is an associate of his father in the insurance business at Bay City.

HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS. The student of American history and biography can find no richer or more interesting fields for his study and inspiration than those presented in the three limited areas known as "the lake corner of Pennsylvania," the "Western Reserve" of Ohio, and the "Kalamazoo valley" of Michigan. What a train of illustrious names comes into view at their mere mention! It is a strange coincidence that the pioneer stock of these somewhat widely divergent localities was, for the most part, practically the same. It was of the rugged, deeply religious, indomitable, uncompromising, and ever-loyal New England variety. The life of J. C. Burrows touches all three of these conspicuously notable communities. He was born in the first named, was schooled in the second, and has rounded out a splendid career while a citizen of the third. Thus was he nurtured in a cradle of patriotism, instructed in a locality famed for its patriots, and matured in a valley historically prominent for its staunch, enlightened, liberty-loving citizenship, as well as for the unusually large number of truly great men it has contributed to the defense of the Union and to high public station.

His father was William Burrows and his mother was Maria B. Smith, both natives of Connecticut, and of fine lineage. Like many of the ardent pioneers of their time they sought broader opportunities and more fertile acres upon which to rear, and possibly locate, an interesting and growing family. They moved first to western New York and shortly after to Northeast, Erie County, Pennsylvania, and here, on January 9, 1837, their seventh son, Julius C., was born. It was at an interesting period in American history, when great questions of National import were agitated and discussed in frontier homes, town meetings, school houses, churches, and popular outdoor gatherings. The senior Burrows, a pronounced and uncompromising abolitionist, took an active part in these debates. It is little wonder his sons early became imbued with similar ideals and that a majority of their number chose for themselves professional and public careers; that one became an eloquent and forceful minister of the gospel, another an eminent physician, and two distinguished lawyers; that one of the latter, Jerome B., gained high place upon the bench of Ohio, and the other—the subject of this sketch—a prominent position in the Senate of the United States.

The Burrows family moved to Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio, when Julius was a mere lad, and where he early determined to obtain an education and follow the legal profession. He attended district school, Kingsville Academy, and Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, and engaged thereafter in teaching; was principal of the union school in Jefferson, Ohio, for some time and later principal of Madison Seminary,

Madison, Ohio. While thus employed he began the study of law, and, that he might give his entire attention to this ambition, entered a law office in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, and here he was admitted to the bar.

In a locality made famous for its orators and statesmen—the home of Elisha Whittlesee, Joshua R. Giddings, Ben Wade, William Dean Howells and a dozen more of like stamp—there is no wonder that the young lawyer early entered the political arena and won laurels as a forceful and eloquent orator. He had scarcely attained his majority when he took the stump for Fremont and Dayton, the nominees of the then new republican party, whose principles and policies he accepted and advocated as readily and as staunchly as his father had fearlessly stood for the abolition of human slavery. It can truthfully be said that republicanism and J. C. Burrows commenced life together, and that their histories have been somewhat closely interwoven. Certainly it is true that since that campaign of 1856 until the present day few, if any, American statesmen have rendered more continuous, arduous, or effective party service as a campaign speaker and in the halls of the national congress. The services of none have been more eagerly or more frequently sought and, to the fullest extent of his ability, Mr. Burrows has responded. These demands have taken him into nearly every state in the Union and into nearly every congressional district in the states of the northern and middle west.

In 1860 he located in Richland, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and was principal of Gull Prairie Seminary for one year. In 1861 he entered upon the practice of law in Kalamazoo. During these years, when the issues of the Civil War were made up, he used every opportunity and accepted every responsibility to advance the cause of the Union. His eloquent and inspiring voice was heard in many communities advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln, the upholding of his hands, and urging enlistments when his call came for troops. He personally raised a company for the 17th Michigan infantry and went to the front as its captain, participating with it in the engagements at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, and elsewhere.

Few regiments in the volunteer service won greater distinction than "the stonewall regiment" commanded by Col. W. H. Withington.

The long and fatal illness of his wife, who was formerly Jennie S. Hibbard and to whom he was wedded in Harpersfield, Ohio, January 29, 1856, caused him to resign from service in the fall of 1863, when he returned to Kalamazoo and re-engaged in the practice of law. He was elected circuit court commissioner of Kalamazoo County in 1864 and prosecuting attorney in 1866, and served in the last-named office four years. During this period he prosecuted and won several important cases that brought him into prominence as a legal advocate. In 1869 he declined the office of supervisor of internal revenue for the states of Michigan and Wisconsin, tendered him by President Grant, and in 1884 declined the appointment of solicitor of the treasury tendered by President Arthur.

In 1872 he was elected as a republican to the Forty-third Congress and entered upon a long and almost continuous congressional career, such as has been enjoyed by no other citizen of Michigan and in length of service surpassed by few men in national life. Covering nearly two-fifths of a century, the record made up is one of successful and praiseworthy achievement. To recount it here would be superfluous. Throughout all the years that followed Congressman and Senator Burrows was universally known as a legislative and political leader—steadfast, faithful, and unswerving in service for his immediate constituents and in his adherence to the principles of the republican party.

He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1879—March 3, 1883); was re-elected to the Forty-ninth, and to the five succeeding Congresses, and served from March 4, 1885, until January 23, 1895, when he resigned to take a place in the United States Senate. He was twice elected speaker pro tempore of the national house of representatives, served several years as the ranking member of the great committee on Ways and Means, of which William McKinley was chairman, and was entrusted with two of the most important schedules of the tariff act bearing the name of the illustrious Ohioan. While a member of the lower house he was frequently named for the presidency.

During this service Congressman Burrows made many notable speeches that attracted national attention and that unquestionably had great influence in shaping important national legislation. They were upon widely divergent questions and exemplify his breadth of learning and statesmanship. They also stamped him as an orator of extraordinary power and forensic eloquence.

When a vacancy was caused in the United States Senate by the death of his fellow-townsmen, Francis B. Stockbridge, in 1894, there was an overwhelming demand that Congressman Burrows should become his successor. He was elected to the Senate in the following January and took his seat on the 23d of that month. The republican party was given control of the body in March, 1895, upon the advent of William McKinley to the presidency. In its organization the capacity, ability, and long service of Mr. Burrows in the lower house were fittingly recognized by his assignment to several important committees, including Privileges and Elections, Post Offices and Post Roads, Claims, and Pensions. He was also made chairman of the committee on Revision of the Laws of the United States, a position formerly held by Roscoe Conklyn, of New York; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Isaac P. Christiancy and Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, and other senators of prominence. This chairmanship he retained until the beginning of the Fifty-seventh Congress, when he was made chairman of the more important committee on Privileges and Elections. In the latter position he presided and was a political factor in the examination and decision of several of the most important contested election cases that ever came before the committee and the Senate, including those of Lee Mantle, of Montana; Henry A. du Pont, of Delaware; Matt Quay, of Pennsylvania; Reed Smoot, of Utah, and William Lorimer, of Illinois.

Senator Burrows was overwhelmingly re-elected to the Senate in 1899, and was again elected without opposition in 1905, and thus served in the higher body from January 23, 1895, until March 3, 1911. At the beginning of the first (special) session of the Fifty-fifth Congress he was appointed a member of the committee on Finance, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman, of Ohio, and took a prominent part in the discussion and framing of the Dingley tariff bill. In the Fifty-sixth Congress he was made a member of the committee on Military Affairs, which he resigned in favor of his colleague, General Alger, when the latter entered the Senate.

Mr. Burrows was made a member of the committee on the Philippines upon its organization in the Fifty-seventh Congress, and the succeeding congress was appointed to the committee on Naval Affairs. For some years he was ranking member and vice-chairman of the great committee on Finance. In these positions he rendered distinct service to his constituency and the country, and as a senator held a high place among the acknowledged leaders. He discharged his duties in the senate with the same zeal, wisdom, industry and success that marked his career in the house, but the record is too long to be recited here. It has been made up. Its completeness and value is recognized of all men.

Outside the legislative halls Senator Burrows has acted an important part in the history of his party and the country. He has several times represented his congressional district and the state at large in republican national conventions, and was temporary chairman of the Chicago convention of 1908, that nominated Wm. H. Taft for the presidency.

He was second member and vice-chairman of the National Monetary Commission during its existence from May 30, 1908, to March 31, 1912. Following this service he again returned to Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Mr. Burrows was twice married, the second time, December 25, 1865, to Frances S. Peck, daughter of Horace M. Peck, of Richland, and is a daughter of Michigan who has been, in every exacting demand incident to public and official life, an equal partner, and splendid helpmate. Her untiring devotion, constant assistance and brilliant companionship have unquestionably had much to do with the success and value of her husband's service. She is possessed of fine literary tastes and abilities and has been a leader in and officer of numerous local, state, and national organizations of women; has been foremost in social, charitable, and educational work of her sex and is, at the time this sketch is written, (1915) the corresponding secretary general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Burrows is a woman of rare natural abilities, exceptional attainments, of charming and graceful presence, and has made for herself a lasting place in the social history of the Nation's capital.

WILLIAM C. KLUMPP. A Saginaw attorney, well known over the state for his public activities, William C. Klumpp represents an old family of Saginaw. For the past twenty years most of his time has been required in official duties, and since 1903 he has served as Secretary, Treasurer and Business Manager for the Saginaw-East Side, Michigan, Board of Education.

William Christian Andreas Klumpp was born March 26, 1869, at East Saginaw, now part of Saginaw, Michigan, a son of Johann Gottlieb and Caroline E. (Felger) Klumpp. Both parents were born in Besigheim, near Stuttgart, in the Kingdom of Wuertemberg, Germany. The families had extensive interests in the vineyards and wine production for which Wuertemberg is famous. Johann G. Klumpp was educated at Heidelberg University, and because of his free expression of opinions found it uncomfortable to continue to live in the old country, and accordingly emigrated to America. His first place of settlement was at Welland, Canada, where he was engaged as a drover and in the meat business. There after a time he was joined by his affianced, Miss Felger, and they were married. About 1855 they moved from Canada to East Saginaw. In 1874 the parents and four children, of whom William was next to the youngest, moved to Ludington, Michigan, where the father died in 1879. The mother and her children then moved to Bay City, to join the oldest son and daughters living there, and in that city she remained until her death in 1894. There were eight children in all.

The primary education of William C. Klumpp was received at Ludington, and he also attended the Public Schools of Bay City. He took the law and commercial courses at Devlin's College in Bay City, where he received his diploma May 5, 1885. Later, while engaged in the duties of public office, he again took up the study of law, successfully passed the examination before the Michigan State Board of Law Examiners at Lansing, and on May 10, 1901, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Michigan.

On leaving school at Bay City he learned the trade of Bookbinder, and after his course in Devlin's College worked for a time as Bookkeeper in

Bay City and Detroit. In 1887 he returned to Saginaw to work at his trade as bookbinder for the Courier Printing & Publishing Company, and was with that company until December 31, 1892, being the greater part of the time foreman of the bookbinding department. He was then with the Saginaw Printing & Publishing Company until July, 1893.

July 7, 1893, he was appointed by Judge of Police Court Otto Stempel and confirmed by the City Council as Clerk of Police Court of Saginaw, and while in that office again resumed the study of law. December 31, 1894, he resigned to accept appointment as Deputy Register of Deeds of Saginaw county, beginning his duties January 1, 1895, and serving until February 28, 1897. He then became clerk in the legal and tax abstract department of the Auditor General's office in Lansing, and while there was admitted to the Bar. July 1, 1901, he was appointed an Assistant in the office of the Attorney General of Michigan, resigned the office December 31, 1901, and returned to Saginaw to take up his duties as Circuit Court Commissioner, to which he had been elected the preceding November. This office, Mr. Klumpp resigned August 20, 1903, to become Secretary and Treasurer and Business Manager for the Board of Education of the City of Saginaw, East Side. By regular annual elections he has served in these important public offices ever since, his present term expiring July 19, 1915. On account of the duties of these public offices, his law practice is limited to office consultation, probate, real estate and insurance law, and he does not attempt court practice. He spends most of his day in the business offices of the School Board in the Bearinger building.

Mr. Klumpp has some financial interests in a number of Saginaw local corporations and business concerns. He was formerly active in the National Guard, being connected for six and a half years with Company E of the Third Infantry, Michigan State Troops. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and also held such civil offices as Secretary and Purchasing Agent, Clerk of the Military Board. On leaving the company he was elected an honorary member for life. Mr. Klumpp is a strong Republican, has been Chairman of the Ward Committee continuously for twenty years, and for six years was Secretary of the Eighth District Congressional Committee. Since old enough to vote he has had some active part in every campaign, and has been a delegate to many city, county and state conventions. In fraternal and social organizations he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Knight Templar and Mystic Shrine branches of Masonry, is a charter member of the Arab Patrol of the Mystic Shrine, a Past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. He belongs to the Germania Society and other local clubs, and his church is the Evangelical Lutheran.

July 28, 1892, at Saginaw, Mr. Klumpp married Caroline E. Storch, daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Wirsing) Storch. Her parents were among the Pioneers of Saginaw city. Mrs. Klumpp is the oldest of four children, and her father and family moved to Buffalo, New York, where her father died in 1910, and where the rest of the family still reside. Mr. Klumpp and wife have two children: Erma A. and William F. J., Jr.

EDWARD N. BARNARD. One of the ablest young attorneys in western Michigan is Edward N. Barnard, who is regarded among his associates as possessing the largest criminal practice in Kent county, and at the same time enjoys a large practice in civil cases. His ability as an orator has been recognized ever since his college career, and he has been prominent both in politics and as a trial lawyer. He has been retained as counsel in a number of important criminal cases in Grand Rapids, including the



Edward N. Barnard

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clearing of Webber, on trial for the shooting of his wife, and the Chicago papers in commenting on that case said it was one of the hardest fought trials ever on a court docket. One of Mr. Barnard's latest successes is the clearing of Lawrence Blackburn of the jewelry robbery at Grand Rapids, and he is now defending Quick. He has won most of his legal battles, and is still practically at the beginning of his career.

Edward N. Barnard comes of good old New England stock, and is a son of Bertram W. and Mary A. (Higgenbottom) Barnard. Both parents were natives of Boston, Massachusetts, and came to Grand Rapids in 1878. The father was for many years engaged in the real estate business, was successful, and his operations did a great deal for the development of the west side of Grand Rapids. He is now living retired in Grand Rapids, and the five children are also still living. The father is a Republican in politics, and at one time took an active part in city affairs, being a candidate for mayor on that ticket. During the Civil war he enlisted from Massachusetts in the Fifth regiment of that state, and made an excellent record as a soldier. The children are: Jennie, wife of Robert P. Blake, an official with the Northern Pacific Railroad and located at Fargo, North Dakota; Ethel Eugene, who married Willard S. Conger, the proprietor of a newspaper at San Bernardino, California; Bertram J., connected with the Central Michigan Paper Company; Edward N.; and Gladys S., at home. The family are members of the Methodist church.

Edward N. Barnard, who was born in Grand Rapids, was the youngest member of the graduating class of 1902 in the Grand Rapids high school. Three years later, in 1905, he was one of the youngest to take the degree in law in the University of Michigan. He was not yet of age and could not get a license to practice until he had passed his majority. After his admission to the bar he located in Grand Rapids, and has since built up one of the largest and most profitable practices in the city. He was associated as a partner with E. A. Maher and later with J. H. Smith, but now has offices of his own in the Norris building. While in university Mr. Barnard took part in all the oratorical debates and was one of the keenest speakers and debaters in the university at that time. Fraternally he is affiliated with York Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and with the Eastern Star. He lives at home with his parents. He served as president of the Young Men's Republican Club in 1911, and during the same year was chairman of the Speakers' Bureau for the Republican party in Kent county. During the last political campaign he made more than one hundred speeches, and his work as an orator, his comprehensive knowledge of political and economic questions, and his genial personality gives promise of a career of usefulness and prominence in public affairs.

JAMES RUSSELL. For nearly thirty-five years James Russell has been a factor in the affairs of the northern peninsula of Michigan, primarily as an editor and publisher, and also as a holder of a number of responsible positions in the public service both in his home city of Marquette and under the state government. For the past twelve years Mr. Russell has been warden of the State House of Correction and Branch of the State Prison at Marquette.

James Russell was born January 23, 1848, at Hartford, Wisconsin, a son of Francis Tracy and Nancy (Bohan) Russell. He is of pure Irish ancestry on his mother's side, and partly English on that of his father. He comes of sturdy rebel stock mainly, his people having originally left Ireland because of the heavy political and economic burdens which were imposed upon that country, and which they found unbearable.

James Russell received a common school education and for a time

was a student in the University of Wisconsin. He had entered the university after such preparation as was obtainable in the schools of that day and from special studies in night schools and under private tutors with the intention of fitting himself for the practice of law, for which profession he believed he had some aptitude. He was diverted from that purpose and cut short his college course through an alluring chance to get into the newspaper business, for which he had developed a leaning, through an offer made by an uncle, who had become part owner of the *Fond du Lac Journal*. Thus he became established in that Wisconsin city as part owner and editor of a paper with which he was connected for eight years, from 1872 to 1880. Having sold his interests in the Fond du Lac paper in 1880 Mr. Russell established the *North Star* at Marinette, Wisconsin, in the fall of the same year, but in the spring of 1881 left Marinette to take an interest in the *Mining Journal* at Marquette, Michigan, then a weekly paper. He assumed the editorial management of the *Journal* as an associate of A. P. Swineford, who later under the administration of President Cleveland was appointed governor of Alaska. In 1884 Mr. Russell, Mr. Swineford and A. Hornstein began the publication of the *Daily Mining Journal*, the first daily in the Upper Peninsula to take the Associated Press report. Since that time for a period of fully thirty years, Mr. Russell has been actively connected with the *Mining Journal*, either as managing editor or in a managerial capacity.

