

The DEARBORN HISTORIAN

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WHAT A MAN DOES FOR HIMSELF DIES WITH HIM - WHAT HE DOES FOR HIS COMMUNITY LIVES FOREVER



ORVILLE L. HUBBARD, LL.B.
MAYOR SINCE JAN. 6, 1948

City of Dearborn, Michigan
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Dearborn is richly and abundantly endowed with a history and heritage uniquely its own, dating as far back as 1795.

For the past several decades, the Dearborn Historical Commission has worked diligently, and often against public indifference, to preserve the records and artifacts of Dearborn's growth from earliest pioneer days.

Evidence of the Commission's dedication and perseverance is today reflected in the continued operation of two municipally-subsidized museums.

But, as in any successful public venture, the key to future achievement and civic support lies in establishing effective communication with the People. This quarterly "Historian" represents one attempt on the part of the Commission and Museum Staff to reach an ever larger audience and create a heightened awareness and sense of pride in Dearborn's past.

Orville L. Hubbard

"IF I TRIED TO READ, MUCH LESS ANSWER ALL THE CRITICISMS MADE OF ME AND ALL THE ATTACKS LEVELLED AGAINST ME, THIS OFFICE WOULD HAVE TO BE CLOSED FOR ALL OTHER BUSINESS. I DO THE BEST I KNOW HOW, THE VERY BEST I CAN, AND I MEAN TO KEEP ON GOING THIS DOWN TO THE VERY END!" — ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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ORVILLE L. HUBBARD, LL.B.
MAYOR SINCE JAN. 6, 1942

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DEARBORN PIONEER SERIES . . .

THE POTAWATOMI OF THE ROUGE- 1701 - 1827

NANCY L. WOOLWORTH, B.A., M.A. . . .

[EDITOR'S NOTE: ALTHOUGH THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF WHAT IS TODAY SOUTHERN MICHIGAN HAVE LARGELY BEEN ABSORBED BY 18TH, 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY SOCIETIES, THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN IS STILL OF INTEREST TO YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE. DEARBORN AND ITS ENVIRONS WAS ONCE A DENSE WOODED AREA WHERE ETHNIC GROUPS OF INDIANS LIVED, SET UP CAMPSITES OR WORKSHOPS, OR TRADED.

THE FOLLOWING PAPER CONCERNS ITSELF WITH ONE OF THE INDIAN TRIBES -- THE POTAWATOMI -- WHO LIVED IN THE AREA DURING THE 18TH CENTURY AND GENERALLY TO THE PERIOD THE ERIE CANAL (1825) WAS COMPLETED. THE TERM "POTAWATOMI" MEANS "PEOPLE OF THE PLACE OF FIRE."

THE AUTHOR, MRS. WOOLWORTH, IS THE WIFE OF ALAN R. WOOLWORTH, MUSEUM CURATOR, MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND DAUGHTER OF DR. & MRS. J. L. KUBANEK OF DEARBORN. TO DATE SHE HAS HAD NINE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA. AT PRESENT SHE IS A HOMEMAKER, MOTHER OF TWO DAUGHTERS, KATHRYN AND MARIAN, AND EDITORIAL ASSISTANT FOR THE RAMSEY COUNTY HISTORY MAGAZINE IN MINNESOTA.

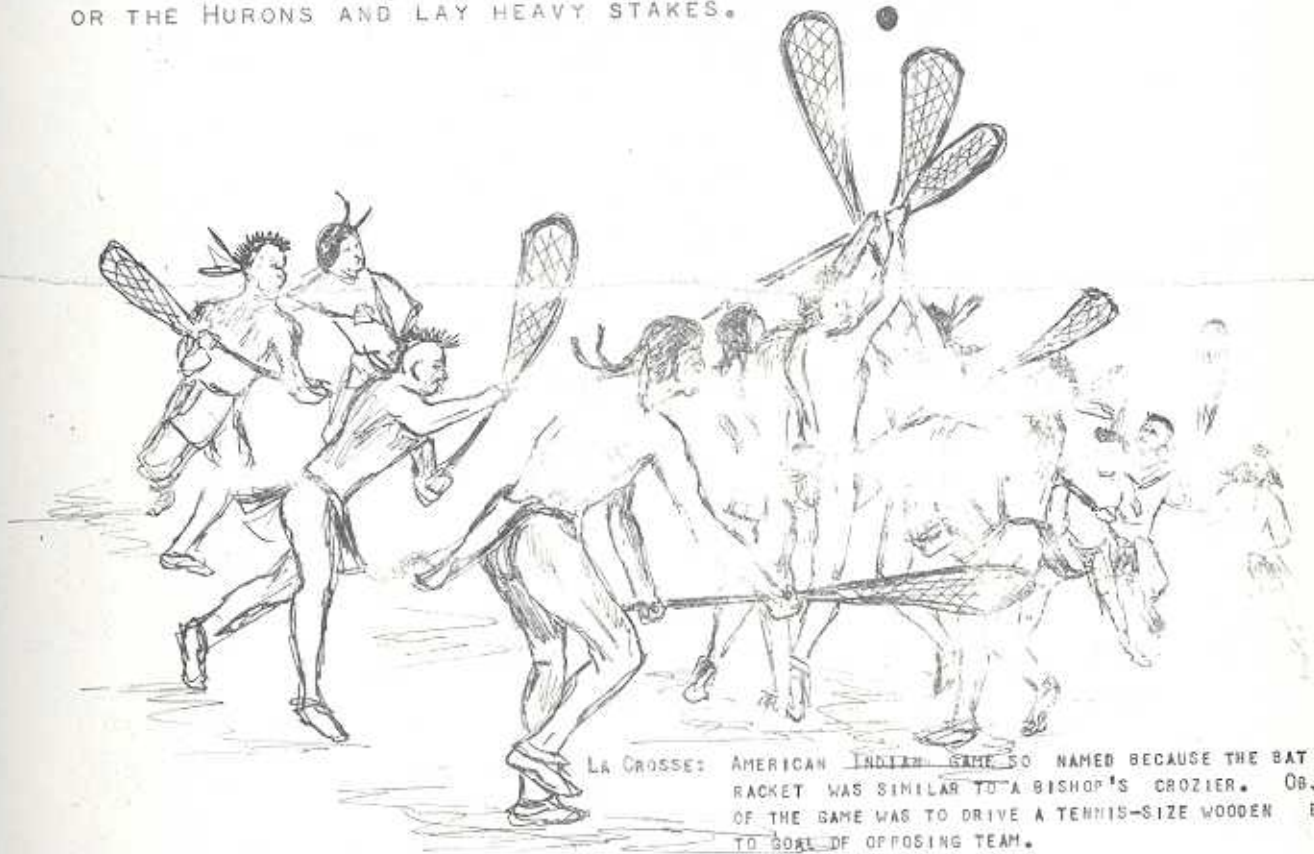
THIS ARTICLE IS THE SECOND IN A SERIES OF ACCOUNTS MRS. WOOLWORTH HAS WRITTEN ABOUT THE EARLY HERITAGE OF OUR COMMUNITY. HER OTHER PAPER, "DEARBORN'S FIRST PIONEERS, 1780 - 1796," APPEARED IN VOLUME 4, NUMBER 1, WINTER, 1964 OF THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN. THAT ARTICLE DEALT PRIMARILY WITH THE FRENCH RIBBON FARMS ALONG THE ROUGE RIVER. [WHA]

NO ONE LIVING TODAY CAN RECALL SEEING WOODLAND INDIANS IN THE DEARBORN AREA. BUT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS AGO AND MUCH EARLIER, INDIANS WERE A COMMON SIGHT TO THE EARLY WHITE MAN WHO LIVED NEAR THE RIVER ROUGE.