His career as a newspaper man has been punctuated frequently by public service. In 1876 he was elected clerk of Circuit Court in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, four years after his removal to that city. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Marquette county from the city of Marquette, having been elected to that office in the spring of 1882, and subsequently for several years served on the Water Board and as Light and Power Commission of the city. Under appointment from President Cleveland he served as postmaster at Marquette from 1885 to 1889. Governor Pingree made him state commissioner of mineral statistics from 1898 to 1900. In the spring of 1902 Mr. Russell was elected mayor of the city of Marquette, and during the same year on September 26th was appointed warden of State House of Correction and Branch of State Prison at Marquette, the position which he has since retained. During his residence at Marquette since 1881 he has also held several minor municipal and other offices. Mr. Russell started in political life as a Democrat, but left the party when Bryan became its dominating influence, and was affiliated with the Republicans up to 1912. In the campaign of that year he supported Mr. Roosevelt, but is now inclined to allegiance with the Republican party, though on an independent basis, since he is not fully satisfied with many of the leaders and with some of the party's avowed policies.

Mr. Russell at different times has had active affiliation with fraternal societies, and for several years was exalted ruler of the Marquette Lodge of Elks. He has since given up his active membership in all these orders. Mr. Russell is a member of the Marquette Club. Both his parents were staunch Catholics, he was reared in that faith himself, and has never seen a reason to change it. On December 25, 1878, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Mr. Russell married Katherine Riley, daughter of Malachi and Elizabeth Riley. Her father was a Wisconsin farmer, and during the war enlisted and served throughout the struggle for the preservation of the Union. Mr. Russell has the following children: Frank J., who was married October 3, 1908, to Irene Haines Foster of Utica, New York; Frances E. Russell; Edith Russell, who married June 30, 1911, D. E. Charlton of Marquette; Mary Mabel Russell, who was married August 31, 1912, to Percy D. Nagel of New York.

CHARLES WILLIAM GARFIELD is one of the men who, through the great resources at his command as a banker and man of affairs, has given effective vitality to the general community life and progress of his home city of Grand Rapids. Probably no citizen has a wider range of useful interest and has touched the life of the city and state at more points and with more practical results.

Charles William Garfield was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 14, 1848, a son of Samuel Marshall and Harriet Eliza (Brown) Garfield. Most of his life has been spent in Michigan, and in 1870 he graduated Bachelor of Science from the Michigan Agricultural College, and received the degree Master of Science from the same institution in 1873. During 1873-77 he remained as a teacher in the faculty of that college, and since that time for nearly forty years has been a farmer, teacher of agriculture, horticulture and forestry and a business man. He is chairman of the board directors of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, president of the Grand Rapids Stationery Company, director of the Grand Rapids Dry Goods Company, of the Worden Grocer Company, of the Grand Rapids Park and Boulevard Association and of the Preferred Life Insurance Company.

During 1881-82 Mr. Garfield was a member of the Michigan House of Representatives. For twelve years he was on the State Board of Agriculture and for nine years was president of the Michigan Forestry Commission. He was for ten years secretary of the Michigan Horticultural Society. He is a trustee of the Michigan Agricultural College, president of the Michigan Forestry Association and of the Grand Rapids Playground Association, is treasurer of the Michigan Civil Service League and a member of the Phi Delta Theta. He is also a member of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce. Mr. Garfield has written extensively on commercial pomology, gardening and farming. As secretary of the Horticultural Society he issued ten volumes, and as president of the forestry commission published four volumes, and is also author of many pamphlets. He is a Republican and a member of the Congregational Church. His office is at 64 Monroe Avenue and his home at 200 Burton Street in Grand Rapids. He was married at Grand Rapids November 24, 1907, to Jessie Robertson Smith, of Scotland.

WILLIAM ALLAN CAMERON. A Michigan man who has become prominent in manufacturing and business circles of Chicago is William Allan Cameron, now at the head of the Cameron-Schroth-Cameron Company, manufacturers of a well known standard line of heating and steam-fitting supplies. Mr. Cameron is a native of Michigan, and was trained in his present business at Detroit.

William Allan Cameron was born at Detroit August 9, 1876, a son of Alexander and Sarah Kathleen (Saunders) Cameron. His father was born at Picton, Nova Scotia, in 1834, and is still living at the venerable age of fourscore years. The mother was born in New Brunswick in 1834 and died in 1884. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living, and William A. is the third. Alexander Cameron established his home in Detroit in 1874, and was there engaged in ship building until his retirement twenty years later. In politics he was a Republican from the time he became an American citizen.

William A. Cameron acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and subsequently became a student of St. Paul's school at Detroit. After completing a course at this institution he started in business in 1894 with the Kellogg-Mackay-Cameron Company, manufacturers of boilers, steam radiators, and jobbers of heating and steam fittings and supplies. In this general department of business he has made

his success, and with the firm above named he was advanced from one place of responsibility to another and for several years served as treasurer. In 1902, having given up his position with the intention of entering business on his own account, he organized the Cameron-Schroth-Cameron Company of Chicago. Mr. Cameron has since been its president, and the other officers are A. H. Schroth, vice president, and A. S. Cameron, secretary and treasurer. The general offices and factory are located in Chicago. Mr. Cameron is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Boiler and Supply Company and the Union Town Acme Radiator Company. Active and efficient in everything he undertakes, he possesses the entire confidence of his associates and of a wide circle of patrons and friends throughout the country. By reason of his accomplishments and associations in the business world he ranks as a representative business man.

Mr. Cameron was married April 26, 1905, to Edith Person, who was born in New York City. They are the parents of three children: John Allan, Robert Van Ness and Mary Louise. Mr. Cameron is well known in Masonic circles in Chicago, being affiliated with Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Park Chapter, R. A. M.; Columbia Commandery, K. T.; Medinah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Oriental Consistory of the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite. He is a past president of the Chicago Athletic Club, and is also a member of the Chicago Yacht Club, the Exmoor Country Club, the Fox Lake Yacht Club and the Midlothian Club. In politics he has always identified himself with the Republican organization, and believes that the principles of protection and centralization of authority are the best for our national welfare. His home is at 3914 Sheridan Road. Mr. Cameron is a member and has served as director one term in the Michigan Society of Chicago.

MICHAEL J. DOYLE. The bar of the Upper Peninsula has an able and popular representative in the person of Michael J. Doyle, who is engaged in active general practice in the City of Menominee, and who has attained a high reputation as a trial lawyer, besides which he is known as a well fortified counselor. He has been prominent in connection with political affairs in Michigan and has been a recognized leader in the councils of the Democratic party in this state. He served one term in the legislature of Michigan and was prosecuting attorney of Menominee county for two terms (from 1906 until 1910).

Michael J. Doyle was born in the City of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 1st of October, 1854, and is a son of William and Bridget (O'Hearn) Doyle, both natives of the Emerald Isle. The father was born in the County of Wicklow and was thirty-two years of age at the time of his death, which occurred at Toronto, Ontario. The mother was born in the County of Tipperary, and she died at Memphis, Tennessee, when twenty-eight years of age. Their marriage was solemnized in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and their only child is he whose name initiates this sketch. The father was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until 1847, when he came to America and located in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, whence he later removed to Memphis, Tennessee. After the death of his wife he removed to the northern part of the Dominion of Canada, and at the time of his death he was a successful contractor in the City of Toronto.

Michael J. Doyle was afforded excellent educational advantages, as he was enabled to prosecute his studies in De La Salle Institute and Osgoode Hall, two excellent institutions in the City of Toronto, Canada. In the law department of the latter he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879. Soon afterward he located in the City of Detroit,



Michael. Dyer

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Michigan, where he was identified with manufacturing interests until 1887, when he removed to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1890 he was appointed city attorney by the Common Council and in the fall of 1891 he was elected a representative of Chippewa county in the state legislature. In August of 1891 he removed from Sault Ste. Marie to Iron Mountain, Michigan, where he served one term as city attorney and where he followed the work of his profession until the autumn of 1894, when he removed to Menominee and was engaged in practice there until 1897. He then removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in professional work until 1903, when he returned to Menominee, Michigan, which city has been the scene of his successful endeavors as an attorney and counselor at law. In 1906 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Menominee county, and his able service as a public prosecutor resulted in his being chosen as his own successor in 1908. His second term expired in 1910, and since that time he has given his undivided attention to the private practice of his profession, in connection with which he retains a large and representative clientele, taking, however, a deep interest in local educational matters and serving as president of the Menominee Board of Education for three years. Mr. Doyle has marked talent along literary lines and the appreciative wit and humor characteristic of the race from which he is sprung. He has written two books that have met with a most pleasing popular reception—"Swan Swanson," published in 1895, and "John Poorfellow," published in 1898. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and has never deviated therefrom, being now a communicant of St. Albertus Parish in his home city. In politics, Mr. Doyle is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party, and under its banner he has rendered most efficient service. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held in the city of Denver, Colorado, in 1908, and at the Democratic State Convention, held in the City of Lansing, Michigan. In March, 1909, he was chosen chairman, proving himself an able and discriminating presiding officer. In 1915 he was elected by the people of his home city as one of the commissioners to prepare a revised city charter for Menominee. He is at present one of the leaders of his party in Menominee county and as a citizen he takes a loyal interest in all that tends to advance the general welfare of the community. He is a man of genial nature and has marked facility in gaining and retaining inviolate friendships.

On the 10th of July, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Doyle to Miss Marie Fitzpatrick, who was born in the City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Canada, and is a daughter of Kenny Fitzpatrick, a well-known citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle have seven children, namely: Helen, wife of John O'Hara, present city attorney of Menominee; Gerald, Gladys, Kenneth, Thurman, Wilford and Meredith.

ANDREW GRAM. One of the substantial business enterprises of the City of Menominee is that conducted by this sterling business man and honored citizen, who is a dealer in second-hand engines, boilers and pumps and who also handles saw and shingle mill machinery. His shops and warehouse are located at the juncture of Saxton Avenue and the lines of the C. & N. W. Railroad. He is a worthy representative of the Scandinavian element that has contributed so much to the development of this section of the state and is a native of Denmark, where he was born on the 9th of January, 1841. He is a son of Christian P. and Karem (Paulsen) Gram, both of whom passed their entire lives in Denmark, where the father followed the vocation of farmer. Of their twelve children only four are now living and of the number three are residents of the United

States. The father followed a seafaring life in his younger days and later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he achieved a due measure of success. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Andrew Gram secured his early educational training in the excellent schools of his native land and was but fourteen years of age when he severed home ties and courageously set forth to fight the battle of life on his own responsibility and as a stranger in a strange land. At the age mentioned he embarked on a sailing vessel for America and thirty-five days elapsed before he disembarked in the Port of New York City in 1855. He remained but a short time in the national metropolis, whence he came westward to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he entered upon an apprenticeship in a machine shop. He became a skilled workman and after the completion of his apprenticeship worked at his trade until 1861, when he gave signal manifestation of his loyalty to the land of his adoption by tendering his services in defense of the Union whose integrity was menaced by armed rebellion. In response to President Lincoln's first call, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and he was mustered into service on the 5th of November, 1861, at Madison, the capital of that state. Soon afterward he proceeded with his regiment to the front, having been in service at Fort Scott and Fort Leavenworth and then proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri, and onward into Kentucky and Tennessee, where his command participated in numerous engagements. He was with Grant's army in Mississippi and took part in the Pittsburg campaign. He was a participator in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was involved and made a gallant record as a valiant and loyal soldier of the republic. He was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 6th of November, 1864, duly receiving his honorable discharge. After the fall of Atlanta he returned to Wisconsin and some time afterward secured a position as engineer in the employ of the Ludington & Wells Company at Menominee, Michigan. With this well-known concern, one of the most prominent in connection with the great lumber industry of this section, he continued to be employed for a period of thirty-seven years, severing his connection only when he established his present business enterprise. He has built up a very successful business and his reputation as a reliable and conservative business man is unassailable. A skilled artisan and thoroughly familiar with all the details of the mechanical industry with which he is thus associated, his well-equipped establishment has facilities for the turning out of the best kind of work and the repair department is one that has a large support. His two sons, Ralph S. and James, are associated with him in business and are numbered among the representative young business men of Menominee.

Mr. Gram enjoys unalloyed popularity in the city that has so long repented his home and he has been called upon to serve in offices of distinctive public trust. He was a member of the City Council for one term and for three terms was supervisor of the township. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party. Both he and his two sons are identified with the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Menominee Lodge, No. 269, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he served as master for three terms. He is also identified with Menominee Chapter, No. 107, Royal Arch Masons, and Menominee Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar.

In 1866 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gram to Miss Annie Campbell and her death occurred in 1869. The two children of this union are both deceased. In 1874 Mr. Gram wedded Miss Annie Evans, who was born in Wales and who was summoned to the life eternal in 1904.

Of the seven children the following brief record is given: Clinton W., assistant cashier First National Bank; Louis M., professor of construction engineering at Ann Arbor, Michigan; M. Jane; Chester E., deceased; Ralph S.; Fannie E.; and James. M. Jane is now the wife of E. G. Woodford, of Dunbar, and Chester E. died at the age of twenty-one years. Mr. Gram is a member of the Presbyterian church, as were also his first and second wives.

WOLFGANG REINDL. One of the substantial and important industrial enterprises of the city of Menominee is that conducted by the Menominee River Brewing Company, of which he is president and general manager. He is one of those worthy and progressive business men who have achieved personal success through well directed effort, and he has been in a significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes, having come from a foreign land to America as a young man and having pressed steadily forward to the goal of definite prosperity and independence. He is to be considered as one of the pioneer business men of Menominee, where his course in all relations of life has been so ordered as to gain and retain to him inviolable popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Reindl was born at Neumarck, Austria, on the 8th of July, 1851, and is a son of John and Theresa (Scharm) Reindl, both of whom passed their entire lives in that country, where the father's vocation was that of hardware dealer. In his fatherland Mr. Reindl served a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaker, in connection with which he became a skilled workman. In 1868, at the age of seventeen years, he severed the ties that bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to win for himself a position of independence in America, which country he felt offered better opportunities for the achievement of success through personal effort than did his native land. He landed in New York city and forthwith made his way to Wisconsin, a state to whose development and upbuilding those of his native land have contributed in most generous measure, and he located in Manitowoc, where he found employment at his trade for the ensuing two years. At the expiration of this period he removed to Menominee, where he continued to follow his trade until 1887. He then purchased an interest in the Menominee River Brewing Company, and through his careful business policy and marked administrative ability this concern has become one of the most important of its kind in the whole "upper country." He has been president and general manager of the company since 1891, and Frank Erdlitz is secretary and treasurer. The plant is a large one and is thoroughly modern in all its facilities and equipments. Its products stand upon their merit and their superiority is fully indicated in the large volume of trade controlled by the corporation.

Mr. Reindl has ever upheld the reputation of a loyal and useful citizen, and he has a wide circle of friends and enjoys noteworthy popularity in both business and social circles in the city that has so long represented his home. He has served as president of the Menominee Turn Verein, of which he is still an active member, and has been a member of St. John's Society, besides which he is actively affiliated with the Sons of Hermann.

Mr. Reindl has been a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party from the time of attaining the right of franchise in his adopted country. He is well fortified in his views as to matters of all measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community. His eligibility for offices of public trust and responsibility has been recognized by the people of Menominee. In 1885 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen and of this municipal body he continued to be a valued and loyal member until 1894, his continuous retention of the office showing the esteem placed upon his services by the voters of the city. He was chair-

man of the committee on sewers and was assigned to membership on other important committees of the city council. He has served since 1902 as supervisor of the Fifth ward. Mr. Reindl had received good educational advantages in his native land, but was entirely unfamiliar with the English language at the time of his emigration to America. Not content to gain such knowledge by gradual absorption, he attended evening schools, giving as much time as possible to private study, and for some time received instruction from Professor John W. Bird, of Menominee.

He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and both he and his wife are communicants of the same.

In the year 1872 Mr. Reindl was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Erdlitz, who is a sister of Frank and Joseph Erdlitz, representative business men of Menominee. Mr. and Mrs. Reindl became the parents of fifteen children, of whom seven are now living, namely: John G., Carrie Anna, Alfred, Mary, Frank, Clara and Drusilla. John G. Reindl, the eldest of the children, married Miss Pauline Posscny; Mary is the wife of John G. Kess.

CHARLES I. COOK. In this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities lead them into large undertakings and to assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective fields of endeavor. Success is methodical and conservative and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorization as to the elements and causation in any isolated instance, in the light of sober investigation we shall find such success to be the result of the determined application of one's abilities and powers along the rigidly defined lines of labor—whether mental or manual. He whose name introduces this article has undoubtedly done more than any other man to further the industrial and commercial prestige, as well as the material attractiveness, of the city of Menominee, where his hand has guided, with all of discrimination and admirable initiative and administrative power, industrial enterprises of great scope and magnitude. While this brief sketch, whose limitations are necessarily circumscribed, cannot enter into details as to the various stages of his career, it is incumbent that there be incorporated within the pages of the publication at hand at least a short resume of his life and labors. He is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens that the Upper Peninsula can claim and his name represents a power in connection with business and civic affairs, besides which he has so ordered his course as to command at all times the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow-men.