INDIANS OF SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ROAMED WAYNE COUNTY IN THE HISTORIC PERIOD 1701 TO 1827, BUT FEW LEFT THEIR IMPRESSIONS IN STORY AND LEGEND UPON THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND AMERICAN SETTLERS AS DID THE POTAWATOMI OF THE RIVER ROUGE. VERY EARLY IN THE FRENCH PERIOD THE POTAWATOMI CAME TO THE RIVER ROUGE AREA. ANTOINE DE LA MOTHE, SIEUR DE CADILLAC ENCOURAGED THEM TO ESTABLISH THEIR VILLAGE NEAR HIS NEWLY BUILT FORT PONTCHARTRAIN AT DETROIT FOR PROTECTION AND TRADE. FRENCH RECORDS SHOW A POTAWATOMI VILLAGE WEST OF THE FORT NEAR THE MOUTH OF KNACES CREEK IN 1703.¹

THE FRENCH POLICY TOWARDS THE INDIANS WAS TO CHRISTIANIZE THEM AND FRATERNIZE AMONG THEM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO MAKE THEM AS MUCH LIKE FRENCHMEN AS POSSIBLE.² AS A RESULT OF THIS VISITATION MANY VIVID DESCRIPTIONS OF THE POTAWATOMI LIFE COMES FROM THE EARLY FRENCH RECORDS. MONSIEUR DE SABREVOIS, WRITING A MEMOIR IN 1707, DESCRIBED THE LIFE IN A TYPICAL POTAWATOMI VILLAGE OF THE TIME.

"THE VILLAGE OF THE POTTAWATOMIES ADJOINS THE FORT; THEY LODGE PARTLY UNDER APAQUOIS [HOUSES 15 FEET IN DIAMETER SHAPED LIKE SUGAR LOAVES], WHICH ARE MADE OF MAT GRASS. [THE WOMEN DO ALL THE WORK. THE MEN BELONGING TO THAT NATION ARE WELL CLOTHED LIKE OUR DOMICILIATED INDIANS [THEY WORE LEATHERS OF SKIN OR CLOTH] AT MONTREAL; THEIR ENTIRE OCCUPATION IS HUNTING AND DRESS; THEY MAKE USE OF A GREAT DEAL OF VERMILION [FROM THE VERMILION OR ROUGE RIVER] AND IN WINTER WEAR BUFFALO ROBES RICHLY PAINTED AND IN SUMMER EITHER BLUE OR RED CLOTH [SHIRTS THEY GET FROM TRADERS]. THEY PLAY A GREAT DEAL OF LA CROSSE. IN SUMMER, TWENTY OR MORE ON EACH SIDE. THEIR BAT IS A SORT OF A RACKET, AND THE BALL WITH WHICH THEY PLAY OF VERY HEAVY WOOD, SOMEWHAT LARGER THAN THE BALLS USED AT TENNIS; WHEN PLAYING THEY ARE ENTIRELY NAKED EXCEPT A BREAST CLOTH, AND MOCCASINS ON THEIR FEET. THEIR BODY IS COMPLETELY PAINTED WITH ALL SORTS OF COLORS. SOME, WITH WHITE CLAY, TRACE WHITE LACE ON THEIR BODIES, AS IF ON ALL THE SEAMS OF A COAT, AND AT A DISTANCE IT WOULD BE TAKEN FOR SILVER LACE. THEY PLAY VERY DEEP (GROS JEU) AND OFTEN. THE BETS SOMETIMES AMOUNT TO MORE THAN EIGHT HUNDRED LIVRES. THEY SET UP TWO POLES AND COMMENCE THE GAME FROM THE CENTER; ONE PARTY PROPELS THE BALL FROM ONE SIDE AND THE OTHER FROM THE OPPOSITE, AND WHICH EVER REACHES THE GOAL, WINS. THIS IS FINE RECREATION AND WORTH SEEING. THEY OFTEN PLAY VILLAGE AGAINST VILLAGE, THE POUX [POTAWATOMI] AGAINST THE OUTAOUES [OTTAWAS] OR THE HURONS AND LAY HEAVY STAKES.



LA CROSSE: AMERICAN INDIAN GAME SO NAMED BECAUSE THE BAT OR RACKET WAS SIMILAR TO A BISHOP'S CROZIER. OBJECT OF THE GAME WAS TO DRIVE A TENNIS-SIZE WOODEN BALL TO GOAL OF OPPOSING TEAM.

SOMETIMES FRENCHMEN JOIN IN THE GAME WITH THEM. THE WOMEN CULTIVATE INDIAN CORN, BEANS, PEAS, SQUASHES AND MELONS, WHICH COME UP FINE. THE WOMEN AND GIRLS DANCE AT NIGHT; ADORN THEMSELVES CONSIDERABLY, GREASE THEIR HAIR, PUT ON A WHITE SHIFT, PAINT THEIR CHEEKS WITH VERMILION, AND WEAR WHATEVER WAMPUM THEY POSSESS, AND ARE VERY TIDY IN THEIR WAY. THEY DANCE AT THE SOUND OF THE DRUM AND SISSIQUOI, WHICH IS A SORT OF A GOURD CONTAINING GRAINS OF SHOT. FOUR OR FIVE YOUNG GIRLS SING AND BEAT TIME WITH THE DRUMS AND SISSIQUOI, AND THE WOMAN KEEP TIME AND DO NOT LOSE A STEP; IT IS VERY ENTERTAINING, AND LASTS ALMOST THE ENTIRE NIGHT. THE OLD MEN OFTEN DANCE THE MEDELINNE (MEDICINE DANCE); THEY RESEMBLE A SET OF DEMONS, AND ALL THIS TAKES PLACE DURING THE NIGHT. THE YOUNG MEN OFTEN DANCE IN A CIRCLE (LE TOUR) AND STRIKE POSTS; IT IS THEN THEY RECOUNT THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS AND DANCE, AT THE SAME TIME THE WAR DANCE (DES DECOUVERTES) AND WHENEVER THEY ACT THUS THEY ARE HIGHLY ORNAMENTED. IT IS ALTOGETHER VERY CURIOUS. THEY OFTEN PERFORM THESE THINGS FOR TOBACCO. WHEN THEY GO HUNTING, WHICH IS EVERY FALL, THEY CARRY THEIR APAQUOIS WITH THEM TO HUT UNDER AT NIGHT, EVERYBODY FOLLOWS, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AND WINTER IN THE FOREST AND RETURN IN THE SPRING."3

EVEN AS EARLY AS 1701, WE FIND THE POTAWATOMI MAKING TRAILS BESIDE THE ROUGE RIVER INTO THE HARDWOOD FORESTS OF OAK, MAPLE, ELM AND ASH TO LIVE THEIR WINTERS OUT.

PIERRE FRANCOIS XAVIER DE CHARLEVOIS IN HIS TRAVELS VISITED THE POTAWATOMI AT DETROIT. HE CALLED THEM THE FINEST MEN OF ALL OF CANADA AND THEY HAD THE SWEETEST NATURAL TEMPER AND WOULD BE GOOD FREINDS OF THE FRENCH. CADILLAC SAID THEY WERE WARLIKE AND VERY SUCCESSFUL AGAINST THE IROQUOIS. BUT HE ALSO SAID THAT THEY HAD NO RESPECT FOR ANYONE ELSE.4

IN THE CADILLAC PAPERS, IN MEMORANDUM BY MONSIEUR NOYAN DATED 1730, WE FIND THAT THE POTAWATOMI HAD TWO VILLAGES OF 150 WARRIORS BETWEEN THE FORT AND THE RIVER ROUGE.5 MONSIEUR CHAUVIGNERIE'S FRENCH GOVERNMENT REPORT OF 1736 NOTED 180 POTAWATOMI WARRIORS AT DETROIT WHOSE BAND USED THE SYMBOL OF THE GOLDEN CARP.6

DURING ALL THE WARS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BRITISH BEFORE 1760 THE INDIANS AT DETROIT FOUGHT WITH THE FRENCH. THE FRENCH STAYED FRIENDLY WITH THE INDIANS AT DETROIT AND PROVIDED THEM WITH MANY GIFTS.