Charles I. Cook finds no small meed of satisfaction in reverting to the great western metropolis of Chicago as the place of his nativity. There he was born on the 21st of August, 1862, and he is a son of Charles W. and Sarah A. (Coonley) Cook. Charles Willard Cook was born at Had-dam, Connecticut, in 1834, and was a scion of the sterling family founded in New England in the Colonial epoch of our national history. He passed the closing years of his life at Odebolt, Sac county, Iowa, dying in 1902, at which time he was sixty-eight years of age. The cherished and devoted wife was born in Albany, New York, in which city their marriage was solemnized, and she was thirty-three years of age at the time of her demise. Of the five children of this union, three are now living, of whom the oldest is Charles I., the immediate subject of this review; Albert E. is engaged in the real-estate business at Odebolt, Iowa, and there conducts an extensive enterprise in the handling of farm lands, besides which he has the distinction of owning and operating the largest farm in that state; Emma C. is the wife of F. J. Carpenter, who resides in the city of Chicago.

Charles Willard Cook, father of the subject of this sketch, was a son

of Willard and Abigail Cook, and was thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal from Connecticut to the west in 1847. They first located at Libertyville, Illinois, and about three years later removed to Chicago, where Willard Cook erected the first brick house on what is now the West side of the great metropolis. He became a citizen of much prominence and influence and was one of the representative pioneer business men of Chicago. His son, Charles Willard Cook, received his educational training in the schools of Chicago and as a young man identified himself closely with business interests in that city. He was the first to establish there a real-estate loan business and also conducted large operations in the handling of city and farm property, becoming one of the most important factors in connection with these lines of enterprise, through which he gained a substantial fortune. He retired from active business in the early seventies and thereafter gave his attention principally to the supervision of his extensive capitalistic interests. He identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization but was never an aspirant for a public office of any order. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Congregational church.

Charles I. Cook is indebted to the public schools of Chicago for his early educational discipline, which included a course in the high school, and at the age of seventeen years he went to Iowa, where his father had secured large tracts of land, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, finding due measure of satisfaction in the radical change from metropolitan to rural life. Later he became an extensive dealer in farm lands, and in this connection handled properties in all sections of the state of Iowa, meanwhile maintaining his home in Odebolt, Sac county, where occurred the death of his father, as already noted in this context. While a resident of the Hawkeye state Mr. Cook gained the same worthy precedence now enjoyed by his brother in that he owned and conducted the largest farm in the state, devoting same to diversified agriculture and the breeding of high grade stock. There he continued to be actively and successfully identified with these lines of enterprise until 1891, when he removed to Menominee, Michigan, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business as a member of the firm of Somerville, Penberthy & Cook, which later became Penberthy & Cook. Finally the business was incorporated under the title of the Carpenter-Cook Company and of the same Mr. Cook has been the executive head, besides which he practically owns the controlling stock. This is one of the most important commercial concerns of the Upper Peninsula and its facilities and equipment are of the best metropolitan type. The company controls an extensive trade throughout northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and its annual transactions represent a large aggregate. In 1906 Mr. Cook effected the organization and incorporation of the Michigan Refining & Preserving Company, of which he is president and the virtual owner of all the stock. This company has developed its business to a point which makes it one of the leading industries of Menominee and one that has a most beneficent influence in conserving the prosperity of the community, owing alike to the large number of employes retained and to the large amount of cash paid out to farmers. The factory has unexcelled facilities for the preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables and its products have been introduced and found ready demand in the most diverse sections of the Union. The concern controls an especially large trade throughout the northwest and its business permeates through the Pacific coast states. The initiative power and enterprising spirit of Mr. Cook have led him to identify himself with many industrial undertakings in Menominee and his interposition has invariably begotten definite success. Thus it may be noted that he is president of the Menominee River Sugar Company, engaged in the manu-

facture of beet sugar upon an extensive scale; that he is president of the Menominee Pickle Company and that he is also the executive head of the Menominee Land & Iron Company, an organization which controls much holdings of real estate and vast tracts of mineral and agricultural land in the Upper Peninsula. Mr. Cook is also owner of the Menominee Opera House, a fine place of entertainment, and through his personal efforts have been secured many of the best attractions that customarily are to be seen only in metropolitan centers. He is a member of the directorate of the First National Bank of Menominee and he is owner of the Pine Hill farm, one of the best improved and most valuable landed estates of the kind in this section of Michigan. On this place, which is about three miles distant from Menominee, he has a most attractive summer home which, like his city residence, is the center of gracious hospitality. He also owns what is known as the Nine-mile farm and he finds much of pleasure and satisfaction in supervising this fine landed estate, which has an aggregate area of fully thirty-five hundred acres. This property he purchased of the late Samuel M. Stephenson. On his farms he devotes special attention to the raising of peas and beans, which are utilized in the plant of the Michigan Refining & Preserving Company, of which he is president.

In politics Mr. Cook is a firm believer in the generic principles of the Republican party, although in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude and gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. His political independence was further shown in the fact that he cast his first presidential vote for the Honorable Grover Cleveland, of whom he was a great admirer.

On the 16th of May, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cook to Miss Elizabeth Patterson Carpenter, who was born in the village of Pike, Wyoming county, New York, and who was an infant at the time of her mother's death. She was adopted by the late William O. Carpenter, who became a prominent and influential citizen of Chicago and later of Menominee, and who was extensively concerned in the great lumber industry in northern Michigan for many years. Mr. Carpenter was born in the old Empire state of the Union, where he was reared and educated, and as a young man he located in Chicago, whence he later removed to Menominee, where he had large real-estate and capitalistic interests and where he continued to reside until his death. Mrs. Cook is a popular figure in connection with the best social activities of her home city and is a woman of most gracious personality. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have two fine sons—Charles L., Junior, who was born on the 30th of November, 1892, and William Carpenter, who was born on the 10th of December, 1896. In conclusion of the sketch is consistently entered the following appreciative estimate that appeared in the *Daily Herald-Leader* of Menominee and which affords an idea of the status which Mr. Cook holds in the city to whose advancement he has contributed in a liberal measure.

Mr. Cook has certainly been the largest individual factor in the creation of new enterprises for the city of Menominee and vicinity. It is said that the factories and other industries under his supervision have a weekly pay roll of at least fifteen hundred names. Besides those employed at the wholesale house, his factories and his farms, Mr. Cook has in his employ, year in and year out, regular crews of carpenters, paper-hangers, painters, plumbers and other workmen.

Personally Mr. Cook is a man whom it is at all times a pleasure to meet, broad in his ideas, conservative in his views, and public-spirited in the largest sense of the word. His business genius has been a persistent factor in the upbuilding of Menominee and the Upper Peninsula, and the hundreds of men and women who have been given their first chance in the splendid concerns with which he is identified have been able

to start in the right way and have acquired experience in business and industrial pursuits which will be of lasting benefit to them and assures them of successful careers.

The influence of Mr. Cook is conspicuous in Menominee not only in business and industrial circles but also from social and artistic standpoints. He occupies one of the most beautiful homes in Menominee and is a man of large hearted but most unostentatious charity. The Menominee Opera House is his personal property, and under his direction many of America's most eminent actors are secured for this city.

Whenever there is an enterprise on foot which has as its object the benefit of this city, Charles I. Cook is sure to be counted among those present, and, more than this, he is one of the men who will stay with it, and whose ability and shrewdness will contribute in no small degree to making it a success.

LOUIS J. LEISEN. To be noted as one of the distinctive "captains of industry" in the city of Menominee, and also as a member of one of the honored pioneer families of this city, which has been his home from his boyhood days to the present, Louis J. Leisen merits special recognition in this publication as one of the representative business men of Michigan. He is a son of the late Captain Jacob Leisen, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that further review of the family history is not demanded in the sketch at hand.

Louis J. Leisen was born at Centerville, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of March, 1862, and thus he was about eleven years of age at the time of the family removal to Menominee, Michigan, in 1873. He gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native village and thereafter continued his studies in the Menominee schools, in which he partially completed the curriculum of the high school. As a youth he became associated with his father's business enterprises, especially the brewing business conducted under the firm name of Leisen and Henes. Finally a stock company was organized and incorporated, under the title of the Leisen & Henes Brewing Company, and of the same Louis J. Leisen became vice-president. Of this office he continued incumbent until the death of his honored father, in 1900, when he succeeded the latter in the presidency of this company, which chief executive position he still retains. Concerning the large and prosperous enterprise conducted by this company the following pertinent statements have been made: "One of the important elements of industrial and commercial activity in Menominee is that represented in the well conducted business of the Leisen & Henes Brewing Company, one of the largest and most important concerns of its kind in the Upper Peninsula. This extensive brewery was established in 1872 and passed from the first ownership into other hands ere it came into possession of the present company. In February, 1876, the firm of Leisen & Henes assumed control of the enterprise and in July, 1891, to meet the ever increasing demands placed upon the establishment, the business was incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan, with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and with Jacob Leisen as president; Louis J. Leisen as vice-president; and John Henes as secretary and treasurer. The brewery was destroyed by fire in 1877, was promptly rebuilt, and again on the 24th of June, 1890, the plant was practically obliterated by fire. With characteristic energy and progressiveness the interested principals again erected a larger and more substantial plant, and the same has the best of equipment throughout, while the careful attention paid to all details of the manufacturing insures the highest grade of product, so that the brewery has at all times controlled a large and substantial

trade. It has now a capacity of fifty thousand barrels annually, and the large volume of business controlled represents the direct result of the energy and careful methods brought to bear by those concerned in the prosecution of the enterprise." The officers of this company at the present time are as here noted: Louis J. Leisen, president; Joseph W. Leisen, vice-president; and John Henes, secretary and treasurer.

The subject of this review has also shown his enterprising spirit and initiative powers through his association with other local business concerns of important order. The most noteworthy of these is the Menominee Stained Glass Works which represents one of the most important industrial enterprises of Menominee and one of the leading manufacturing concerns of the entire Upper Peninsula. Of this corporation Mr. Leisen is general manager. In the large and well equipped plant of the company is manufactured a large and artistic line of stained and mosaic glass for churches, residences, public buildings, steamboats, etc. A specialty is made of high artistic group and figured windows, and original designs are furnished in this and other departments when desired. The company also handle, both at wholesale and retail, window glass and all kinds of plate glass, besides other specialties in the glass line.

Mr. Leisen has ever maintained the attitude of progressiveness and public spirit, and in his home city his influence and co-operation have been given to the furthering of all measures for the general welfare of the community. He is held in unequivocal esteem as a citizen and business man and has been called upon to serve in positions of public trust. In 1900 he was elected supervisor of the Third ward, and in 1902 he was chosen as his own successor in this important office, of which he thus continued incumbent for a period of four years. In 1904 he was elected city assessor, for a term of three years, at the expiration of which, in 1907, he was elected for a second term of the same duration. This term expires January 1, 1911. In politics he accords a stalwart allegiance to the Democratic party and he is a communicant of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared.

On the 13th of September, 1905, Mr. Leisen was united in marriage to Miss Hattie C. Bruce, who was born in Sweden, and who is a daughter of Nelson and Charlotte Bruce, who came to America when she was a child. The father, who was a blacksmith by trade and vocation, took up his residence in Menominee in 1880. He died in Menominee, Michigan, in 1906, and the mother November 7, 1912. Mrs. Leisen is the youngest in a family of five children, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Leisen have five children,—Verena Charlotte, Dorothy Beatrice, Jacob Louis, Louis Joseph, Jr., and Harriette Charlotte.

GEORGE A. WOODFORD. At 612 Main street in the city of Menominee is located the well equipped and essentially metropolitan business establishment of the Woodford & Bill Piano Company, of which the subject of this review is the able and popular president. A man of liberal and progressive ideas and of impregnable integrity, he has gained precedence and definite success as one of the representative business men of Menominee, where he commands unequivocal popular esteem, and he is well entitled to consideration in this publication.

George Monzo Woodford was born at West Avon, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 11th of February, 1847, and is a son of Monzo and Harriet N. (Thompson) Woodford, both of whom are likewise natives of West Avon, where the former was born in 1812 and the latter in 1815. The Woodford family is one whose name has been long identified with the annals of Connecticut, and the lineage is traced back to Stephen Woodford, who came to this country and established his residence in Con-



G. A. Woodford

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necticut in 1637. It is claimed that every Woodford in this or any other country can be traced back to Stephen Woodford, but his ancestry cannot be found. Giles Woodford, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, passed his entire life in Hartford county, Connecticut, where he was a representative farmer and honored and influential citizen. Alonzo Woodford was reared to the sturdy discipline of the New England farm and throughout his entire active career he never severed his allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, with which he continued to be identified, in Hartford county, until the time of his death, which occurred in 1858. His devoted wife, who likewise was a member of one of the old and honored families of New England, was summoned to the life eternal in 1861. They became the parents of two sons and five daughters, and of the number four are now living, namely: Adelaide, who is unmarried and resides in Waterbury, Connecticut; Harriet, who is the wife of Rev. A. Wesley Bill, treasurer of the Woodford & Bill Piano Company of Menominee, Michigan, where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church for sixteen years; and Howard A., who is now a resident of Tacoma, Wash. The father identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization, and died one year after the election of Lincoln. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

George A. Woodford passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm that was the place of his birth, and he is indebted to the common schools of West Avon, Connecticut, for his early educational training. He was but twelve years of age at the time of the death of his father, and his early experiences in connection with the practical affairs of life were those gained on the farm and in a wood-working shop in his native county. In 1865 at the age of eighteen years, he decided to seek a new field of endeavor in the west. He accordingly joined his uncle, the late Rockwell M. Thompson, at Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, where he became associated with the business operations of his uncle, who was a buyer and shipper of grain. He soon gained a thorough knowledge of this line of enterprise, and his early experiences in connection with farm work made him a good judge of the products handled. He was finally admitted to a partnership in the business, of which he had the entire charge for sometime. Through this medium he gained his initial success as a business man, and he recalls with a feeling of just pride that when nineteen years of age he won the firm the sum of five thousand dollars in a period of six months as a buyer and shipper of grain. Later he was employed for a short period in the sash, door and blind factory of the firm of York, Munger & Company, of Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, and he then, in the winter of 1866, removed to Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, where he learned the jewelry trade, finally purchasing the jewelry store of Jacob Norton of that place. In the autumn of 1869 he sold the business and on the following Christmas day he established his permanent home in Menominee, where he engaged in the jewelry business, to which he continued to devote his attention until 1894. In this long intervening period of more than a quarter of a century he gained prestige as one of the reliable, enterprising and substantial business men of the city, and thus he was well fortified in popular confidence and esteem when, in the year mentioned, he disposed of his large and prosperous jewelry business to turn his attention to his present line of enterprise, in which his success has been of the most gratifying order. He began operations in the handling of pianos, organs and musical merchandise in an individual way, and the business finally attained such large proportions that he found it expedient to fortify the same in a commercial way by the organization and incorporation of a stock company. This was done on the 1st of January,

1909, when the Woodford & Bill Piano Company was organized, being duly incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of forty-four thousand dollars. The company occupy a two-story building at 612 Main street, and here are to be found the best lines of standard pianos and organs, minor musical instruments and musical merchandise. The concern is the largest of its kind in this section and its trade extends throughout the territory normally tributary to Menominee and has now reached a large volume. As already indicated Mr. Woodford is president of the company and his brother-in-law, Rev. A. Wesley Bill, is treasurer; the other member of the executive corps is William H. Ounsworth, secretary and sales manager. Mr. Woodford himself is a talented musician, and for many years he has been a valued and popular figure in connection with the musical life of Menominee, where he has been director of the leading musical societies and where he organized the Menominee brass band, of which he was leader for sixteen years. This band became under his leadership one of the best organizations of its kind in this section of the state, and its services were much in demand in connection with public observances and social functions in Menominee and in many other cities and towns of northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Mr. Woodford is one of the pioneer business men of Menominee, and he has ever evinced the most loyal interest in all that has tended to advance its civic and business prosperity. He is a staunch adherent to the Republican party but has never found public office to be in the least alluring. The only civic office in which he has consented to serve is that of member of the Menominee Board of Education, with which he was identified for two years. Mr. Woodford and his wife are both members of the First Presbyterian church.

Mr. Woodford has been an appreciative member of the Masonic Fraternity for more than forty years, having been made a Master Mason in the Blue Lodge at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, in 1868, and he joined Menominee Lodge in 1870, while it was working under dispensation. His original capitular affiliation was with the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Marquette, Michigan. He is a member of Menominee Lodge, No. 269, Free & Accepted Masons, of which he has served as worshipful master, and he is also a charter member of Menominee Chapter, No. 107, Royal Arch Masons, and of which he was principal sojourner for many years. He was one of the organizers of Menominee Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templars, and served as its eminent commander for one year. In the city of Marquette, he is affiliated with Ahmed Temple Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he also was one of the organizers of the Circle of Confidence Masters, and is Master at the present time, having held the office since one year after its organization.

On the 8th of January, 1871, Mr. Woodford was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Freeman, who was born in Waterville, Maine, and who is a daughter of Joseph W. and Bethia (Williams) Freeman, both of whom were likewise born in the old Pine Tree state. Mr. Freeman was a hotel keeper in his native state, whence he removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, about 1866. There he was engaged in the grocery business for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Woodford had three children, namely: Grace, the wife of William J. Frost of Portland, Oregon, and they have two children; Edward, who is engaged with the Girard Lumber Company, at Dunbar, Wisconsin, married Miss Jane Gram, and they have one child; and Chester, who resides in International Falls, Minnesota, married Miss Beryl Vaughn.

EMMETT L. BEACH. President of the German-American Bank, and for thirty years one of the leading lawyers of Saginaw, Mr. Beach has long been a factor in the larger commercial and industrial activities of his home city, and is as well known in business as in professional circles. Some years ago he served his district one term as circuit judge. He represents a family of pioneers in Saginaw county, and the name has been well known in this section of Michigan for nearly three-quarters of a century.