AFTER THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF DETROIT THE INDIANS STILL LONGED FOR THEIR FRENCH MASTERS. THE INDIANS FELT THE BRITISH TRADERS AND GOVERNMENT WERE NOT VERY FAIR OR LIBERAL WITH THEIR PRESENTS. ON APRIL 27, 1763, THE POTAWATOMI UNDER CHIEF MINIWOA MET PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEF, ON THE ECORSE RIVER FOR A COUNCIL AGAINST THE BRITISH MILITARY AT DETROIT. ON MAY 7,

1763 THE POTAWATOMI WENT TO PLAY LA CROSS WITH THE OTTAWAS AND REMAINED TO CONCEIVE THE ATTACK AGAINST FORT DETROIT. ON MAY 12, 1763, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY POTAWATOMI ACCOMPANIED BY HURON WARRIORS ATTACKED THE FORT.⁷ AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS OF THIS THE POTAWATOMI STOPPED THEIR ATTACKS AND SUED THE BRITISH FOR PEACE. WHEN MANY OF THE TRIBES MADE PEACE WITH THE BRITISH, PONTIAC'S UPRISING FELL APART.

FOLLOWING THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC IN 1763, THE BRITISH BEGAN TAKING MORE INTEREST IN THE NEEDS OF THE INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST. THE KING'S PROCLAMATION OF OCTOBER 7, 1763, GAVE ALL OF THE LAND WEST OF THE ALLEGHANIES TO THE INDIANS. INDIAN DEPARTMENTS WERE ESTABLISHED AND GIFTS WERE LIBERALLY PROVIDED TO THEM. FUR TRADERS WERE ONLY ALLOWED TO TRADE WITH THE INDIANS BY LICENSE. THESE POLICIES WERE GENERALLY FOLLOWED BY THE BRITISH AT DETROIT UNTIL 1776.

WHEN BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY AND BENEDICT ARNOLD TOOK MONTREAL IN 1775 AND COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK TOOK VINCENNES IN 1779, THE BRITISH AT DETROIT BECAME NERVOUS LEST THEIR INDIANS BECOME MISLED THROUGH THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICANS. AS A RESULT, BEGINNING IN 1780, COUNCILS WERE HELD AT DETROIT AMONG THE POTAWATOMI, CHIPPEWA, HURONS, AND OTTAWAS TO GUARANTEE THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE BRITISH CROWN. TO PROVE THEIR ALLEGIANCE THE POTAWATOMI GAVE LARGE PIECES OF THEIR HUNTING GROUNDS ALONG THE RIVER ROUGE TO OFFICERS, INDIAN AGENTS AND INTERPRETERS STATIONED AT FORT LERNOULT. THEY IN TURN PARCELED OUT THIS LAND⁸ AND SOLD IT TO FRENCH-CANADIAN AND BRITISH FAMILIES OF DETROIT.

DURING THE BRITISH PERIOD, TRADITIONALLY THEIR VILLAGE IN THE SUMMER WAS LOCATED TWO OR THREE MILES SOUTH OF DETROIT, IN SPRINGWELLS UNDER CHIEFS LIKE ANIQUIBA. IN 1782, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT COUNTED 156 MEN, 122 WOMEN, AND 210 CHILDREN, TOTALING 488 POTAWATOMI AT DETROIT.⁹

FROM THIS VILLAGE GOING NORTH AND WEST WOUND THE WELL-KNOWN POTAWATOMI TRAIL. TODAY IT WOULD PROBABLY FOLLOW WEST VERNOR HIGHWAY TO DIX ROAD AND ACROSS THE FORD MOTOR PLANT TO ROTUNDA DRIVE. FROM HERE IT WOULD GO NORTH ALONG THE NORTH DEARBORN ROAD TO THE ANN ARBOR TRAIL AND WEST ALONG THE ANN ARBOR TRAIL TO NANKIN MILLS. SOMETIMES THE POTAWATOMI FOLLOWED THE TRAIL ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER ROUGE ALL THE WAY FROM SPRINGWELLS TO OAKLAND COUNTY.

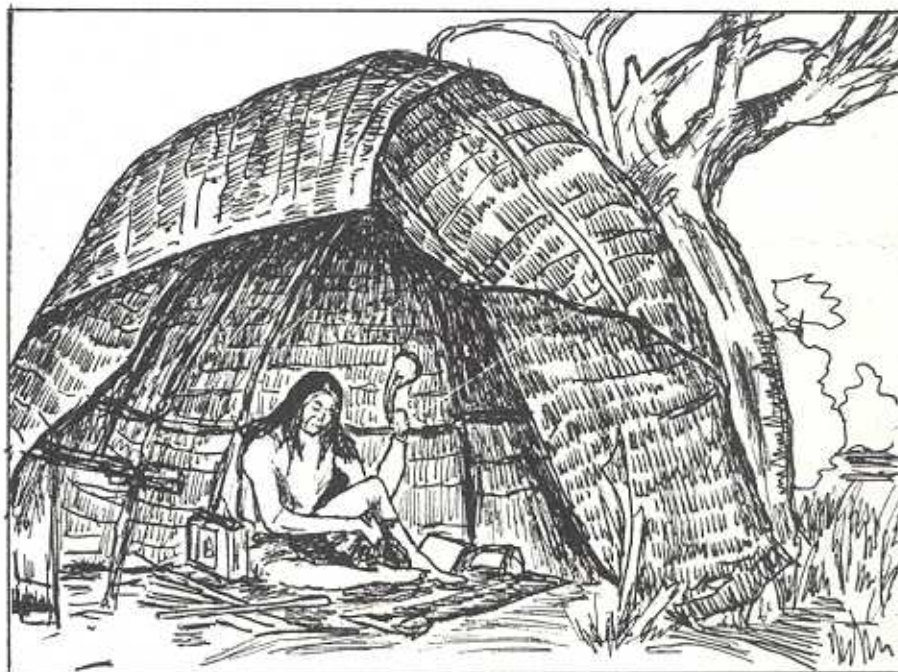
WHEN THE AMERICANS OCCUPIED FORT LERNOULT IN 1796, THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATIES OF FORT HARMAR AND GREENVILLE WENT INTO EFFECT. THE INDIANS WERE TO GIVE UP A RESERVE OF LAND AROUND FORT LERNOULT, SIX MILES WIDE, FROM THE RAISIN RIVER TO THE CLINTON RIVER TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY FORCES. BY THE TREATY OF

GREENVILLE, GIFTS OF LAND GIVEN TO THE FRENCH AND BRITISH CITIZENS AROUND DETROIT WERE TO BE RECOGNIZED.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS AT DETROIT, HOWEVER, BECAME SUSPICIOUS OF THE INDIANS BECAUSE THEY HAD FOUGHT BESIDE THE ENGLISH DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND WERE STILL RECEIVING BRITISH GIFTS AT FORT MALDEN (AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO), AFTER 1796. AMERICAN POLICY SINCE 1783 WAS TO BUY UP LAND BY TREATY FOR THEIR SETTLERS TO FARM UPON AND PUT THE INDIANS UPON RESERVATIONS. THE AMERICANS COULD MAKE NO SETTLEMENTS UPON INDIAN LANDS.¹⁰ AT THE SAME TIME INDIANS WHO CAME UPON WHITE MAN'S LAND WERE CONSIDERED A NUISANCE AND TROUBLESOME.