Emmett L. Beach was born at Bridgeport in Saginaw county, March 31, 1857. His parents were Noah and Mary J. (Hodgman) Beach. His father, a native of Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, was brought when a child to Michigan in 1837, his parents living one year in Oakland county, and then settling in Saginaw county at a time when all that part of Michigan was still in the domain of the wilderness. Noah S. Beach died in 1909 at the age of eighty-five years, and all his career had been spent as a farmer. The mother was born in Vermont, and her parents settled near Bridgeport, in Saginaw county, at an early day. Noah Beach and wife were both reared and educated in Saginaw county, and the wife died in June, 1881, at the age of fifty-six. Besides Judge Beach there were two other children: Charles S., a farmer in Saginaw county, born in 1854; and Gardner W., who died at Portland, Oregon, in 1912.

Judge Beach, the second in age of the children, during his boyhood was sent to school in Wisconsin, and for two terms attended the Fox Lake Seminary. His law studies were begun in the office of B. W. Perkins at Saginaw, and on May 4, 1882, came his admission to the bar. Though his business and public interests have often interrupted his practice as a lawyer, it has been continuous for all the period since he was admitted to the bar. In 1882 Mr. Beach was elected circuit court commissioner, serving four years; in 1896 was elected city attorney for the term of three years, and while in that office was elected circuit judge for the regular six-year term. Since leaving the bench, he has refused all other political honors, though still a leader and vigorous worker for the Democratic party. Judge Beach belongs to the County and State Bar Association.

In 1911 Judge Beach took a leading part in the organization of the German-American Bank of Saginaw, and has since served as its president. This institution, though comparatively young, is one of the very substantial banks of Saginaw, has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and fifty thousand dollars in surplus. Judge Beach is president of the Point Lookout Navigation Company, running a steamer between Saginaw and Point Lookout; is a director in the Automatic Light & Spigot Company of Saginaw; the director of the Saginaw Publishing Company, and treasurer of the Gladwin Light & Power Co. Fraternally his relations are with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is exalted ruler, and also with the Knights of the Maccabees. Judge Beach lives in one of the fine homes of Saginaw.

On July 22, 1888, he married Miss Leah Dudgeon, a daughter of Hugh Dudgeon, long a well-known citizen of Saginaw. Mrs. Beach before her marriage was a popular teacher. Their two children are: Emmett L. Beach, Jr., born June 1, 1891, at Saginaw, and a graduate of Harvard University with the class of 1913; and Robert Stanley Beach, born July 22, 1895, at Saginaw, a graduate of the high school, and now a student in the University of Michigan.

GEORGE E. NICHOLS. For more than thirty years engaged in the practice of law at Ionia, Mr. Nichols' career has been characterized by the

usual accomplishments and rewards of the successful lawyer, and at the same time by various distinctive service such as only a leader at the bar can perform for his community or state. As a matter of current history it may be noted that Mr. Nichols was selected as special prosecutor for the state during the great copper strike in the Calumet district.

A member of a family which has been identified with Michigan since territorial days and for eighty years, George E. Nichols was born at Oneida, in Eaton county, August 8, 1861, a son of George W. and Sarah O. (Preston) Nichols. The founder of the family in this state, but then a territory, was grandfather Truman Nichols, who emigrated from Canada and, settling in Eaton county in 1834, took up land from the Government, and was one of the men who pushed back the forces of the wilderness from that vicinity. George W. Nichols was born in Eaton county, and was married in Oneida township of that county. He spent sixty-five years as an active farmer, and was more than ordinarily successful. In politics he was a Democrat. His death occurred in 1902, while his wife passed away in 1907. There were seven children, and besides the Ionia lawyer, the others are: Mrs. A. Ellis; Mrs. N. H. Lazie; Leon; T. P.; N. A., and C. W.

George E. Nichols graduated from the Grand Lake high school in 1880, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and at once took up the profession at Ionia, where he has enjoyed a large and profitable practice ever since. A Republican in politics, Mr. Nichols has been active in affairs, and was honored in 1900 by election to the state Senate. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has held the post of chancellor commander for the Knights of Pythias.

On October 10, 1888, Mr. Nichols married Harriet Kennedy, who was graduated from the Ionia high school and from the University at Ann Arbor in 1888. They are the parents of one son, James K. Nichols, who is now a law student in the University at Ann Arbor.

LOYAL EDWIN KNAPPEN. For nearly ten years Judge Knappen has been on the Federal bench in Michigan, and his active career as a lawyer and in public affairs covers fully forty years. He is now judge of the United States Circuit Court and lives at Grand Rapids.

Judge Knappen was born at Hastings, Michigan, January 27, 1854, a son of Edwin and Sarah M. (Nevins) Knappen. In 1873, at the age of nineteen, he graduated B. A. from the University of Michigan, and was subsequently honored with the Master's degree in 1876, and in 1913 the honorary title LL. D. was conferred upon him by the university. Admitted to the bar in 1875, Judge Knappen began practice at Hastings, where he lived from 1875 to 1888, and in the meantime served as prosecuting attorney of Barry County from 1879 to 1883. He was United States commissioner from 1880 to 1888. Judge Knappen began practice at Grand Rapids in 1888, and has since lived in that city, and was an active member of the bar until 1906. He became judge of the Western District of Michigan, United States District Court, in 1906, and in February, 1910, was made United States circuit judge of the Sixth Circuit.

During 1905-06 Judge Knappen was president of the Grand Rapids Bar Association. He was regent of the University of Michigan from 1904 to 1911, and a member of the Grand Rapids Board of Education from 1898 to 1900. He is a member of the Peninsular and the Kent Country clubs. October 23, 1876, he married Amelia Isabelle Kenyon, of Hastings.

FRANCIS DEVEREUX CLARKE. Few men brought greater distinctions to the educational life of Michigan during the last thirty years than the late Francis D. Clarke, who died at Flint on September 7, 1913, after many years of work as superintendent of the State School for the Deaf. It would be a difficult task to mention however briefly the many tributes paid to his life at home and abroad, by former pupils and professional colleagues and by great men of many states. This article must be content with a summary of the facts and statements that appeared in the memorial number of the Michigan *Mirror*, the official publication of the Michigan School for the Deaf.

A broad summary of what Dr. Clarke represented to the state at large is contained in a tribute from Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris:—"In the death of Francis D. Clarke, not only Michigan suffers an irreparable loss but the whole United States loses a remarkable teacher of the deaf. He has devoted forty-four of his best years to his specialty. He has served most efficiently the State of Michigan as superintendent of the State School for the Deaf twenty-one years. Thousands of students will mourn his death. To many of these students he was more than father and mother, because, through his superior ability and abiding love for humanity he opened to them a new world and sent them into the vineyard capable, happy men and women. Doctor Clarke was looking forward to greater achievements. With a new building in process of construction, and with the loyal support of his board and his many friends, was happy in the thought of rendering splendid service to the unfortunate. His countless acts of kindness, his superior wisdom, his loyalty to the deaf, his self-sacrificing spirit, his tireless efforts to serve humanity, will ever live in the hearts of his students and his friends. Doctor Clarke lives though dead."

The story of Doctor Clarke's life was told by one of the editors of the *Mirror*, A. J. Eickhoff. Francis Devereux Clarke was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, January 31, 1849, the eldest of four children, of whom two survive him. His brother William met a tragic fate in 1901, being drowned, together with two of his children, by the overturning of a pleasure boat. His sister Mary, Mrs. George E. Moulton, resides at Newberne, North Carolina. The youngest brother, Thomas Pollok Clarke, is superintendent of the Washington State School for the Deaf at Vancouver.

Through his mother, Mary Bayard Devereux, Doctor Clarke had most distinguished ancestry. Through Thomas Pollok his lineage goes back in an unbroken line to Robert Bruce. Thomas Pollok was a Scottish gentleman who came to the Carolinas in 1683 and was granted extensive lands on the Roanoke by King Charles II. A grandson of this pioneer, Thomas Pollok, married Eunice Edwards, daughter of Jonathan Edwards, the great Presbyterian divine. Of their union Frances Pollok married John Devereux, son of an Irish gentleman of Huguenot blood. Thomas Pollok Devereux, a son of this pair, married Katherine Anne Bayard, great-granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first president of King's College, now Columbia University, New York. One of the children of this union was Doctor Clarke's mother. Doctor Clarke's great-grandmother, Frances Pollok, was a young girl living in New Jersey at the time of the Revolution, and had an interesting experience with Hessian soldiers of the British army when they passed through her home town.

Doctor Clarke's father was William J. Clarke, a fine type of the old Southern gentleman. He served through the Mexican war, first as captain, and later promoted to major for gallantry. Soon after the war he married the sweetheart of his youth at Leighton, North Carolina. Then returning to Raleigh, Major Clarke resumed law practice, served for a time as state auditor, and subsequently lived for some years in the State of

Texas where he was president of the San Antonio & Mexican Gulf Railroad. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the service of the South as colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of North Carolina Infantry, and was captured shortly before its last battle in which the regiment was cut to pieces. For several years after the war he held the office of district judge, and altogether his was an eminent and honorable career. Doctor Clarke's mother at the time of her marriage lived with her aunt, the wife of Rt. Rev. and later Gen. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana. Mrs. Clarke was a woman of superior talents, wrote charming verse and had many other accomplishments. She was also one of the noble Southern women who bore with resignation and even with cheerfulness the limitations placed upon her genius by ill health, household cares, straitened circumstances, and the poverty of her publishers and the reading public of the Southland after the war. During 1854-55, for reasons of health, she lived in Havana, and there her social qualities and charm won many tributes from the highest members of society. In 1856 she removed with her husband to San Antonio, Texas, and lived there until the outbreak of the war. After the war she did editorial and literary work for different Southern periodicals, contributing many articles and poems, translating French fiction and conducting an extensive correspondence. This work was in response to the spur of necessity, to assist in meeting household expenses. She died March 30, 1886, her husband having passed away two months before.

In bringing to light the high points in the lives and characters of his parents there is but given the keynote of Doctor Clarke's own life and career. It is not strange that with such birth and upbringing he proved what he was; it would have been much stranger if with such a mother he had not so developed. While the family was living at San Antonio, the children were in charge of a private tutor, Mr. Oliver D. Cooke, who had been for several years a teacher in the American School for the Deaf, as it is now called, at Hartford. This relationship had an important bearing on Doctor Clarke's future career, as will be shown later. After the return to North Carolina he spent two years at Davidson College, then, when only thirteen years of age, he entered the Confederate Navy as a midshipman. Those were times when boys early became men, and when mere boys volunteered and were accepted as a matter of sheer necessity. He served on various ships, including the *Patrick Henry*, the great iron-clad Tennessee at Mobile Bay, the *Chicora*, *Rawley*, *Richmond* and torpedo boat No. 9. The close of the war found him holding the rank of lieutenant, though only a lad of sixteen, an evidence of remarkable ability and distinguished service. Unlike many, perhaps most veterans, Doctor Clarke was never known to indulge in stories of his service. After the war an agent of the Mexican Patriot party in the struggle with Maximilian and his French supporters offered Lieutenant Clarke a position in the Mexican army at \$200 a month. The offer was civilly but unhesitatingly declined, as he had no taste for the life of a soldier of fortune. For a time he and his brother William were engaged in the grocery and lumber business. This was not congenial to men of their breeding and taste, and Doctor Clarke soon afterwards left for New York with the intention of seeking a berth in the merchant marine, China trade, a position for which his naval training had well qualified him.

Arriving in New York, he went to call on his old friend and tutor Mr. Cooke, then teaching at Fanwood. This visit led to a complete change in his plans. Mr. Cooke urged him to enter the profession of teaching the deaf, and it readily appealed to his inclinations. Doctor Peet, the principal, was most favorably impressed by his appearance and evident fitness in mind and temperament for the work, and offered him a position on his staff. In response to Doctor Peet's offer he made a whimsical suggestion,

but of a piece with his modesty and original way of thinking and acting. It was, that Doctor Peet really knew next to nothing of him or his fitness for the position, and he himself nothing of his fitness or liking for the work; and so, that the appointment might be terminated at any time at a week's notice from either party. As that was the beginning of forty-three years of labor in the cause of the deaf, it is evident that he found the work good and made good, even in his own modest estimation. He proved himself in fact one to the profession born, with a quick conception and mastery of its special and intricate problems, an accurate psychological insight, and a spirit and sympathy that drew forth all that was best in his pupils. He was especially successful in the teaching of mathematics.

As his work in the schoolroom at Fanwood occupied only part of the time, he used his afternoons by taking the literary and engineering courses at Columbia College, from which he received his Master of Arts degree in 1873. In that year, on September 24th, he was married at Middletown, Connecticut, to Miss Celia Laura Ransom, who for forty years was his beloved helpmeet. She was the daughter of Alexis Ransom of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and a niece of Epaphroditus Ransom, governor of Michigan in 1848-50. It was Governor Ransom who signed the bill for establishing the School for the Deaf of which later Doctor Clarke became superintendent. Only a short time before her marriage she had also accepted a position on the teaching staff at Fanwood, but her professional career was brief and terminated soon after she met Doctor Clarke.

The two years succeeding his graduation from Columbia Doctor Clarke spent in engineering work on a railway in his native state, and received his degree in civil engineering in 1875. He apparently had planned to make this profession his life work, but evidently found the arduous but noble work of instructing the deaf more to his inclinations or perhaps more in line with duty, a call, as it were, and so in the fall of 1875 he was in his former position at Fanwood, where he continued for the following decade. During his fourteen years as teacher in the Fanwood School he was associated with many then great educators, who later, like himself, gained still higher distinctions. Among them was Enoch H. Currier, now principal of the Fanwood School; Dr. Warring Wilkinson, long principal of the California School; Dr. Zenas F. Westervelt, superintendent of the Western New York School at Rochester; and a number of others.

In 1885 the Arkansas School was searching the country over for a successor to its late head, and the choice fell on Doctor Clarke. He remained at the head of the Arkansas School for seven years, and was then called to a greater field, the Michigan School, as successor to Mr. Thomas Monroe, deceased. He remained in charge from his coming, December 1, 1892, until his death September 7, 1913, a period of nearly twenty-one years, longer than that of any of his predecessors. In both the Arkansas and the Michigan schools Doctor Clarke's work and achievements were along nearly identical lines, and marked him as one of the most successful administrators in the profession. They may be briefly summarized as, great material improvement, in new and needed buildings, appearance of grounds, and the like; a high educational standard, with improvements in course of study and methods of instruction; and a rule of love and kindness, effective with even the most refractory. For some years he conducted a normal class in primary work, training many fine teachers, often only to lose them later through offers of better paying positions in other schools. He later brought together these suggestions and instructions in normal work and published them in book form, under the modest title of "Michigan Methods." This valuable book has been quite extensively adopted in the profession, and for his service to the cause in publishing it he was given the doctor's degree in Humane Letters by Gallaudet College in 1908.

He was looked upon by the deaf of the country as one of their best friends, whose efforts and influence could always be counted upon to advance their best interests. In the profession he was looked up to as one of the leaders, and whenever he had anything to say, in conventions or in his writings, he was given careful attention.

Of Doctor Clarke as an educator Miss Carrie Billings, principal of the Michigan School for the Deaf, said: "Doctor Clarke, as an educator of the deaf, was as many sided as you, his friends, found him as a man, as a citizen and as a Mason. His wonderful insight and wisdom in directing the development of the deaf child; his constant solicitude for the welfare of the adult deaf of the city and of the state; his attitude of understanding and sympathy to his officers, teachers, and other employes; his wise counsels and the permanent work that he gave to the profession of the entire country, was plainly manifest. Doctor Clarke appealed to the affections, to the sympathies, to the ideal, and to the soul-side of those about him. His character, his life, his learning, commanded respect and inspired service in others. These things made him a real teacher, a real superintendent, a real educator. He touched the hand, the heart, the mind, the soul.

"Doctor Clarke eliminated almost wholly from our institution that blighting atmosphere of 'institutionalism,' and made it a home—a true home—to which our pupils longed to return each autumn, and which our alumni held in deep affection. . . . Doctor Clarke governed, not by elaborate sets of rules, with their swift punishment, but by a wonderful bond of respect and love that inspired willing and efficient service. Not a pupil, officer, teacher, or employe, but who gladly and proudly put forth great efforts to do any task that Doctor Clarke had expressed, not a command to do, but merely a desire for. . . . The relations between Doctor Clarke and his teachers were ideal. He was always approachable and responsive, he was a friend first of all, ready with help, advice or sympathy in their personal needs of the hour, their labors, their pleasures, their sorrows."

Quite late in life Doctor Clarke took up Free Masonry. His advancement through the different degrees and orders was remarkably rapid, and his wonderfully quick and retentive mind is shown by the ease with which he conducted the most elaborate of Masonic rites entirely from memory, with no sign of hesitation. In 1907 he was Flint's candidate for Grand Lodge honors, and was elected grand marshal over six other candidates. From this he rose step by step to the highest office in the gift of the jurisdiction, that of grand master, to which he was elected in May, 1913. One of the most remarkable occurrences in the history of Michigan Masonry was his laying of the cornerstone of the new main building for the Michigan School for the Deaf on August 12, 1913, as, at one and the same time, grand master and superintendent of the school. His Masonic duties and the exceptionally heavy tasks connected with the administration of the school bore heavily upon him. In spite of failing vigor, he kept up the fight to the end, and died, as he would have wished, in battle harness.

Perhaps the most beautiful element in his life was the sweetness and tenderness of his home life, especially the devoted love between him and the widow now left desolate.

CARLOS CLEVELAND QUINLAN. A member of the firm of Thomas Quinlan & Sons, of Petoskey, Carlos C. Quinlan is well known both in Petoskey and Detroit. Carlos Cleveland Quinlan was born at Petoskey October 29, 1884, was educated in the parochial and public schools, graduated from Petoskey Normal College in 1904, but instead of continuing his education through the University of Michigan as he had planned,

turned aside to engage in business. Mr. Quinlan at an early age showed some remarkable ability in the insurance field, and at the present time is one of the leading insurance men of Michigan.