IN 1801 A WAR BROKE OUT BETWEEN THE OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS AND THE POTAWATOMI AND THE SACS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY. DURING THE INCIDENT ARTHUR ST. CLAIR WROTE TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR THAT THE INDIANS AT DETROIT NEEDED INDIAN AGENTS.¹¹ MR. WHITMORE KNAGGS WAS SELECTED AS AGENT AND GABRIEL GODFREY AS SUB-AGENT AND INTERPRETER OF THE POTAWATOMI.

AMERICAN-BRITISH HOSTILITY FLARED ANEW WITH THE "LEOPARD-CHESAPEAKE" AFFAIR IN 1807. THE INDIANS AROUND DETROIT STILL MADE THEIR ANNUAL VISIT TO FORT MALDEN FOR GIFTS. THIS WAS TOO MUCH FOR THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES. GENERAL WILLIAM HULL,



A TYPICAL WOODLAND INDIAN WIGWAM.

MEDICINE MAN IS SITTING ON AN APAQUOIS (RUSH MAT) AND IS HOLDING A SISSIQUOI (CEREMONIAL GOURD). FROM: WILBERT S. HINDSDALE, THE FIRST PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, 1930, P.76.

GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN TERRITORY, ON NOVEMBER 7, 1807, MADE A TREATY WITH THE OTTAWA, CHIPPEWA, WYANDOT, AND POTAWATOMI NATIONS. THESE INDIANS GAVE UP 7,862,400 ACRES OF LAND "IN CONSIDERATION OF MONEY (\$10,000) AND GOODS."¹² ALL OF THESE INDIANS WERE MOVED TO RESERVATIONS IN WESTERN MICHIGAN EXCEPT THOSE SMALL VILLAGES WHICH HAD PRO-AMERICAN SYMPATHIES.

OF THESE, FRIENDLY POTAWATOMI WERE GIVEN FOUR SECTIONS OF LAND AROUND THE SOURCE OF THE RIVER ROUGE. CHIEF SEGENSEVIN'S VILLAGE WAS INCLUDED IN SECTIONS 8 AND 9 OF SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIP, OAKLAND COUNTY AND CHIEF TONGUISH'S ("OLD TOGA") VILLAGE WAS DESIGNATED SECTIONS 30 AND 31 IN SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIP, OAKLAND COUNTY. THE 106 POTAWATOMI INCLUDED IN THESE RESERVES WERE TO BE GIVEN \$400 ANNUALLY AND GOODS AND FOOD WHEN NECESSARY.¹³

SEGENSEVIN'S VILLAGE WAS LOCATED NEAR TWELVE MILE AND SOUTHFIELD ROADS. TONGUISH'S VILLAGE WAS LOCATED AT A POINT WHERE NINE MILE ROAD CROSSED THE RIVER ROUGE.¹⁴ THE POTAWATOMI OFTEN FOLLOWED THE TRAILS ALONG THE ROUGE TO DETROIT TO GET SUPPLIES OF FOOD AND CLOTHING OR TO TONGUISH CREEK AND PLAIN FOR SALT.

SOON AFTER THE TREATY OF DETROIT IN 1807 A FEW AMERICANS BEGAN SETTLING IN AREAS ALONG THE RIVER ROUGE IN WHAT IS DEARBORN AND DEARBORN HEIGHTS TODAY. IN 1809, WILLIAM BUCKLIN AND HIS SON, JAMES, CAME FROM PENNSYLVANIA AND BOUGHT 100 ACRES OF LAND ON THE RIVER ROUGE IN DEARBORN HEIGHTS.¹⁵ ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE EAST BRANCH OF THE RIVER ROUGE SOUTH OF ANN ARBOR TRAIL THEY BUILT A HOUSE AND A TAVERN. IN DUE TIME THEY ALSO BUILT A BRIDGE AND A TOLLGATE OVER THE ROUGE.

PEACE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN SETTLERS AND THE POTAWATOMI REMAINED UNTIL 1812. DURING THE WAR OF 1812, THE POTAWATOMI AGAIN JOINED THEIR BRITISH ALLIES TO ATTACK FORT LERNOUT IN 1812. GENERAL ISAAC BROCK, 730 MEN AND 600 INDIANS UNDER CHIEF TECUMSEH OF THE SHAWNEES LANDED AT SPRINGWELLS ON AUGUST 16, 1812.¹⁶ GENERAL HULL AFRAID OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE INDIAN RETALIATION UPON THE PEOPLE OUTSIDE THE FORT SURRENDERED TO BROCK THAT SAME DAY.

FORT SHELBY WAS RECAPTURED BY GENERAL DUNCAN McARTHUR'S TROOPS UNDER COLONEL RICHARD JOHNSON ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1813, AND THE BRITISH AND THEIR INDIANS UNDER TECUMSEH RETREATED TO THE THAMES RIVER. THE AMERICANS AT DETROIT, STILL SHAKING FROM THE BRITISH AND THEIR INDIANS SENT THREE COMMISSIONERS INCLUDING GENERALS McARTHUR AND WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF THE WAR TO DRAW UP A TREATY AT SPRINGWELLS ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1815.¹⁷ THE TREATY MUCH LIKE THE SECOND TREATY OF GREENVILLE OF 1814 WAS BETWEEN THE TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN AND INDIANA AND THE STATE OF OHIO AND THE POTAWATOMI, OTTAWA,

SHAWNEES, SENECA, DELAWARE AND WYANDOT INDIANS. THE AGREEMENT GAVE PEACE TO THE TRIBES AND PROMISED THEM THEIR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THAT THEY HAD IN 1811. IT ALSO REAFFIRMED ALL OF THE TREATIES BEFORE THE TREATY OF GREENVILLE. THIS TREATY WAS, HOWEVER, NEVER RATIFIED BY THE U.S. SENATE.

BETWEEN 1815 AND 1827 THE POTAWATOMI OF TONQUISH'S AND SEGENSEVIN'S VILLAGES HAD TO BE CLOTHED AND FED ALL THE TIME. HORSES HAD TO BE PROVIDED THE CHIEFS. TOLLS ON THE BRIDGES OVER THE ROUCE RIVER HAD TO BE PAID BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. INDIAN AGENT'S SALARIES HAD TO BE PAID FOR 106 POTAWATOMI.

BECAUSE OF THE MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN SETTLERS INTO THE PROXIMITY OF THESE RESERVES, PROBLEMS WOULD ARISE AFTER 1815 BETWEEN THE TWO CULTURES. MELVIN B. OSBAND OF NANKIN TOWNSHIP RELATED ONE OF THE INCIDENTS THAT CLEARLY SHOWED THE PROBLEMS OF THE CONTACT BETWEEN THE TWO CIVILIZATIONS IN THE "STORY OF TONQUISH".