In 1911 Mr. Quinlan completed the organization of the Detroit Underwriters Company, of which he is president. He is also president of the Atlanta Heights Realty Company of Florida; vice chairman of the Thomas Quinlan & Sons Company of Petoskey; representative of Otis & Company, investment bankers of Cleveland; fiscal agent of the Detroit National Fire Insurance Company; a stockholder in the Third National Bank of Buffalo, New York; and vice president of the Petoskey and Emmet County Improvement Association. His Detroit offices are in the Majestic Building. Mr. Quinlan is a member of the Michigan Association of Fire Insurance Agents and of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

In club life he belongs to the Detroit Athletic, the Detroit Motor Boat and the Detroit Aircraft clubs, is a member of the Buffalo Club of New York, and affiliates with the Phi Delta Beta college fraternity, the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

WILLIAM T. QUINLAN. Another member of the firm of Thomas Quinlan & Sons, William T. Quinlan was born at Petoskey November 15, 1882. His education came from the public schools, the Petoskey Normal School and Business College and the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids. In 1902 he engaged in the fire insurance business at Petoskey, continued in that line until 1910 at Petoskey, and since then has been identified with the insurance field at Detroit. He is treasurer in the Thomas Quinlan & Sons Company, treasurer of the Detroit Underwriters Company, and treasurer of the Detroit National General Agency. He is also a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the American Economic Association, the Masonic fraternity, the Elks and the Detroit Athletic Club. At Petoskey during 1902-03 he served as city treasurer. Mr. Quinlan was married May 12, 1909, to Miss Florence Estelle Peck, of Chicago.

JOHN W. WELLS. The statement of Macaulay that "A people that take no pride in noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations" has emphatic verification in each age and generation and he is indeed fortunate who can revert to ancestry whose record bears indication of worthy lives and worthy deeds. This is especially true in the case of John W. Wells who is a scion of the family whose name has been identified with the annals of American history since the early part of the seventeenth century. In New England, that cradle of so much of our history, the family name has long been one of distinctive prominence and from that section have gone forth sterling representatives to aid in the development and upbuilding of many other parts of the Union. He whose name initiates this review came to Menominee, Michigan, as a young man and he has been most prominently identified with the great lumber industry of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, while as a citizen he has exemplified the utmost loyalty and public spirit, contributing generously to the support of those measures and enterprises that have conserved the progress and substantial upbuilding of this favored section of the Wolverine State. He is one of the essentially representative business men and most honored citizens of Menominee, where he has long maintained his home and where his interests are large and important.

John W. Wells was born near the City of Davenport, Iowa, on the 30th of March, 1848, and as this date indicates he is a member of one

of the early pioneer families of the Hawkeye commonwealth. As already stated, the Wells family, which is of staunch English origin (the town of Wells, England, being founded by the Wells family) was founded in America in the Colonial epoch, the original progenitors in the new world having come hither as early as 1635. Members of this family were numbered among the first settlers of the state of Maine, and the town of Wells, York County, that state, was named in its honor. Capt. Richard Wells, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, followed a seafaring life for many years and was captain and owner of a merchant vessel. He was born in Maine and passed his entire life in that state. His son Alexander, father of John W. Wells, was born in the old Pine Tree State in the year 1818, and there he was reared to maturity. He was accorded excellent educational advantages and was educated at Bowdoin College. In 1837 he came to the West and settled in Scott County, Iowa, then a territory, where he took up a farm. He was one of the sterling pioneers of that section and he continued his residence in Iowa until after the Civil war, his marriage having been solemnized after he had there established a home. When the integrity of the Union was thrown into jeopardy through armed rebellion, he tendered his services in its defense by enlisting in a regiment of Iowa volunteer infantry and attained the rank of lieutenant. He practically sacrificed his life in the cause of his country, as he died from the effect of disease contracted while in the service, having passed away at St. Louis, in the year 1863. His wife, whose maiden name was Julia A. Carter, was born in Indiana in the year 1820 and her death occurred at Menominee in 1900. Her father and mother were natives of Virginia and representatives of old and prominent families of the historic Old Dominion. He served with distinction as a soldier in the Mexican war, in which he held the rank of captain. He was numbered among the very early settlers of Iowa and was a member of its legislature in the territorial days. Alexander Wells and his wife were both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the former's political allegiance was given to the republican party from the time of its organization until his death, only a few years later. He and his wife became the parents of seven children, of whom the following are now living: Mary is the widow of William Hollenbeck, who served four years in the Civil war as a member of the Twentieth Iowa; Alfred C., who served during the Civil war, in which he was a non-commissioned officer of the Second Iowa Cavalry, is now a resident of Iowa; John W. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Sarah A. is the widow of William Lamphere of Rapid City, South Dakota; James L. maintains his home in Seattle, Washington. The father served for many years as a justice of the peace and as postmaster. He was a man of distinctive prominence and influence in his community and his name has an endearing place on the roster of the honored families of the fine Hawkeye commonwealth.

John W. Wells was reared to the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm in Iowa and his early educational training was that afforded by the public schools of that locality. Later he completed a course in the business college at Davenport, Iowa. About the time he attained to his legal majority he came to Menominee, Michigan, where he was employed for two years as a bookkeeper. He next became interested as a partner in a lumber business with headquarters at Oconto, Wisconsin, where he maintained his home until 1875, when he removed his plant and business to Menominee, which city has since represented his home and to the upbuilding of which he has contributed in a large measure. Here he has been continuously engaged in the lumber business and in the long intervening years his operations have been of extensive order. He is vice president of the Girard Lumber Company and is general manager of its business. The company has a well equipped saw mill at Dunbar, Wiscon-

sin. Mr. Wells was also one of the principal owners of the Bird-Wells Lumber Company of Wausaukee, Wisconsin, the mill of which corporation turned out about 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually for many years. Of this company he was president until it was consolidated into J. W. Wells Lumber Company in 1911. Mr. Wells organized the J. W. Wells Lumber Company of Menominee, of which he is president. He is also president of the Northern Hardware and Supply Company, wholesalers of lumbermen's and miners' supplies and general hardware. Mr. Wells is also president of the Wisconsin and Northern Railway, and vice president of the Dunbar & Wausaukee Railway, which roads supply the Dunbar and Wausaukee mills with logs and also do a regular railroad business in connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Soo Line and the Wisconsin and Michigan Railway.

In 1898 Mr. Wells bought an interest in the I. Stephenson Company at Wells, Michigan. He reorganized the company, rebuilt the old mill, built a large modern hardwood sawmill and hardwood flooring factory, negotiated the purchase of the Ford River Lumber Company consisting of a large sawmill, the Village of Ford River, 110,000 acres of land and logging equipment, etc. To supply Ford River and I. Stephenson Company mills with about 85,000,000 feet of logs per year, he built the Escanaba and Lake Superior Railway, consisting of about 140 miles of track, with first class rolling stock and equipment. He has recently sold his interest in the Ford River, I. Stephenson and Escanaba & Lake Superior Railway companies at a handsome profit and will confine himself closer to personal operations. He has built a very large steel and concrete hardwood flooring and manufacturing plant and sawmill at Menominee to more closely utilize the lumber from his Wausaukee and Dunbar mills.

Mr. Wells believes in employing his sons in the active operations of his enterprises and they all own substantial interest and fill responsible positions in the business.

Mr. Wells is one of the substantial capitalists of the Upper Peninsula, and his entire course as a business man and citizen has been guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor so that he has ever been the recipient of the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. In politics Mr. Wells gives unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and he has rendered efficient co-operation in the promotion of its interests in a local way. He served for two terms as a member of the board of supervisors of Menominee County, was for two terms a member of the city council and for three terms also he had the distinction of holding the office of mayor of Menominee, having first been elected on the first of April, 1893, and having been chosen as his own successor in the election of 1895-96. His administration is on record as one of the best ever given to the municipal government of Menominee. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Wells is affiliated with Menominee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Menominee Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Menominee Commandery, Knights Templars and Ahmed Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of the city of Marquette, Michigan.

In December, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wells to Miss Isabella Crawford, who was born in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and who was a daughter of the late Daniel Crawford, a native of Scotland. Mrs. Wells died July 23, 1910, after an illness of several years. Mrs. Wells had long been a prominent and loved figure in the social life of Menominee and she was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had six children, namely: Florence A. Law, a resident of Menominee; Daniel, formerly first lieutenant, Thirtieth U. S. Volunteers and a veteran of the Spanish war who resides in Detroit; Artemus C. who resides in Menominee and is manager of the J. W. Wells Lumber Company; Edna B. Walsh, who

resides in Houghton, Michigan; Alfred T. who was drowned in August, 1900, and Ralph W., who is superintendent of White Pine Lumber Company, operating at Blind River, Canada.

In January, 1912, Mr. Wells and Miss Katherine Jameson, a native of New Brunswick, were married and soon after sailed for the Orient on a trip of several months' duration.

In 1910 Mr. Wells became interested with Marshall B. Lloyd in a patent automatic machine for the manufacture of steel tubing by an entirely new process that promises a revolution in the art of making tubing of lighter weights. In June, 1914, they sold their rights in the United States to the Elyria Iron and Steel Company of Elyria, Ohio, who are now erecting a new plant to install the Wells-Lloyd machinery to manufacture tubing on a large scale in Cleveland, Ohio. During the winter and spring of 1915 Mr. Wells again visited the Orient and sold the Wells Lloyd patents to Japanese manufacturers who will manufacture for the Japanese and Chinese markets. Mr. Wells has traveled extensively in South America, Mexico, West Indies, Mediterranean ports, Philippines, China and Japan.

CHARLES AUSTIN BLAIR. From 1904 until his death on August 30, 1912, the late Judge Blair was one of the associate justices of the Michigan Supreme Court. For nearly thirty-five years he was a member of the bar at Jackson.

Judge Blair was born at Jackson, Michigan, April 10, 1854, a son of Austin Blair, the great war governor of Michigan, and Sarah Louise (Horton) Blair. Judge Blair was graduated A. B. from the University of Michigan in 1876, and the distinguished services of his later career brought him the degree LL. D. in 1909. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and for many years practiced law and attended to the duties of various public offices at Jackson. He served as city attorney of Jackson in 1882 and during 1895-96 was prosecuting attorney of Jackson County. He was a member of the city school board from 1902 to 1904. Just prior to his elevation to the bench Judge Blair served as attorney general of Michigan during 1903-04, and became an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1904. Judge Blair married October 8, 1879, Effie Caroline North, of Jackson.

RT. REV. CHARLES DAVID WILLIAMS, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Michigan, with Detroit as his cathedral city, is one of the distinguished divines of his church in America.

He was born at Bellevue, Ohio, July 30, 1860, a son of David and Eliza (Dickson) Williams. Bishop Williams acquired his literary and theological education at Kenyon College in Ohio. He was given the degree A. B. in 1880, that of A. M. in 1893, D. D. in 1894, and L. H. D. in 1906. Hobart College conferred upon him the degree LL. D. in 1907.

Ordained a deacon in 1883 and a priest in 1884, he was rector of Fernbank and Riverside, Ohio, from 1884 to 1889, of St Paul's at Steubenville, Ohio, from 1889 to 1893, and from 1893 to 1906 was dean of the Trinity Cathedral at Cleveland. He was elected November 16, 1905, and consecrated February 7, 1906, as bishop of Michigan. During his residence in Ohio Bishop Williams served as chaplain of the Ohio National Guard from 1893 to 1896, was president of the Cleveland Library Board two terms, and a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Ohio. He has been a regular delegate to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church since 1895.

Bishop Williams is author of "A Valid Christianity for Today,"

and various reviews and addresses. He is a member of the City Club of New York, the Detroit Club of Detroit, the Cobden Club of London. His home is 32 Stinson Place, Detroit.

RUSSELL COWLES OSTRANDER. For ten years an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, Judge Ostrander is a native of the state, an alumnus of the university, and has spent more than thirty-five years in his work as a lawyer and jurist.

Judge Ostrander was born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, September 1, 1851, a son of Simon and Ellen Gardner (Cowles) Ostrander. His early education came from the public schools at Lansing, and in 1876 he graduated LL. B. from the University of Michigan. He has been in active membership in the Michigan bar since January, 1877. He served as Circuit Court commissioner of Ingham County during 1877-80, and prosecuting attorney of the same county in 1881-82. Judge Ostrander was mayor of Lansing in 1896-97, was a member of the state board of law examiners from 1895 to 1904, and was president of the Michigan State Bar Association in 1903-04.

Since January 1, 1905, he has been one of the members of the Supreme Court of the state. Judge Ostrander is a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. His home is at Lansing. On May 8, 1878, he married Dora Porter, of Jackson, and following her death on October 12, 1892, married Lou S. Davis, of Lansing.

AARON VANCE McALVAY, a justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and with residence at Lansing, was for a long period of years in practice at Manistee and gained a high standing as a lawyer and citizen in Northern Michigan before his elevation to the bench.

He was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 19, 1847, a son of Patrick Hamilton and Sarah (Drake) McAlvay. In 1868 he graduated A. B. from the University of Michigan, and took his law degree from the same institution in 1869. In 1910 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree LL. D. From 1871 to 1905 Judge McAlvay was in active practice at Manistee. In the meantime during 1878-79 he served as judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and again sat on the same bench from 1901 to 1905. On January 1, 1905, he entered upon his duties as justice of the Supreme Court, and was re-elected to the office in 1907.

Judge McAlvay is a Republican, a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Zeta Psi College fraternity. On December 9, 1872, he married Barbara Baessler, of Ann Arbor. His home is at 620 Capitol Avenue, South Lansing.

JOHN T. RICH. One of the best known names in the public life of Michigan is that of John T. Rich, former governor, and for forty years almost continuously honored with one or another important responsibility in the public affairs of Michigan.

John T. Rich was born at Conneautville, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1841. In 1848 his parents, John W. and Jerusha (Treadway) Rich, moved to Michigan and located at Elba in Lapeer County, at which place Governor Rich still has his home.

He received his early education in the public schools of Michigan, and since boyhood has been identified with farming, and has long been an authority on agricultural matters and in many ways during his public service has represented the farmer interests.

His larger public service began as a member of the Michigan House of Representatives, in which he served from 1873 to 1880 and was speaker of the house from 1876 to 1880. He was a member of the

State Senate in 1880-81, and represented his district in the Forty-Seventh Congress during 1881-83. Governor Rich was one of the early commissioners of railroads in Michigan, an office he held from 1887 to 1891. In 1892 he was elected governor, and was the chief executive of the state during 1893-96. In 1898 Mr. Rich became collector of customs at the Port of Detroit, and in 1906 was transferred to similar duties at Port Huron, where he continued as collector until 1913. Governor Rich was married March 12, 1863, to Lucretia M. Winship, of Flint, Michigan.

WOODBRIDGE NATHAN FERRIS. The present governor of the State of Michigan, now serving in his second term, has long been prominent as a business man and educator at Big Rapids, and in his administration as governor as elsewhere has distinguished himself by his wisdom and sound discretion. He is a strong Wilson Progressive Democrat, and has shown in his general attitude toward public affairs such a spirit of insight, of co-operation, of tactful good nature and of progressiveness that he enjoys to a remarkable degree the confidence of the people of Michigan as a whole and it is said that in the campaign of 1914 he received at least 60,000 normally Republican votes. In many ways Governor Ferris has helped to lead the progressive and well considered program of legislation undertaken in the state during the last three years, and special praise has been given to his admirable handling of the strike in the Michigan copper regions during 1913-14. In sending the entire National Guard of Michigan to the scene, he showed a vigor and promptness and determination which at once overawed the forces of lawlessness, and handled the various problems which subsequently arose so diplomatically that not a single life was sacrificed through any fault of the militia. Since the peaceful solution of those difficulties, practically all parties have united in admiring the impartial and straightforward stand taken by the governor.

Woodbridge Nathan Ferris was born at Spencer, New York, January 6, 1853, a son of John and Estella (Reed) Ferris. Following his early training in schools and academies, he attended during 1870-73 the Oswego Normal and Training School, and during 1873-74 was a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan. The greater part of his active career has been taken up with educational work. He was principal of a business college and academy at Freeport, Illinois, during 1875-76, and in the following year was an instructor in the Rock River University at Dixon, Illinois, and then became principal of the Dixon Business College and Academy for 1878-79. He was superintendent of schools at Pittsfield, Illinois, from 1879 to 1884, and for the past thirty-one years has been identified with the State of Michigan. In 1884 he founded and has since been president of the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, one of the leading schools of its kind in the state. He has also served as president of the Big Rapids Savings Bank, since its organization.

Governor Ferris in 1892 was democratic candidate for Congress from his district, and made his first campaign for election as governor in 1904. In 1912 he was elected for his first term in the governor's chair and was re-elected in 1914. Governor Ferris was married in 1874 to Helen F. Gillespie, of Fulton, New York.

GERSHOM MOTT WILLIAMS. Since May 1, 1896, Episcopal Bishop of Marquette, Gershon M. Williams has lived in Michigan nearly all his active career, first prepared for the profession of the law, but for thirty-five years has been identified with the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Bishop Williams was born at Fort Hamilton, New York, February 11, 1857, a son of General Thomas and Mary N. (Bailey) Williams. He graduated from the Academy at Newburgh on the Hudson in 1871, was a student in Cornell University during 1875-77. In 1879 he was admitted to the Michigan bar, but soon turned to theology and in 1880 was ordained deacon and in 1882 priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Williams has the honorary degree A. M. from Hobart College in 1889, and S. T. D. from the same college in 1895. The University of Michigan gave him the degree A. M. in 1904.

He served as assistant rector at St. John's, Detroit, during 1880-82, and from 1882 to 1884 was rector of the Church of the Messiah, Detroit, and was rector of St. George's at Detroit until 1889. During 1889-91 he was dean of the cathedral at Milwaukee, and became archdeacon of the Diocese of Northern Michigan in 1891. From that position he was elevated to Bishop of Marquette on May 1, 1896. Bishop Williams was married February 20, 1879, to Eliza Bradish, a daughter of William Shepard Biddle, of Grosse Isle, Michigan.

ARTHUR CARTER DENISON. United States circuit judge for the Sixth Circuit of Michigan, with offices in the Federal Building at Grand Rapids, Judge Denison has been for more than thirty years engaged in the work of a private lawyer or as a judge in Western Michigan.

He was born in Grand Rapids November 10, 1861, a son of Julius Coe and Cornelia (Carter) Denison. In 1878 at the age of seventeen he graduated from the Grand Rapids High School, and soon afterward entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he received the degree LL. B. in 1883. Admitted to the bar in the latter year he rapidly attained prominence as a lawyer at Grand Rapids. He served as president of the Grand Rapids Bar Association in 1903 and of the Michigan State Bar Association from 1906 to 1907. He was also president of the Grand Rapids Board of Education during 1904-05.

Judge Denison was appointed United States district judge of the Western District of Michigan February 2, 1910, and on October 3, 1911, became United States circuit judge for the Sixth Circuit. He is a Republican and a member of the Peninsular and the Kent Country clubs. His home is 329 Lyon Street, Grand Rapids. In 1886 Judge Denison married Susie L. Goodrich, of Grand Rapids, who died in 1896. In 1898 he married Julia B. Barlow, of Grand Rapids.

FRANK ERDLITZ has been a resident of Menominee County since 1874, with the exception of four years spent in his old home at Branch, Wisconsin, and he has gained precedence as a representative business man and influential citizen of the City of Menominee, where he is secretary and treasurer of the Menominee River Brewing Company and where he holds a commanding place in popular confidence and esteem. He served three terms as mayor of the city and is now president of the city council.

Mr. Erdlitz is a native of Austria, where he was born on the 14th of January, 1864, and is a son of Joseph and Frances (Munich) Erdlitz, both of whom were likewise natives of Austria, where the former was born on the 1st of April, 1823, and the latter on the 11th of November, 1828; both passed the closing years of their lives in Menominee, where the father died on the 28th of March, 1907, and the mother on the 5th of January, 1906. Of their eight children three are now living: Mary is the wife of F. C. Nowack, of Menominee; Joseph is at present traveling salesman and collector of Menominee River Brewing Company, and Frank, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the number. The father was a tailor by trade and he followed this work in his native land until 1866, when he came to the United States on the sailing ship

America. From New York City he made his way west to Manitowoc, Wisconsin. In 1870, he sent for his wife and children, who joined him in his new home. He was engaged in the merchant tailoring business at Branch, Wisconsin, until within a few years prior to his death. In politics he was a Democrat, and both he and his wife were members of the Catholic Church.

Frank Erdlitz was six years of age at the time when he came with his mother and the other children to America, and he was reared to maturity in the village of Branch, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, in whose public schools he secured his early educational discipline. There he continued his residence until 1879, when he came to Menominee County, Michigan, and secured a position as cook in the lumber camp of K. C. Camp, in whose employ he continued until 1886. He then engaged in the retail liquor business in Menominee and later he purchased the buildings at 417-19 Kirby Street and remodeled them into a hotel which he conducted as the Erdlitz House from 1890 until the 1st of May, 1894, when he disposed of the property and erected his present attractive residence at 423 Kirby Street. Since 1894 he has been secretary and treasurer of the Menominee River Brewing Company, whose plant is of large capacity and has the most improved equipment and whose business extends throughout a wide radius of country tributary to the City of Menominee.

Mr. Erdlitz is a man of alert mentality and of decided views in regard to matters of public policy. He has taken a zealous interest in local political affairs and is one of the leaders in the ranks of the Democratic party in this section of the state. He served for some time as chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Menominee County, and he also served as secretary of this body. In the spring of 1893 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen as a representative of the First Ward and his service in the city council has covered a period of twenty years. Of this body he has been president since his retirement from the office of mayor until he resigned as alderman from the Fifth Ward in 1913 owing to ill health. He was first elected mayor of Menominee in 1900, and the popular esteem of his services as head of the municipal government was shown in his having been twice re-elected to this important office and the third term without opposition. His administration was marked by thoroughly business policies and progressive ideas, and during his regime many noteworthy public improvements were made and the first brick pavement was laid under his administration. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the St. John Society, of which he has served as treasurer. He has twice served as delegate from this organization to the national convention, which is held under the name of the German-Catholic Central Society. He is affiliated with the Catholic Order of Foresters, in which he has held the office of chief ranger for two years. He was worthy president of the local organization of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in 1909, and has also served as president and treasurer of the Menominee Turn Verein, of which he is an active member. He is a stockholder and director of the Lumbermen's National Bank of Menominee. On the 5th of May, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Erdlitz to Miss Bertha Friedl, who was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, on the 20th of December, 1864, and who is a daughter of John Friedl, who is one of the pioneers of that place where he took up his residence in the '40s. He owned the first ox team that ever entered that city and was one of its honored and influential business men for many years before his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Erdlitz have been born twelve children concerning whose name and respective dates of birth are here indicated: Frank Joseph, April 27, 1887; Charles Wolfgang, October 18, 1888; Ella

Sophia, March 17, 1890; Clara Barbara, March 16, 1892; Leo William, October 7, 1893; Mary Theresa, October 8, 1895; Charlotte Elizabeth, June 20, 1897; Arthur Joseph, October 8, 1899; Edward W., September 21, 1901; Marcella Mary, December 26, 1903; Irene Pauline, March 10, 1906; Helen Clara, March 22, 1909.

FRANK G. FERNSTRUM. The City of Menominee originally owed its business prestige to the great lumbering industry of this section of the state but in later years it has forged rapidly to the front as a manufacturing and distributing headquarters, and among those who have assisted materially in conserving its precedence along these lines is Mr. Fernstrum, who is the proprietor of the Menominee Boiler Works. Frank G. Fernstrum is one of the sterling citizens contributed to the Upper Peninsula by the far Norseland. He was born in Westergotland, Sweden, on the 11th of May, 1844. He was reared to manhood in his native land, where he received good educational advantages and where he learned the trade of boiler maker. His parents passed their entire lives in Sweden. When nineteen years of age he became an employe in the machine shop and ship yard in which were built steamships and railroad engines. In this connection he gained valuable experience. In 1869 he emigrated to America, making the early stages of the trip by way of Glasgow, Scotland, and arriving in New York City on the 3d of July of that year. From the national metropolis he made his way westward, and a comparison between railroad facilities in that period and the present may be offered in the statement that the train on which he took passage utilized four nights and three days in making the trip from New York to Chicago. Mr. Fernstrum recalls that he made a stop of one hour in the City of Cleveland on the Fourth of July and that he was much interested by the sounds of the national celebration, which to him was strange, as he did not know the occasion and was unable to speak the English language at the time. Upon his arrival in Chicago, the young emigrant set about to seek employment, but he found himself handicapped by his unfamiliarity with the language of the country, so that he was unable to find employment. In the meanwhile his financial resources became reduced to a disquieting minimum and from Chicago he finally went to Aurora, Illinois, where he remained for a short time. He then came to the north country and in Marinette, Wisconsin, the twin city of Menominee, Michigan, he found employment with the firm of Hamilton-Merryman & Company, in whose sawmill he was employed for one month, and from then until March, 1873, he was with the Menominee River Lumber Company. In 1873 the firm of Young & Burns organized the Menominee Boiler Works and Mr. Fernstrum secured employment in connection with this enterprise. He was thus enabled to demonstrate his technical skill at his trade and he continued thus employed until 1882. Mr. Young, the senior member of this firm which established the boiler works, purchased his partner's interest in 1875 and thereafter Mr. Fernstrum was in the employ of Mr. Young until the year 1882. He then manifested a desire to go East, in order to secure more profitable employment, but Mr. Young was so appreciative of his ability and service that he prevailed upon him to remain in Menominee and sold to him a one-quarter interest in the business. The enterprise was continued under the firm name of Lewis Young & Company until Mr. Young met an accidental death in November, 1886. Thereafter Mr. Fernstrum continued as superintendent of the establishment and business until January, 1888, when he purchased from the estate of his former and honored employer, Lewis Young, the entire business. Shortly afterward he admitted to partnership C. J. Fred, a practical boiler maker and plate worker, the subject of this sketch retaining a three-fourths interest in the business. In 1895 Mr. Fern-

strum purchased his partner's interest and since that time he has individually continued the large and prosperous enterprise, under the title of the Menominee Boiler Works, being sole proprietor. In the well equipped plant are manufactured steam boilers of the best type and various kinds of sheet iron work, besides which a general repair department is maintained. The works and office are located at 1208 Ogden Avenue. Mr. Fernstrum's son, John E., is foreman of the shops and his son, Herbert W., now has executive charge of the office affairs of the concern. Mr. Fernstrum has been a man of indefatigable industry and perseverance and through his well directed efforts has achieved a worthy success. He is numbered among the substantial, reliable and valued business men of Menominee and is a citizen who commands unqualified confidence and esteem. He gives his political support to the Republican party and he and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

On the 30th of October, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fernstrum to Miss Christiana Carolina Lagergren who, like himself, is a native of Sweden, whence she came to America when young. Mr. and Mrs. Fernstrum are the parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living. Concerning them the following brief record is given: Rosina C. is the wife of the Rev. C. S. Nelson, who is a clergyman of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and they reside in South Dakota; John E. is associated with his father's business, as has already been noted; Ellen Marie is the wife of George Quimby of Menominee; Caroline J. is the wife of Harry H. Hulbert and they reside in the City of Green Bay, Wisconsin; Herbert W., Albert, Benjamin and Mabel remain at the parental home.

WARREN S. CARPENTER. There is no need for conjecture or uncertainty in determining as to the value and success of the work thus far accomplished by this honored and public-spirited business man of Menominee, where his interests are of wide scope and importance and where he stands exponent of enlightened and loyal citizenship and where he has utilized his splendid powers and ability to a goodly end. Looking into the clear perspective of his career, there may be seen the strong line of courage, persistence, determination and self-confidence, along which alone is definite success attained. Menominee has reason to take pride in claiming him as a citizen, even if consideration is taken of nothing further than his great work in connection with the establishing of the new Menominee Hotel, which is one of the finest and most admirably conducted in the Northwest.

Warren S. Carpenter was born at Pike, Wyoming County, New York, on the 15th of December, 1853, and is a son of William O. and Lucetta (Spencer) Carpenter. The father was likewise a native of the old Empire State, where he was born on the 17th of October, 1823, and he passed the closing years of his life in Menominee, Michigan, where he died on the 10th of November, 1906. His wife, who was born and reared in the same state as was he himself, was summoned to the life eternal in 1891, and of the two children of this union, the subject of this sketch is the elder; the younger, Frederick L., resides in Barrington, Illinois.

William Oscar Carpenter was reared with the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm in Wyoming County, New York, and his father, Alvin A. Carpenter, moved from that state to the historic old Western Reserve in Ohio in the early '60s. In 1850 William O. Carpenter went to California, having been lured to the new Eldorado by the memorable discovery of gold in the preceding year. He made the voyage in a sailing vessel by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and in California he was identified with gold-mining operations until 1852, when he returned to the State of New York, where his marriage was solemnized in that year. He then returned to California, where he continued to be identified with min-

ning operations and the merchandise business until 1856. In that year he took up his residence in Elmira, New York, where he established himself in the mercantile business and in the following year, 1857, he came to Wisconsin and located in Monroe, Green County, where three years later he became associated with his brother August in the mercantile business. In 1861 he took a caravan of horses overland to California and in 1863 he engaged in the lumber business in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, becoming associated in this enterprise with the late Abner A. Kirby and the late Samuel N. Stephenson, under the firm name of Kirby, Carpenter & Company. This concern had much to do with the development of the great lumber industry in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and operated a large and well equipped sawmill at Menominee. William O. Carpenter during most of this time maintained his home in Chicago, where he had large interests, but he passed his summers in Menominee from 1887 until his death. William O. Carpenter was one of the organizers of the Lumbermen's Mining Company, which is the better part of the Chapin at the present time. This corporation was prominently identified with the iron mining industry in the Upper Peninsula. Its mines are located at Iron Mountain. Mr. Carpenter was also organizer of the Iron Mountain Electric Company, at Iron Mountain, Michigan, and of the Menominee Street Railway Company. Under his efficient generalship both of these corporations installed well equipped systems which contributed materially to the metropolitan facilities of the two cities in which they operated and which proved of inestimable value in affording urban transportation. His productive energies knew no limitations and every enterprise that tended to advance the welfare and upbuilding of the sections in which his interests centered, received his earnest and faithful co-operation. He was one of the organizers of the Lumbermen's National Bank of Menominee, in which he continued as a stockholder until his death. In 1880 he purchased a large tract of land in South Dakota and forthwith initiated the development of the same. He later added to his holdings in that state until his landed estate there comprised an area of about 15,000 acres. There he gave special attention to the breeding of high grade cattle, principally of the Short-horn Durham and Polled Angus type. He also attained a wide reputation as a breeder of Percheron horses. He was one of the first to utilize artesian wells in South Dakota, and from wells that were constructed by him was derived sufficient water to make an attractive lake on his property. His identification with the lumber industry was not confined to Northern Michigan and Wisconsin, for as early as 1877 he purchased a large tract of pine timber land in Louisiana. Mr. Carpenter was numbered among the best known and most influential business men of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, was especially active in the promotion of enterprises tending to advance the civic and material welfare of the City of Menominee, and ever commanded the implicit confidence and respect of all who knew him. His name merits an enduring place upon the roll of those sterling citizens who have made this section of the Wolverine State forge to the front as an eligible place for residence and the exploiting of manifold lines of industry. Though never a seeker of public office, he accorded a staunch allegiance to the Republican party.

Warren S. Carpenter has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears and he today ranks among the leading business men of the Upper Peninsula. He received his early educational discipline in the public schools of the City of Chicago, and after a course in the high school he began working at the carpenter's trade, in 1871. In 1874 he identified himself with the meat-packing business in that city, and he continued to be identified with the same until 1885. In the following year he came to Menominee and became prominently concerned with the lumber industry, with which he was associated thereafter until 1894, when he

established himself in the dairy business in Menominee County, in connection with which he became a large and successful breeder of full-blood Holstein cattle and standard-bred horses. In 1897 he shipped to Guatemala, Central America, a car load of his fine Holstein cattle and in the following year he exported to Japan one car load of the same blooded stock, this being the first exportation to Japan. His stock farm attained a high reputation and the sales mentioned were made after personal visits to his farm had been made by representatives of the countries mentioned. He owned a three-year-old Holstein heifer which secured first prize in butter fat test under the auspices of the Holstein Association of America. From the milk of this animal eighty-seven pounds of butter were made in thirty days. The standard-bred mare that was raised by him and that attained a high reputation on the turf was "Florence Wilton," and she made a trial heat of one mile in 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$, besides which he bred many other fine trotting horses.

On the 1st of August, 1908, Mr. Carpenter purchased the hotel building erected in Menominee by the late Samuel M. Stephenson, and he has remodeled this property and made it one of the finest hotels not only in the Upper Peninsula but also in the Northwest, its reputation being such as to attract to it a large and appreciative patronage. He is also the owner of a large amount of very valuable realty in the City of Menominee as well as in other cities and various other states. He has never cared to enter the arena of practical politics, but is essentially public-spirited, as even the foregoing statements indicate, and his support is given to the cause of the Republican party.

On the 10th of March, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carpenter to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, who was born and reared in Menominee, and who is a daughter of the late Hiram Armstrong, long a representative citizen of this city. The two children of this union are William Spencer and Florence Lucetta. In conclusion of this sketch is entered the following excerpt from an article published in the Menominee Herald-Leader at the time when Mr. Carpenter purchased the hotel property mentioned. He has since made the best of improvements upon the hotel and it is now one of the distinctive attractions of Menominee.

"Menominee's roll of honor, made up of the men of wealth and enterprise who back their views of Menominee's future with open pocketbooks and level heads, contains well up towards the top the name of Warren S. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter is a man of few words but many enterprises. His counsel and his money are a part of nearly every one of the industrial propositions that are so rapidly making Menominee well known as a good town growing better with giant strides. He takes the view, which is shared by hustlers like C. I. Cook, August Spies, John Henes, John W. Wells, William Holmes and many others, that money made in Menominee may well be reinvested in the industrial city which is supplanting the lumber town.

"Mr. Carpenter bought the hotel and will make it the best in the West, not to make a great return from the investment, but to give Menominee first place in this regard. He will spare nothing in accomplishing his purpose, and it is a compliment to him that no one doubts that when he has completed his work the new Menominee Hotel will be in a class by itself. We believe the financial returns will quickly follow, giving to Mr. Carpenter a double satisfaction in his new enterprise."

ALFRED W. BLOM. Among those who are well deserving of the title of captain of industry in the City of Menominee is Alfred W. Blom, who is one of the essentially aggressive and public-spirited citizens of the Upper Peninsula. He is secretary of the Menominee Abstract and Land Company, has been prominently identified with real estate operations in

this section of the state for a number of years and through his connection with this important line of enterprise has contributed his quota to the civic and material advancement and prosperity of his home city and other sections of the Northern Peninsula. He has been a resident of Menominee practically the entire time since his boyhood days, and here holds a secure place in popular confidence and esteem. It has well been said that "he stands in the front rank of those who have been untiring in their efforts to upbuild the new Menominee. He has for years been identified with every movement for the advancement of the city and has put his shoulder to the wheel with right good will and helped to move many projects toward prosperity. The Menominee Abstract and Land Company, of which he is secretary, has afforded him a field of endeavor in which he has made the most of opportunities, and the development of the large and flourishing business of this concern has been a factor in the opening of farm lands in this county, with resultant and substantial benefit to Menominee."