AFTER THE PEACE OF 1815 THE POTTAWATTOME (SIC) INDIANS WERE DISAFFECTED AND TROUBLESOME. WHETHER FROM ANY SPECIFIC GRIEVANCE OR FROM THEIR NATURAL HABITS OF LAWLESSNESS, THEY FREQUENTLY COMMITTED LITTLE DEPRADATIONS ON THE SPARSE SETTLERS ALONG THE RIVER ROUGE, WEST OF DETROIT. THEY MANIFESTED NO DESIRE TO ENGAGE IN OPEN HOSTILITIES, BUT WERE INDIFFERENT TO THE RIGHTS OF THE WHITES, WHERE THEY CONFLICTED WITH THEIR OWN WANTS OR CAPRICES. TONQUISH WAS THEIR CHIEF AND ALSO THEIR LEADER IN THESE ACTS OF LAWLESSNESS. IN HIS RELATIONS WITH THE WHITES HE WAS ARROGANT AND IMPERIOUS. FOLLOWED BY HIS BAND HE ENTERED THE HOUSES OF SETTLERS AND DEMANDED OF THE OCCUPANTS SUCH ARTICLES AS HIS NEED OR CAPRICE INDICATED, AND BY INTIMIDATION SECURED HIS PLUNDER. HE GENERALLY PLANNED TO EXECUTE THESE LITTLE FORAYS AT SUCH TIMES AS THE MEN WERE SUPPOSED TO BE ABSENT FROM HOME. AT SUCH TIMES HIS OBJECT COULD BE GAINED WITHOUT DANGER TO HIMSELF BY SIMPLY OVER-AWING THE WOMEN. WHEN THE MEN WERE AT HOME, THE INDIANS FREQUENTLY CAME OFF SECOND BEST. ONE OR TWO INCIDENTS WILL ILLUSTRATE THE MANNER IN WHICH OUR HARDY PIONEERS REPELLED THESE ACTS OF LAWLESSNESS, EVEN WHEN CONFRONTED WITH SUPERIOR FORCES.

"AN INDIAN ONCE ENTERED THE RESIDENCE OF WM. McCARTY¹⁸ AND ATTEMPTED TO CARRY OFF A WAMPUM BELT. McCARTY CAUGHT HOLD OF IT TO WEST IT FROM HIM. THE INDIAN, STILL HOLDING TO THE WAMPUM, DREW HIS GUN READY TO FIRE, BUT McCARTY LOOKED HIM FIRMLY IN THE EYES, CLUNG TO THE BELT, AND TOLD HIS WIFE TO GIVE HIM HIS TOMAHAWK. SHE, FEARING THE RESULT TO HER HUSBAND IF SHE SHOULD COMPLY, DECLINED TO DO SO. HE DARE NOT DIVERT HIS EYES FROM THE INDIAN, STILL CLUNG TO THE BELT AND FORCED IT FROM HIM; BUT HE SAID IF HIS WIFE HAD GIVEN HIM HIS TOMAHAWK HE

WOULD HAVE MADE A DEAD INDIAN OF HIM."

"ALANSON THOMAS¹⁹ LIVED IN A LOG CABIN ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER ROUGE ABOUT TWO MILES BELOW WHERE THE VILLAGE OF DEARBORN NOW STANDS [WEST OF GREENFIELD ROAD]. HIS HOUSE STOOD ON THE BROW OF THE HILL. HE WAS ONE DAY FIXING UP SOME SHELVES IN HIS HOUSE FOR HIS WIFE'S CONVENIENCE, WHEN HE HEARS THE VOICE OF A MAN BEHIND HIM. HE TURNED ROUND AND WAS CONFRONTED BY THE FORM OF CHIEF TONQUISH, WHO WAS ORDERING HIS (THOMAS'S) WIFE TO HAND HIM SOMETHING HE COVETED. THOMAS DEMANDED, "WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE?" THE CHIEF SPRANG AT HIM TO SEIZE HIS PERSON. AS QUICK AS THOUGHT HE MET THE BRAVNY FIST OF THOMAS, WHICH LANDED HIM SENSELESS THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ROOM. HE THEN WENT TO HIM, TOOK HIM BY THE HAIR, RAISED HIS HEAD UP AND KICKED HIM UNDER EACH EAR, AND THEN THREW HIM OUT THE BACK DOOR DOWN THE HILL. LOOKING UP HE SAW A BAND OF TONQUISH'S INDIANS STANDING BY WHO HAD WITNESSED THE DISCOMFITURE OF THEIR CHIEF. ONE OF THEM, A YOUNG MAN - SON OF THE CHIEF, LOOKED AT THOMAS, SCOWLED, SHOOK HIS HEAD AND SAID, "BIME-BY YOU BE DEAD". "WELL, DEAD OR ALIVE," SAID THOMAS, "I'LL VENTURE TO GIVE YOU A FLOGGING!" SO HE PICKED UP A GREEN WITHE THAT HAD BEEN PROCURED FOR FIXING HIS FENCE, AND PROCEEDED TO CHASTISE THE YOUNG MAN SEVERELY. HE JUMPED UP AND DOWN AND YELLED; BUT HE GAVE THE WAR WHOOP IN VAIN, FOR NONE OF HIS COMPANIONS CAME TO HIS RESCUE. THOMAS'S DETERMINED MANNER OVERAWED THEM, AND THEY PASSIVELY LOOKED ON. INSTEAD OF SERIOUS TROUBLE, WHICH THOMAS ANTICIPATED AS A RESULT OF HIS TREATMENT, THE INDIANS WERE AFTER THAT AFRAID OF HIM AND AVOIDED HIM WHENEVER THEY COULD."²⁰

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1819... "EVENING, A MAN WHO WAS AT WORK NEAR THE HOUSE OF MR. THOMAS SARGEANT, ON THE RIVER ROUGE, WENT TO MR. SARGEANT'S TO GET A LOAF OF BREAD; AFTER LEAVING THE HOUSE HE WAS MET BY A SMALL PARTY OF INDIANS WHO DEMANDED THE BREAD; WHICH HE REFUSED - A SCUFFLY ENSUED, WHICH WAS HEARD BY MR. SARGEANT, WHO IMMEDIATELY WENT TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE MAN, AND WHILE ENDEAVORING TO RELEASE HIM FROM THOSE WHO WERE STRIVING FOR THE BREAD, AN INDIAN LEVELLED A GUN AT HIM, MR. SARGEANT RETREATED TOWARDS THE HOUSE, BUT WAS FIRED UPON AND SEVERELY WOUNDED BETWEEN HIS SHOULDERS BY A CHARGE OF SHOT."²¹

ON THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1819, CAPTAIN JOHN MCCOMBS OF THE RIVER ROUGE IN CHARGE OF TWENTY MEN FROM THE THIRD COMPANY, FIRST BATTALION OF THE FIRST MICHIGAN MILITIA REGIMENT PURSUED THE OFFENDERS.²² "THE INDIANS FLED UP THE ROUGE RIVER TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE WEST BRANCH WHICH THEY FOLLOWED ON THE NORTH SIDE. THE PURSUING PARTY FIRST SIGHTED THE INDIANS NEAR WHERE THE INDIAN TRAIL CROSSED THE TOWN LINE BETWEEN NANKIN AND LIVONIA, A LITTLE WEST OF THE MILL POND OF THE PRESENT NANKIN MILLS. AT THAT POINT THE INDIANS TURNED TO THE LEFT AND