Alfred W. Blom was born at Casco, Kewaunee County, Wisconsin, on the 7th of February, 1867, and is a son of William and Johanna (Sourmouth) Blom, the former of whom was born in Middlebury, Holland, on the 18th of January, 1818, and the latter in the same place on the 29th of April, 1827, both being representatives of stanch and honored old families of Holland. The father died on the 9th of March, 1907, and the mother passed to the life eternal on the 26th of February, 1902. Their marriage was solemnized in their native land in 1847, and of their ten children only four are now living, namely: Minnie H., who is the wife of William H. Copp, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; Etta, the wife of William D. Hutchinson, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; Frances, the wife of Fletcher McDonald, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Alfred W., who is the immediate subject of this sketch. The parents came to America in 1855, making the voyage on a sailing vessel and having had three children at the time. From New York City they came west to Wisconsin, locating at Sheboygan Falls, where the father engaged in work at his trade, that of cabinetmaker. In 1875 he removed with his family to Menominee, Michigan, where he established himself in the hotel business. For a number of years he conducted the old Kirby House, which was located on the present site of the Lumbermen's National Bank and on a part of which site the new Stephenson Hotel now stands. In 1880 Mr. Blom was engaged in the furniture business, and in 1887 he admitted Peter Sibernaler to partnership. He lived retired for several years prior to his death, and he ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men, as his life was one of inflexible integrity and honor. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Alfred W. Blom was but seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Menominee. Here he was reared to maturity, receiving the advantages of the public schools, and later supplementing this discipline by a course in the business college at Appleton, Wisconsin. At the age of eighteen years he secured employment in the lumber yard of Ramsey & Jones, and later he became a clerk in the general store conducted by this firm. In 1887 he completed a course in the Appleton Business College, and after leaving this institution he entered the railway mail service as postal clerk on the line between Milwaukee and Ishpeming. He continued to be thus engaged until 1891, when he formed a partnership with L. M. Packard and J. A. Leisen, and engaged in the real estate and abstract business in Menominee. In 1896 he disposed of his interest in this business and opened a land and insurance office, which he conducted individually for some time. His experience has given him a most thorough knowledge of the business in all of its details. He is an authorita-

tive judge of real estate values and has been instrumental in compassing the consummation of many large and important land deals. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Menominee Land and Abstract Company since 1900; he is a charter member of the Peninsula Land Company, of whose board of directors he is chairman; was president and director of the Menominee Commercial Club in 1910 and is a very active member of the Menominee County Agricultural Society. He is a member of the directorate of the First National Bank, and is commissioner of the John Henes City Park. It may be said incidentally that through his active association with the Menominee County Agricultural Society he has wielded a potent influence in making the affairs of that organization so definitely successful.

In politics Mr. Blom accords stanch allegiance to the republican party, and while never desirous of public office, he has served two terms as city assessor. He is affiliated with Menominee Lodge No. 269, Free and Accepted Masons, with the local organization of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church.

On the 21st of September, 1893, Mr. Blom was united in marriage to Miss Mae A. Frost, of Menominee, who was born in Bay City, Michigan, and who is a daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Frost, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Frost now reside in Portland, Oregon, and of their two children Mrs. Blom is the elder; William J., the younger, is now a resident of Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Blom have three children—Berenice, Margaret and Elizabeth.

WALTER R. HICKS, M. D., has been a resident of the City of Menominee since his boyhood days and here has attained marked prestige in the profession which has been dignified by the services of his father, who has been for many years actively engaged in the practice of medicine in Menominee. He whose name initiates this sketch devotes his attention especially to the surgical department of his profession, and his skill in the same has brought him into prominence among his confreres in this section of the state. He controls a large and representative practice, has served as United States marine surgeon, and is distinctively one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the Upper Peninsula.

Dr. Walter Raleigh Hicks was born in the City of Appleton, Wisconsin, on the 27th day of May, 1865, and is a son of Dr. John F. and Jennie (McPherson) Hicks. His father was born in Kent County, the Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 27th of May, 1838, and was the eldest of the nine children of Thomas and Margaret (Fullerton) Hicks, who continued to reside in the Dominion of Canada until their death. Dr. John F. Hicks gained his early educational training in the schools of his native province, and for some time he was a successful teacher in the public schools. In 1865 he was graduated in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in the following summer he engaged in the practice of his profession in Kent County, Ontario, where he remained until 1878, when he removed with his family to Menominee, Michigan, where he has since been engaged in active practice, being one of the representative citizens of this section of the Upper Peninsula and being identified with prominent professional organizations, including the American Medical Association. He is of stanch Scotch and Irish ancestry, and the family was early founded in Ontario, Canada. The doctor served three terms as member of the Menominee Board of Aldermen, and in 1893-94 he represented this county in the State Legislature. He was city health officer for the long period of eighteen years. He was a Republican in politics and has attained the chivalric degrees in the Masonic fraternity,

in which he was affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery in Menominee, and with the Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in the City of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In the year 1863 Dr. John F. Hicks was united in marriage to Miss Jennie McPherson, who was born in Scotland and who was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Appleton, Wisconsin. She was a daughter of John and Jennie (McPherson) McPherson, both of whom are now deceased, they having passed the closing years of their lives in Trenton, New Jersey. Mrs. Jennie (McPherson) Hicks was born in the year 1845, receiving a collegiate education at Appleton, Wisconsin, and was a woman who gained and held the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence. She was summoned to the life eternal in March, 1890.

Dr. Walter R. Hicks, whose name introduces this sketch, gained his rudimentary education in the public schools and was twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to Menominee, where he continued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, and after which he entered Lake Forest University, at Lake Forest, Illinois. He was matriculated in his father's alma mater, the medical department of the University of Michigan, the class of 1888. To further fortify himself for his exacting profession, he then passed a year in effective post-graduate and clinical work in the celebrated Bellevue Hospital in New York City from which he received his medical degree. In 1888 he returned to his home in Menominee, where he has since been actively engaged in the work of his profession, with whose advances he keeps in close and constant touch. He devotes special attention to surgery, as has already been stated, and he is incumbent of the position of United States marine surgeon for this section. In 1907 the doctor completed a special course in the Postgraduate Medical College of New York City, where he gave his attention almost entirely to surgical work. Since that time he has also taken a course in the City of Chicago. Doctor Hicks is identified with the American Medical Association, the Menominee County Medical Society and the Fox River Medical Society, of which last mentioned he has served as president for a number of years. He takes a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his home city, is a staunch republican in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

On the 22d of July, 1890, Dr. Walter R. Hicks was united in marriage to Miss Esther Phalen, who was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and who is a daughter of John Phalen, a native of England. Doctor and Mrs. Hicks have two children—Helen and Braxton.

GEORGE H. HAGGERSON has been identified with industrial and business interests in the Upper Peninsula from his boyhood days, and has not only gained a secure position as a substantial and essentially representative business man, but has also been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust and responsibility. His advancement is the direct result of his own well-directed efforts, and he has so ordered his course as to merit and retain the unalloyed confidence and respect of his fellow men. He is one of the popular and influential citizens of Menominee, and he has been a resident of Menominee County for more than thirty years, within which he was long concerned with the great lumber industry. He is now engaged in the real estate and abstract business in Menominee, is president of the Commercial Bank of this city and is secretary of the Peninsula Land Company.

George H. Haggerson was born at Geneva, Ontario County, New York, on the 29th of April, 1855, and is a son of George and Sarah (Bradford) Haggerson, the former of whom was born in England in 1827 and the latter of whom was a native of Ireland, where she was

born in the year 1833. The parents passed the closing years of their lives in Oconto County, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1872 and the mother in 1885. Of their seven children five are now living, the subject of this sketch having been second in order of birth.

He whose name initiates this article was an infant at the time of the family removal from the old Empire State to Oconto, Wisconsin, in which city he was reared to maturity, there receiving his early educational training in the public schools, in which he continued his studies until he was sixteen years of age. He then secured a position as baggageman in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, by which, only five months later, he was advanced to the office of station agent and telegraph operator at Powers and Spalding, Menominee County, Michigan. He had learned the art of telegraphy through study of the same while serving as baggageman. At Spalding he was also given charge of the office and general store of the Spaulding Lumber Company, one of the leading concerns then identified with the great lumber industry in this section of the state. The rapid increase in the business of the lumber company at Spalding finally led him to resign his position with the railroad company in order to devote his entire time and attention to the interests of the company previously mentioned. The Spalding mills were located at Cedar River and had a daily capacity of 160,000 feet of lumber; at that time employment was given to a corps of fully 600 men. Mr. Haggerson gained a secure hold on popular confidence and esteem of the community in which he thus maintained his home, as is evident when we revert to the fact that in 1876-77 he held the office of treasurer of Spalding Township. Further evidence of public esteem was given in the latter year when he was elected supervisor of the township, an office of which he continued incumbent by successive elections for nearly a score of years, having retired therefrom in 1895. Incidental to his service in this office he had the distinction of being chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Menominee County from 1890 to 1892, inclusive.

Mr. Haggerson continued his residence at Spalding until 1897 when, owing to the decline of the lumber business with which he was identified, he removed to the City of Menominee, in whose business life he has since been a prominent and influential factor. He here conducts an extensive real estate business, handling both city and farm properties, and having a well-arranged and comprehensive system of abstracts of title covering Menominee and neighboring counties. In 1905 he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Commercial Bank of Menominee, of which he was elected president and of which he has since continued the able executive head. His discriminating and conservative policy has done much to make this one of the substantial and influential institutions of the Upper Peninsula. As noted in the opening paragraph of this sketch, he is also secretary of the Peninsula Land Company, besides which he is secretary of the Upper Peninsula Taxpayers' Association and chairman of the Menominee Insurance Agents' Association, as he conducts a large general insurance business in connection with his real estate business.

Essentially loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Haggerson takes a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the civic and material prosperity of his home city and county, and in politics he accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. He is at present road commissioner of the county, and he has served with marked efficiency as mayor of Menominee, to which office he was first elected in 1904, and in the following year he was chosen as his own successor. In 1906 he was again called to this office, of which he is incumbent at the present time. In a fraternal way Mr. Haggerson is identified with the Knights of the Macabees and has attained to advanced degrees in the time-honored Masonic

order in which his affiliations are here briefly noted: Menominee Lodge No. 269, Free and Accepted Masons; Menominee Chapter No. 107, Royal Arch Masons; Menominee Commandery No. 35, Knights Templar; Ahmed Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Marquette, Michigan; Michigan Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Grand Rapids, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He was one of the organizers of the Menominee Commercial Club and is an appreciative supporter of its high civic policies and ideals. He has been particularly active in the work of this organization and served as its president in 1906.

Mr. Haggerson has been twice married. On the 20th of May, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Peterson, who was born in Denmark in 1858 and who was a child at the time of the family immigration to America, being a daughter of Rasmus Peterson, who was a pioneer of Northern Michigan. Mrs. Haggerson was summoned to the life eternal on the 3d of October, 1891, and is survived by five children: Eva M., who remains at the paternal home; Elizabeth C., who is the wife of Frank E. Krapp, of the State of Washington; George W., who resides in Menominee and who married Miss May Robinson; Fred H., who likewise resides in Menominee and the maiden name of whose wife was Ethel Stephenson; Charles N., who remains at the paternal home. On the 29th of August, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Haggerson to Miss Linna Bock, who was born in Calumetville, Wisconsin, and the only child of this union is Harriet D. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Reverting to the honored father of the subject of this review, it may be noted that he came from England to America in 1849, making the voyage on one of the old-time sailing vessels. From New York City he went to Geneva, that state, where he maintained his home until 1855, when he removed with his family to Oconto. At the inception of the Civil war, in the spring of 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, from which he was later transferred to the First Illinois Light Artillery, with which gallant command he continued in active service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He then returned to Oconto, where he continued actively in the boot and shoe business until his death in 1872. He was a Democrat in politics, was a member of the Catholic Church, as was also his wife, and he identified himself with the Grand Army of the Republic shortly after its organization.

JOHN HENES. By his presentation to the City of Menominee of the beautiful park that bears his name, Mr. Henes shall long be remembered as one of the city's most generous benefactors, but this represents only a tithe of the able and effective service he has rendered in connection with the civic and material progress and development of the city whose every interest lies close to his heart. He has achieved pronounced success through his own well-directed endeavors, is numbered among the most prominent and influential business men of the city, and his sterling personal characteristics have gained and retained to him the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community. He is secretary and treasurer of the Leisen & Henes Brewing Company, one of the extensive and important industrial concerns of Menominee; is vice president of the First National Bank, the Richardson Shoe Company and the Menominee River Sugar Company, and was one of the interested principals in the erection of the Leisen & Henes Block, one of the finest business structures in Menominee. He has other important capitalistic interests in his home city, and in every way he has done well his part in promoting its upbuilding and civic and commercial prosperity.

John Henes was born in Gammertingen, Hohenzollern, Germany, on the 6th of January, 1852, and is a son of Eusebius and Ursula (Goeggel) Henes, both of whom were likewise natives of Gammertingen, where they continued to reside until 1884, when they came to America and joined their son John in Menominee, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They became the parents of three children: Anton, who is now a resident of Seymour, Wisconsin; John, who is the immediate subject of this review; and Mary, who is now Mrs. Kessler. Both of the parents were zealous members of the Catholic Church. John Henes is indebted to the excellent schools of his native land for his early educational discipline, and there also he learned in his youth the brewer's trade under most effective conditions. At the age of nineteen years, in 1871, Mr. Henes came to America, as he felt assured of better opportunities for gaining success through individual effort by making this important step. He landed in New York City and thence came west to Wisconsin, a state to whose development his countrymen have contributed in most generous measure. He first located at Seymour, Outagamie County, that state, in which vicinity he was employed at farm work for a short interval, after which he went to the City of Milwaukee, where he followed the work of his trade until 1874. He then came to Menominee, Michigan, where he secured the position of brewmaster in the brewery of Adam Gauch. In 1876 he became associated with his father-in-law, Jacob Leisen, in the purchase of the Gauch brewery, and later they also purchased that conducted by George Harter. Thereafter they conducted the business under the firm name of Leisen & Henes until 1890, when the Leisen & Henes Brewing Company was organized and duly incorporated under the laws of the state. The company now has a large and essentially modern plant, and its products are of the highest excellence, as is shown in the large and appreciative patronage accorded to the institution. Concerning the enterprise further mention is made in the sketch of the career of Jacob Leisen on other pages of this publication. Careful and progressive management has enabled the company to build up a substantial and constantly expanding business, which is a valuable contribution to the industrial prestige of Menominee. Mr. Henes is vice president of each the First National Bank, the Menominee River Sugar Company and the Richardson Shoe Company, and the two concerns last mentioned are among the most important manufacturing companies in this section of the state. Mr. Henes is also a member of the directorate of the Menominee & Marinette Light & Traction Company, supplying light and street car service to the "twin cities" on opposite shores of the Menominee River; he is a director of the Lloyd Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wooden ware; is president of the Henes & Keller Company, manufacturers of a bottle-filling machine invented by him and utilized in the most diverse sections of the world, and for ten years, until 1905, he was a member of the Board of Control of the Michigan State Penitentiary at Marquette. He served one term as alderman of the old Fifth Ward of Menominee, and later was supervisor of this ward. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Menominee County School of Agriculture, and is a member of a number of the representative civic and fraternal organizations of his home city, including the Menominee Turn Verein, of which he was president many years. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party.

The fine park presented to the city by Mr. Henes in 1907 is known as the John Henes City Park and comprises fifty acres of land. This benefaction is one that will constitute an enduring monument to his generosity and civic pride and that will ever be a source of pleasure to the citizens of Menominee. From a newspaper article are taken the follow-

ing pertinent statements, which are well worthy of reproduction in this article: "Mr. Henes is one of Menominee's most sterling citizens. He has done much in the way of advancing the city's best interests along industrial lines, as well as taking great pride in the commercial and general growth of the city. He was largely interested in the erection of the fine Leisen & Henes business block, and by promoting other enterprises he has added materially to the progress and prosperity of the community. His success is largely due to close application, keen discrimination and resolute purpose. By the presentation of the John Henes park to Menominee Mr. Henes takes a place among the city's greatest benefactors. His name will be remembered with love and veneration, and children of this generation and of generations yet to come will profit by his generosity and thoughtfulness."

On the 29th of January, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Henes to Miss Rosa Leisen, eldest daughter of that honored citizen of Menominee, Jacob Leisen. Mr. and Mrs. Henes have five children: Alfred A., Emaline J., John E., Walter E. and Othmar H. The only daughter is now the wife of William Caley, and they reside near Denver, Colorado.

ALEXIS CASWELL ANGELL. For thirty-five years a member of the Michigan bar, and a former United States district judge of the Eastern District of Michigan, Judge Angell since leaving the bench has resumed private practice at Detroit, where his offices are in the Dime Bank Building.

Alexis Caswell Angell was born at Providence, Rhode Island, April 26, 1857, and is a son of James Burrill Angell. Judge Angell was educated in the University of Michigan, where he gained his A. B. degree in 1878 and received his law degree in 1880. With the exception of the period spent on the bench Judge Angell has been in the practice of law at Detroit since 1880. From 1892 to 1902 he was a member of the firm Wells, Angell, Boynton & McMillan, and from 1902 to 1911 was senior partner of Angell, Boynton & McMillan. By appointment he served as United States district judge from July 1, 1911, to June 1, 1912, when he resigned. Since then he has been senior partner of the firms of Angell, Boynton, McMillan, Bodman & Turner, now Angell, Bodman & Turner.

From 1893 to 1898 Judge Angell was professor of law in the University of Michigan. He is a member of the Detroit Country Club, and his home is at 300 Iroquois Avenue. On June 6, 1880, he married Fanny C. Cooley, of Ann Arbor.

RT. REV. JOHN NEWTON McCORMICK. Protestant Episcopal bishop of the Diocese of Western Michigan, with residence at Grand Rapids, Bishop McCormick first came to this state in 1898 as rector of St. Mark's at Grand Rapids.

He was born at Richmond, Virginia, February 1, 1863, a son of John and Virginia (Newton) McCormick. He early manifested studious inclinations and had chosen his career before he attained manhood. In 1883 he graduated A. B. and also in the theological course at Randolph-Macon College, and was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1884. During 1886-88 he pursued postgraduate courses in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. In 1903 the University of the South conferred upon him the degree D. D. His first work in the Methodist Episcopal ministry was as pastor at Frederick, Maryland, during 1884-85, following which he was at Arlington, Maryland, in 1885-87; pastor of Trinity Church, Baltimore, 1888-89, and at Winchester, Virginia, 1890-91.

In 1893 he was ordained a deacon and in 1894 a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. During 1893-95 he was rector of St. Paul's of Suffolk, Virginia, and at St. Luke's, Atlanta, Georgia, from 1895 to 1898. In the latter year he became rector of St. Mark's Church at Grand Rapids, and had charge of that church as its minister until 1906. February 14, 1906, he was consecrated bishop coadjutor, Diocese of Western Michigan, and on March 19, 1909, became bishop of the diocese on the death of Bishop Gillespie. He served as a deputy to general conventions in 1901 and 1904.

Bishop McCormick is author of "Distinctive Marks of the Episcopal Church," 1902; "The Litany and the Life," 1904; "Pain and Sympathy," 1907; "Good News from a Far Country," 1910. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago, the Kent Country, Colonial and Peninsular clubs of Grand Rapids. October 9, 1889, he married Bessie Chapman Tucker, of Baltimore.

GERRIT JOHN DIEKEMA. A representative of that fine class of people that was introduced into Western Michigan as a result of the Holland emigration, Gerrit John Diekema has for more than thirty years been a member of the bar at Holland, has filled with conspicuous ability many positions of public trust and is one of the most influential men of the present day in the western part of the state.

Born at Holland, Michigan, March 27, 1859, he is a son of W. and H. (Stegeman) Diekema. He was graduated A. B. from Hope College in Michigan in 1881, received the degree A. M. at the same institution in 1884, and in the meantime in 1883 had graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. In 1913 Hope College conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D.

Admitted to the bar in 1883, Mr. Diekema has ever since been in practice at Holland. From 1901 to 1911 he was a member of the firm of Diekema & Kollen, and has since been senior member of the firm of Diekema, Kollen & Tencate. Since 1902 he has been president of the First State Bank of Holland.

In addition to numerous local offices, Mr. Diekema served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1885 to 1891, and was speaker of the House in 1889. He was president of the Michigan Municipal Commission during 1894-95, and mayor of Holland in 1895. He has long been one of the leaders in the Republican party in his section of the state. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896, and chairman of the Republican State Central Committee from 1900 to 1910. Mr. Diekema succeeded William Alden Smith when the latter was promoted from the House of Representatives to the United States Senate, being elected for the unexpired term of 1907-09 on April 27, 1907, and was regularly elected to the Sixty-first Congress, 1909-11, from the Fifth Michigan District in November, 1908. In 1912 he was manager of the speakers' bureau of the Republican National Committee at Chicago.

Mr. Diekema served as a member of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission from 1901 to 1907. At the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 he was the chief orator on "Netherlands Day." He was married October 27, 1885, to Mary E. Alcott, of Holland.

THOMAS JAMES O'BRIEN. Former minister to Denmark and ambassador to Japan and to Italy, Thomas J. O'Brien is one of a notable group of men furnished by the State of Michigan to the higher positions in national affairs, and for more than forty years has been a member of the Grand Rapids bar.

A son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Lander) O'Brien, he was born at

Jackson, Michigan, July 30, 1842. In 1865 he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and for his distinguished services in this country and abroad received from that institution the degree of LL. D. in 1908. Mr. O'Brien began active practice at Grand Rapids in 1871, and from that year until 1905 was assistant and general counsel for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway.

He entered diplomatic circles under appointment from President Roosevelt, who made him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark in 1905. In 1907 he was advanced to ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan. He continued to represent this country in the Empire of Japan until 1911, and from August 11, 1911, to September 17, 1913, was America's ambassador to the government of Italy. Mr. O'Brien has long been prominent in the Republican party in Michigan, and served as delegate at large to the national convention in 1896 and 1904. He was a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court in 1883. On September 4, 1873, he married Delia Howard, of Grand Rapids, daughter of the late William A. Howard, formerly of Detroit.

RT. REV. JOHN SAMUEL FOLEY. The venerable bishop of Detroit, and for many years one of the leading dignitaries of the Catholic Church in America, John Samuel Foley was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 5, 1833. In 1850 he graduated from St. Mary's College, and continued his studies in St. Mary's Ecclesiastical Seminary at Baltimore and at the Roman Seminary.

He was ordained to the priesthood in 1856, and was first rector at St. Bridget's in Baltimore and for six years was at Ellicott City, Maryland. He then became assistant pastor at St. Peter's at Baltimore, and was the founder and for many years pastor of St. Martin's Church in Baltimore. He was consecrated bishop of Detroit November 4, 1888. Bishop Foley's residence is at 31 Washington Boulevard, Detroit.

HENRY HARRISON SWAN. United States district judge of the Eastern District of Michigan, Judge Swan is a native of Detroit, and has been a member of the Michigan bar almost half a century.

Born October 2, 1840, Judge Swan is a son of Joseph G. and Mary C. (Ling) Swan. He was a student in the University of Michigan from 1858 to 1861, and then went west and for several years was engaged in steamboating on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers in California. He studied law while in the West, and was admitted to the California bar in 1867, and returning to Michigan was admitted to the bar of this state in the same year. In 1902 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D.

Judge Swan was assistant United States district attorney at Detroit from 1870 to 1877. Then, after an interval of fourteen years spent in private practice with admiralty law as his specialty, he was appointed Federal judge for the Eastern District of Michigan and held that office continuously from January 26, 1891, until his retirement, July 1, 1911. Judge Swan is a Republican, and since 1893 has been non-resident lecturer in the law faculty of the University of Michigan. His home is at Grosse Pointé, a suburb of Detroit. He was married April 30, 1873, to Jennie Clark, of Detroit. Children: William Maynard Swan, Mary Coe Swan.

HON. GEORGE ALVIN LOUD. For ten years a representative of the Tenth Michigan District in the United States Congress, George Alvin Loud is one of Michigan's notable men and for many years has been identified with the lumber business at Au Sable.

George Alvin Loud was born at Bracebridge, Ohio, June 18, 1852, a son of Henry M. and Villetta (Kile) Loud. He came to Michigan during his childhood, and in 1869 graduated from the Ann Arbor High School. Since leaving school he has been continuously identified with the lumber industry, and is a member of the firm of H. M. Loud's Sons Company. He has also served as vice president and general manager of the Au Sable & Northwestern Railroad, and was paymaster of the United States revenue cutter McCullough when it participated in the battle of Manila Bay.

As a Republican Mr. Loud was elected in 1902 to the Fifty-eighth Congress from the Tenth Michigan District, and held his seat continuously from the Fifty-eighth to the end of the Sixty-second Congress. In 1914 he was re-elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress. Mr. Loud was married December 5, 1888, to Elizabeth Glennie.

JAMES O'DONNELL, who died at Jackson in 1915 at the age of seventy-three years, was conspicuous among the men of achievement in Michigan.

Credit is given him for having originated the rural free delivery system in the United States. He was also father of the beet sugar industry in Michigan. For ten years he represented the Jackson district in Congress, and was one of the leading candidates for governor before two Republican state conventions.

The profession to which he gave the best years of his life was journalism. Mr. O'Donnell was for many years editor of the Jackson Citizen, now the Citizen-Press. After selling the newspaper a number of years ago Mr. O'Donnell was not engaged actively in business, except to look after his investments, which were of an extensive character. For nearly forty years he was one of the leaders in the Michigan Republican party. He was noted for his genial, courtly manner and his brilliant wit. He was survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Francis P. Horan and Miss Kathleen O'Donnell.

CHASE S. OSBORN spent most of his early life at Lafayette, Indiana. For three years he was a student at Purdue University, but did not graduate. His scholarly attainments and distinguished public service subsequently brought him the honorary degree LL. D. from the University of Michigan in 1911, from Olivet College and from Alma College.

At the age of twelve he gained his knowledge of printing at Lafayette and was also a newsboy, and his early enterprise gained him the control of the sale of Chicago papers at Lafayette. He did his first work as a newspaper reporter on the Lafayette Home Journal, and at the age of nineteen went to Chicago and worked as a reporter there, and in 1880 went on the staff of the Milwaukee Sentinel. He was connected with several of Milwaukee's papers, and also had charge of the Chicago Tribune bureau in that city. In 1883 he bought an interest in the Florence Mining News at Florence, Wisconsin, and while editor of that journal came into close touch with the mining interests in the northern part of the state. During 1887 he was again in Milwaukee, assisted in founding the Miner and Manufacturer, for a time was city editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, but toward the close of the same year moved to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and with M. A. Hoyt bought the Sault Ste. Marie News. In 1889 he became sole proprietor of that journal. He published it until 1901, and then sold out and bought the Saginaw Courier-Herald, which he published until 1912. Few of Michigan's newspaper men have been more successful both as editors and managers than Mr. Osborn. He made the News a great influence for the general development and civic improvement of the Northern Peninsula and one of the most important

factors in advancing the interests of the Republican party in that part of the state. In the meantime he also carried his work as a writer into more general fields, became a contributor to various magazines, and has long enjoyed a reputation both as a vigorous writer and an entertaining public speaker. He is the author of an interesting book of travel, "The Andean Land," published in 1909, an able contribution to South American descriptive literature. He is an extensive traveler, and has made discoveries of scientific interest in many out of the way corners of the globe, and especially in Africa and Madagascar, and has visited the colonies of every suzerain power engaged in colonizing Africa.

Mr. Osborn is a naturalist and scientist of more than ordinary distinction. Many years ago he began a special study of the geology of the Upper Peninsula, and he is credited with being the discoverer of the greatest iron range in Canada, the Moose Mountain District, into which region he also extended his geological investigations. He possesses a rugged physique which has served him well in his travels and investigations in the realm of nature. He is regarded as an authority on the bird life of the entire state and is a member of the American Ornithologists' Union, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Michigan Academy of Science, the Lake Superior Mining Institute and is the only American who has an honorary membership in the Madagascar Academy of Science. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is a thirty-third Scottish Rite Mason and also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of various social and civic organizations in his home City of Sault Ste. Marie, belongs to the Prismatic, the Detroit and University clubs at Detroit, and the Milwaukee and Chicago Press clubs.

For more than twenty-five years Mr. Osborn has been a factor in the public life of his home state. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster of Sault Ste. Marie and held that office four years during the administration of President Harrison. In January, 1895, he was appointed state game and fish warden, and held that office until January 1, 1899. He retired from that position to become state railroad commissioner, and served in that capacity during the administration of Governors Pingree and Bliss. As railroad commissioner he rendered his most admirable public service prior to his election as governor. He is credited with having given efficiency to the commission, and made it an instrument for the correction of many abuses, and showed neither fear nor favor in the performance of his duty. He retired from that office in 1903. In 1910 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of governor, and during the following two years gave the state the benefit of his broad experience, a comprehensive knowledge of men and affairs, and a service actuated by the highest ideals. From 1908 to 1911 he served as a regent of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Osborn was married May 7, 1881, at Milwaukee to Lillian G. Jones. They are the parents of four children: Ethel L., George A., Chase S., Jr., and Emily F.

CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN GRANT. After a long career in the public life of Michigan, which began as an officer in a Michigan regiment during the Civil war and concluded with twenty years of service on the Supreme bench of the state, Judge Grant on January 1, 1910, retired from the high court over which he had several times presided as chief justice, and has since been engaged in the private practice of law at Detroit, with offices in the Union Trust Building.

Claudius Buchanan Grant was born at Lebanon, York County, Maine, October 25, 1835, a son of Joseph and Mary (Merrill) Grant. Judge

Grant has spent most of his life in Michigan, and in 1850 graduated A. B. from the state university. In 1862 the degree Master of Arts was conferred upon him, and in 1891 his distinguished services were honored with the degree LL. D. From 1859 until 1862 he was teacher and principal in the Ann Arbor High School, leaving the school room to enter the army. He fought the battles of the Union from 1862 to 1865, and rose from captain to colonel of the Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

During 1865-66 he was a student of law in the University of Michigan, was admitted to the bar in 1866 and entered upon the practice of the law in Ann Arbor. His first public position in civil life was recorder and postmaster at Ann Arbor, which he held from 1867 to 1870. He was a member of the Michigan House of Representatives from 1870 to 1874, and was honored by election as speaker pro tem. During 1872-80 he was a regent of the University of Michigan. In 1873 he removed to Houghton, in the northern part of the state, where he remained until 1882 in the active practice of the law. He served as prosecuting attorney of Houghton County from 1876 to 1877, and as judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit from 1881 to 1889. Judge Grant was elevated to the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1889, and was on that bench continuously for twenty years. He was chief justice for the years 1888, 1889 and 1908. On retiring from the bench in 1910 he engaged in practice as general counsel for the law firm of Warren, Cady & Ladd at Detroit.

Judge Grant is a Republican in politics. He was married June 13, 1863, to Caroline L. Felch, of Ann Arbor.

HENRY FRANKLIN SEVERENS. Until his retirement in 1911 Judge Severens occupied a seat on the Federal bench in Michigan for a quarter of a century. He is one of the oldest members of the bar of Southern Michigan, having begun practice in St. Joseph County before the war, and the greater part of his career has been spent at Kalamazoo.

Henry Franklin Severens was born at Rockingham, Vermont, May 11, 1835, a son of Franklin and Elizabeth (Pulsifer) Severens. He came of old New England stock and finished his literary education at Middlebury College in Vermont, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1857. In 1897 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree LL. D. and he received similar honors from his alma mater in 1901.

Admitted to the bar in 1859, he was in practice at Three Rivers, Michigan, from 1860 to 1865, and then removed to Kalamazoo, where he was an active practitioner more than twenty years. He served as state's attorney of St. Joseph County during 1862-65. In 1886 he was elevated to the bench as United States district judge of the Western District of Michigan, and continued with that branch of the Federal judiciary until 1900, when he was appointed United States circuit judge and judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Sixth Judicial Circuit. Judge Severens retired from the bench October 3, 1911. In politics he is a Democrat. August 6, 1858, he married Miss Rhoda Ranney, of Westminster, Vermont. On December 1, 1863, he married Sarah Clarissa (Whittlesey) Ryan, of Medina, New York.

CHARLES MOORE, of Detroit, was born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, October 20, 1855. His father (Charles) and mother (Adeline MacAllaster) came to Michigan from New Hampshire, in 1836; his uncles Franklin and Stephen of Detroit, Reuben of St. Clair and Henry C. Moore of Bay City also came to this state in pioneer days. They were descended from John Goffe, who came to Boston in 1662. The grandson of John was Capt. John Goffe, prominent in the New Hampshire annals of the French

and Indian war. His daughter married Capt. Samuel Moore, one of the original settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and before the Revolution they settled at Goffe's Falls on the Merrimac. The homestead is still in the family.

Charles Moore prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard College in 1878, and married Alice Williams Merriam (a descendant of Rev. John Cotton) of Middleton, Massachusetts. In 1900 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbian (now George Washington) University. After ten years of editorial work on *Every Saturday*, the *Morning Times*, the *Sunday News* and the *Detroit Journal*, he became the political secretary of United States Senator James McMillan and clerk of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, continuing in such service from 1889 to 1903. During those years he edited and compiled reports on the filtration of water supplies, on the charities, the public schools and the parks of Washington, and on the restoration of the White House. In 1901 he accompanied Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago, Charles F. McKim of New York and Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Massachusetts, on a tour to investigate the parks of Europe; and he edited the report made by those men (and Augustus Saint-Gaudens) on the park system of the District of Columbia. The American Institute of Architects elected him corresponding member on account of this work; and he was also elected a life member of the American Academy in Rome. During his residence in Washington he published "The Northwest Under Three Flags," a history of the discovery and development of the Old Northwest; the "Gladwin Manuscripts," based on original documents discovered in England; and articles in the *Harper's*, *Century* and other magazines. In 1909 he edited and prepared the text for "The Plan of Chicago," in which the studies of Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett for the development and adornment of that city are presented. This work led to his election as a member of the executive committee of the National Conference on City Planning, and his appointment as president of the Detroit City Plan and Improvement Commission and as one of the original members of the National Commission of Fine Arts. Mr. Moore is the Director of the Detroit Museum of Art and the Secretary of the Michigan Historical Commission. He is a member of these clubs: the Detroit, the University and the Old Club of Detroit, the Century and Harvard clubs of New York, the Harvard Club of Boston, and the Cosmos Club of Washington.

Mrs. Moore died in 1914. The two sons are MacAllaster, who married Mary Katharine Jones of New York City and who resides at Belleville, Ontario; and Lieut. James Merriam Moore, U. S. A., who married Mary Hinchman O'Brien of Detroit. ✓