CROSSED THE STREAM, SINCE KNOWN AS TONQUISH CREEK, AND PASSED OUT OF SIGHT OVER THE OPPOSITE BANK. THE WHITES RAPIDLY PASSED OVER THE SAME VALLEY BUT WERE SURPRISED ON ASCENDING THE OPPOSITE BANK THAT NO INDIANS COULD BE SEEN. THIS WAS THE MORE STRANGE AS THE LAND BEFORE THEM WAS LEVEL PLAINS [TONQUISH PLAIN] WITH VERY LITTLE BRUSH. BUT THEY HASTILY FOLLOWED ON TILL THE INDIANS ROSE FROM AMBUSH AND FIRED AT THEM. FORTUNATELY NO PERSON WAS SERIOUSLY HURT. THE WHITES THEN RUSHED ON THEM BEFORE THEY HAD TIME TO LOAD THEIR GUNS, AND CAPTURED ALL (SEVEN INDIANS) BUT TONQUISH'S SON, WHO RAN. MAJOR MACOMB (SIC), WHO LED THE PARTY, AIMED HIS GUN AT HIM TO SHOOT HIM, BUT THE CHIEF STOPPED HIM AND SAID HE WOULD CALL HIM BACK. THEN IN THE INDIAN LANGUAGE HE SHOUTED TO HIM TO RUN. WHEN HE REACHED SUCH A DISTANCE AS THE CHIEF THOUGHT HIM BEYOND THE RANGE OF THE GUN, HE TURNED TO MACOMB (SIC) AND SAID, "DAMN HIM! HE NO COME BACK, SHOOT HIM." THE MAJOR SHOT AND HE FELL. THE CHIEF HAD BEEN DISARMED EXCEPT FOR HIS KNIFE. SEEING HIS SON FALL, HE DREW HIS KNIFE AND SPRING AT MACOMB (SIC), WHOSE GUN WAS NOW EMPTY. JAMES HUCKLIN²³ STOOD AT HIS SIDE, BUT HIS GUN WAS ALSO EMPTY. (IT WAS SAID THAT HE HAD SHOT AT THE CHIEF'S SON WHEN HE RAN BY HIM.) BUT HE MANAGED BY A VIGOROUS USE OF HIS GUN AS A CLUB TO KEEP THE CHIEF OFF TILL MACOMB (SIC) COULD LOAD. THE MAJOR WAS SO MUCH EXCITED THAT HE PUT TWO BALLS IN HIS GUN. THE CHIEF FELL MORTALLY WOUNDED, AND WHEN APPROACHED BY HIS CAPTORS HE STUCK HIS KNIFE INTO THE GROUND AND RIPPED UP THE SOIL AND GAVE EXPRESSION TO HIS RAGE BY SHOUTS RESEMBLING THE LOUD, HOARSE GROWL OF AN ANGRY BEAR. HE DIED THAT NIGHT....²⁴

ON MAY 28, 1819, THE SIX POTAWATOMI CAPTURED AT TONQUISH CREEK TESTIFIED BEFORE GEORGE McDONELL, ESQUIRE, THAT THIS SKIRMISH WAS THE WHITE MAN'S FAULT. ONE OF THEM WA-O-GAN, THE BROTHER OF TONQUISH TESTIFIED ALONG WITH THE OTHER PRISONERS, WA-WA-SE-CUCK, NA-O-KAY, WA-WA-A-GAW, WA-WA-BE-NOUS-QUOY, AND NA-O-KEE-SQUOY-BE THAT THEY WERE ATTACKED BY CAPTAIN MCCOMB'S MEN.²⁵ LATER TESTIMONY BY WHITE MEN PROVED THAT WA-O-GAN LIED.²⁶

THOMAS SARGEANT DIED ON MAY 31, 1819, IN HIS HOME ON THE RIVER ROUGE.²⁷ ON JUNE 7, 1819, WA-O-GAN, THE TROUBLESOME POTAWATOMI, WAS FOUND SCALPED ON THE RIVER ROUGE WITH HIS SCALP HANGING FROM A STAKE BESIDE HIM. IT SEEMS HE HAD BEEN STEALING FLOUR FROM A SURVEYING PARTY ON THE RIVER ROUGE AND ONCE OR TWICE KIDNAPPED THE SURVEYORS SO FINALLY THE FRIENDLY POTAWATOMI HAD HIM KILLED.²⁸

THE DEATH OF WA-O-GAN DID NOT END THE TROUBLES OF THE POTAWATOMI WITH THE WHITE SETTLERS ALONG THE ROUGE. MORE AND MORE WHITE SETTLERS BEGAN COMING TO THE RIVER ROUGE TO LIVE. CONRAD TEN EYCK, A DETROIT MERCHANT, BOUGHT THE JOSEPH HARRISON

FARM IN 1822 AND BUILT A TAVERN ALONG THE OLD SAUK TRAIL (ON MICHIGAN AVENUE NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO FAIR LANE).²⁹ ON MARCH 31, 1824, WILLIAM BUCKLIN WAS APPOINTED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF WAYNE COUNTY.³⁰ ON OCTOBER 23, OF THE SAME YEAR, BUCKLIN TOWNSHIP WAS LAID OUT AND NAMED AFTER HIM. THOMPSON MAXWELL WAS NAMED THE FIRST SUPERVISOR OF ROADS FOR BUCKLIN TOWNSHIP, IN OCTOBER OF 1824.³¹

WITH THE "ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS", THE ERIE CANAL WAS BUILT BRINGING MORE AND MORE SETTLERS TO MICHIGAN FROM NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND ACROSS LAKE ERIE ABOARD STEAMBOATS. ALSO TERRITORIAL ROADS WERE INITIATED TO ACCOMMODATE THE SETTLERS FROM DETROIT WEST TO ANN ARBOR, DIXBOROUGH, AND PLYMOUTH. IN 1825 MANY FAMILIES CAME IN WAGONS DRAWN BY OXEN, FOLLOWING THE TERRITORIAL ROADS THAT "THE BOTTOM HAD FALLEN OUT" ALONG THE NORTH AND SOUTH BANKS OF THE RIVER ROUGE TO THE ANN ARBOR TRAIL, STOPPING AT TEN EYCK'S, BUCKLIN'S AND SWARTZE'S TAVERNS ON THEIR WAY.³²

ALSO IN 1825 THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BEGAN BUILDING A MILITARY HIGHWAY BETWEEN DETROIT AND CHICAGO, ALONG THE OLD SAUK TRAIL. SURVEYING PARTIES WERE SENT OUT TO MEASURE A MILE OF LAND ON EACH SIDE OF THE ROAD. THE INDIANS DID NOT LIKE THIS, SINCE THEY FELT THAT THESE SURVEYORS WERE ENCRANCHING ON THEIR HUNTING GROUNDS. AS A RESULT THESE SURVEYORS WERE HARRASSED BY THE INDIANS IN THE YEARS BEFORE 1822.

ALTHOUGH AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN WERE QUIET, THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT IN 1825 CLAIMED THAT 8,000 INDIANS MOST OF THEM POTAWATOMI, CHIPPEWA, SACS AND FOXES FOLLOWED THE SAUK TRAIL FROM ILLINOIS TO FORT MALDEN GETTING \$100,000 WORTH OF GIFTS FROM THE BRITISH.³³ THIS CONTINUED IN THE YEARS BEFORE 1827 AND THE MICHIGAN OFFICIALS DECIDED ON A POLICY TO TRY TO END IT.

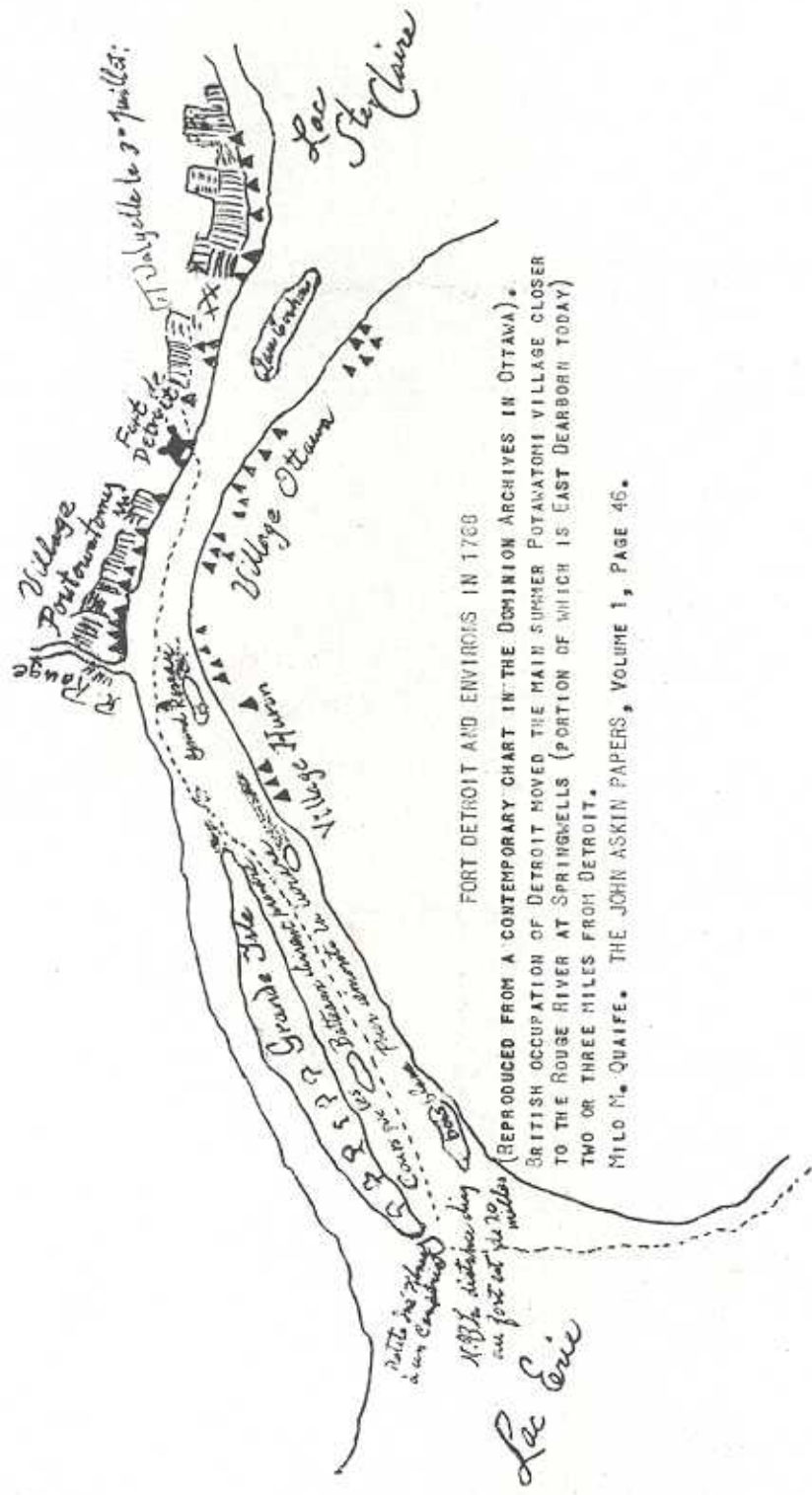
GOVERNOR LEWIS CASS IN 1827 SIGNED A TREATY WITH TONICASH AND SEGENSEVIN'S VILLAGE FOR THEIR FOUR SECTIONS PAYING THEM 1.25 AN ACRE FOR THEIR LAND AND OTHER MONIES FOR GOODS THEY WANTED. THEY MOVED THEM TO ANOTHER RESERVATION IN ILLINOIS... "IN ORDER TO CONSOLIDATE SOME OF THE DISPERSED BANDS... AT A POINT REMOVED FROM THE ROAD LEADING FROM DETROIT TO CHICAGO, AS WAS AS PREDICTABLE FROM THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE WHITE."³⁴

THE TROUBLES ON THE SOUTHERN MICHIGAN FRONTIER WITH INDIANS DID NOT END UNTIL AFTER THE BLACK HAWK WAR. BUT AFTER THE TREATY OF DETROIT IN 1827, THE POTAWATOMI WERE NEVER SEEN TO ANY EXTENT AGAIN ON THE RIVER ROUGE IN THE AREA THAT HAD BEEN THEIR HOME FOR AT LEAST 120 YEARS. THOSE WHITE SETTLERS WHO CAME TO MAKE THEIR HOMES IN DEARBORN AROUND THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL IN THE 1830'S FOUND ONLY A VERY FEW INDIANS TO CONTEND WITH.

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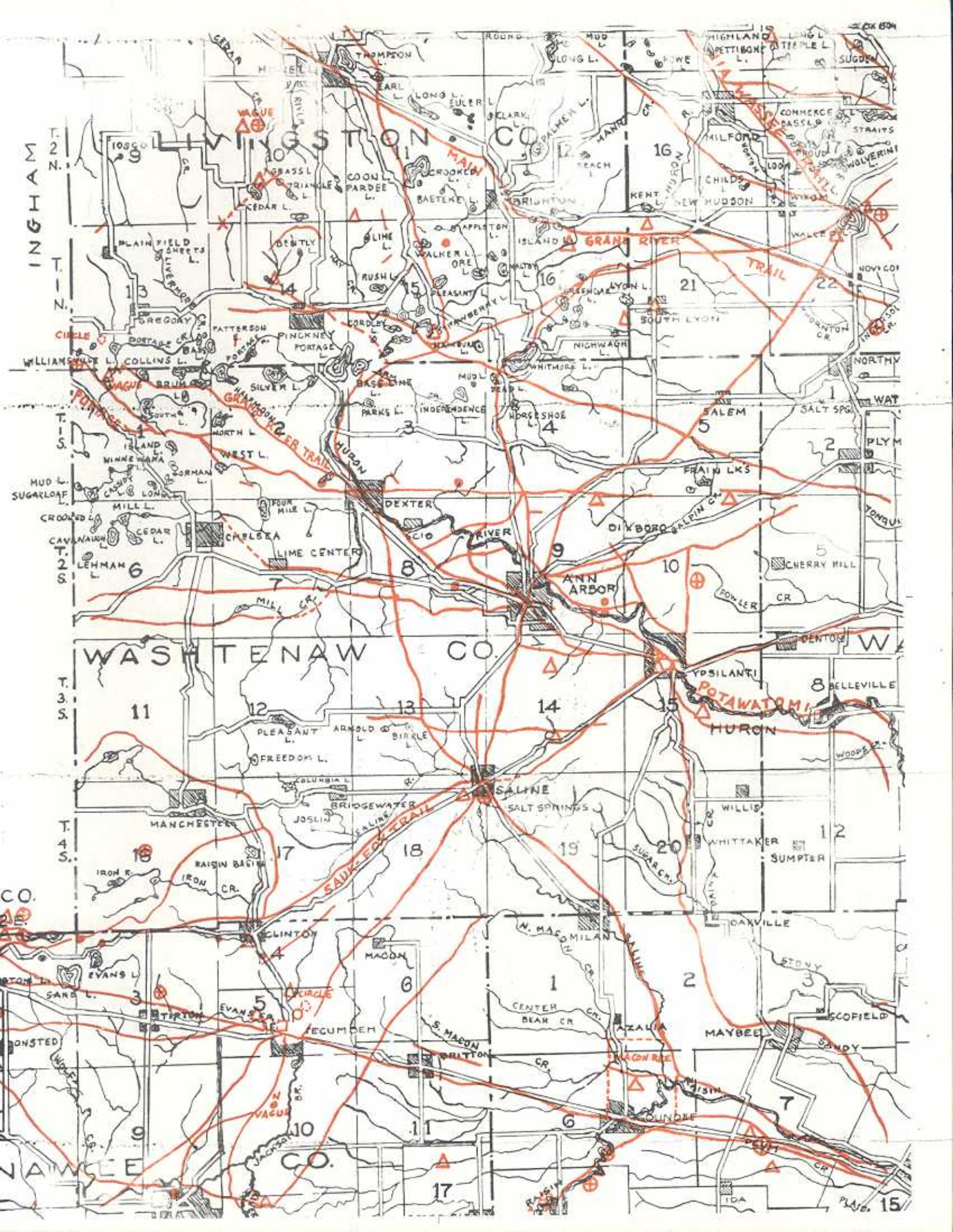
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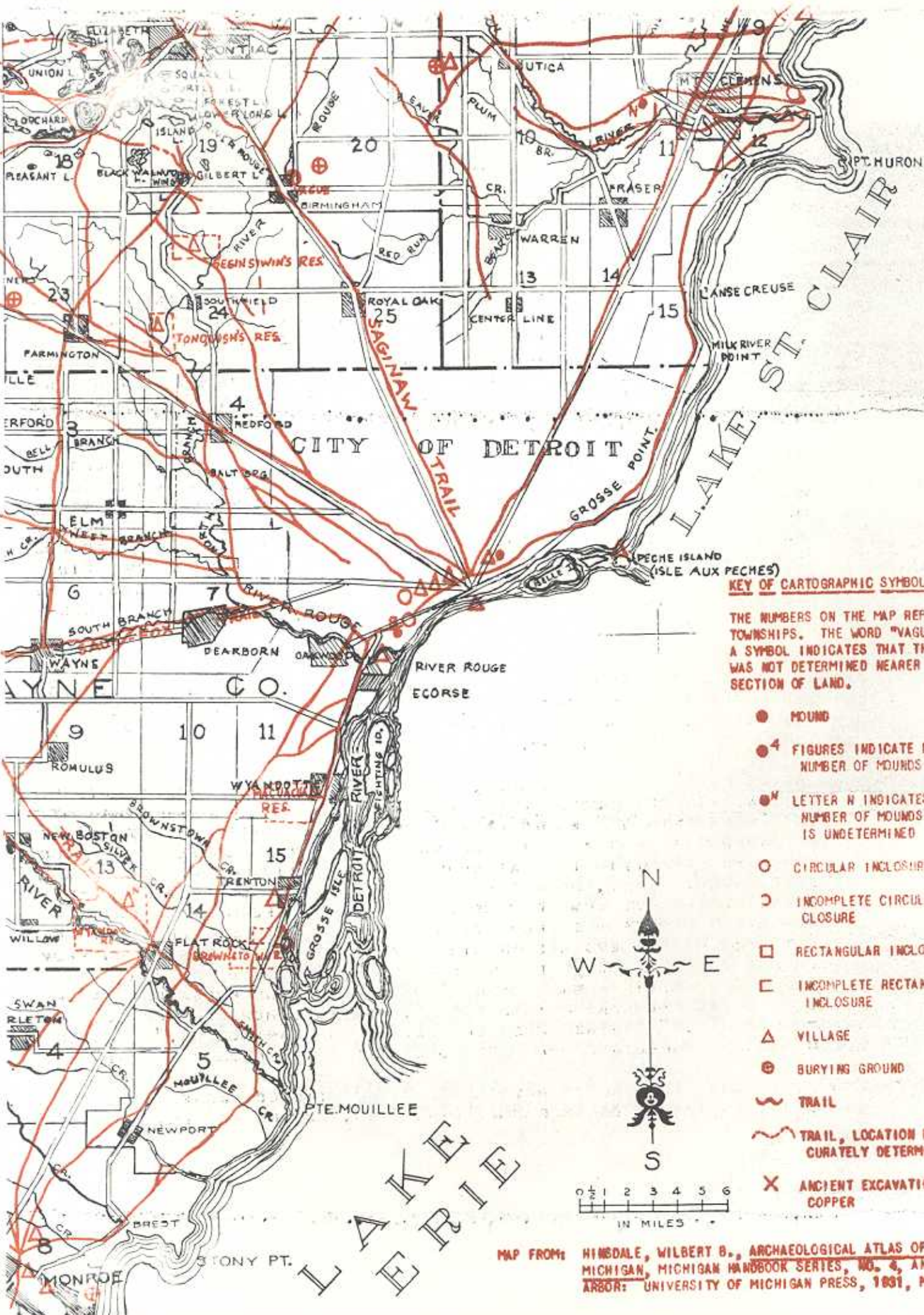
19. REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONER FROM CONNECTICUT, CONTINENTAL LINE SOLDIER. BORN ABOUT 1747, HIS ESTATE WAS PROBATED IN 1826. HIS SON AARON WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH ON THE RIVER ROUGE. IBID. P. 84.
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22. IBID. JUNE 4 AND 11, 1819.
23. THE SON OF WILLIAM BUCKLIN, THE TAVERN OWNER. HE FOLLOWED THE MILITIA TO TONQUISH CREEK SINCE THEY HAD TO PASS BY HIS FATHER'S TAVERN TO GET THERE.
24. THIS SKIRMISH TOOK PLACE ON SECTION 4 OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NANKIN ON WHAT WAS KNOWN AS THE DIMMICK FARM, ABOUT TWENTY MILES WEST OF DETROIT. WOODEN GRAVE HOUSES WERE ERECTED OVER THE GRAVES OF TONQUISH AND HIS SON BY OTHER INDIANS. IN 1837-38 SOME BOYS OPENED THEIR GRAVES AND TOOK THE CHIEF'S GUN OR HIS GUN BARREL AND SOME PERSONAL ORNAMENTS. OSBAND, "THE STORY OF TONQUISH". OP. CIT. V. 8. PP. 163-64.
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FORT DETROIT AND ENVIRONS IN 1760

REPRODUCED FROM A CONTEMPORARY CHART IN THE DOMINION ARCHIVES IN OTTAWA).
 BRITISH OCCUPATION OF DETROIT MOVED THE MAIN SUMMER POTAWATOMI VILLAGE CLOSER
 TO THE ROUGE RIVER AT SPRINGWELLS (PORTION OF WHICH IS EAST DEARBORN TODAY)
 TWO OR THREE MILES FROM DETROIT.
 MILO N. QUAIFE. THE JOHN ASKIN PAPERS, VOLUME 1, PAGE 46.

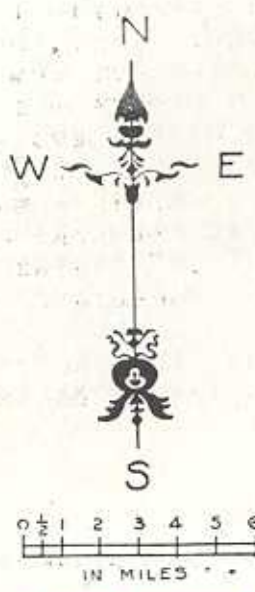




KEY OF CARTOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

THE NUMBERS ON THE MAP REPRESENT TOWNSHIPS. THE WORD "VAGUE" BESIDE A SYMBOL INDICATES THAT THE LOCATION WAS NOT DETERMINED NEARER THAN A SECTION OF LAND.

- MOUND
- ⁴ FIGURES INDICATE EXACT NUMBER OF MOUNDS IN GROUP
- ^N LETTER N INDICATES THAT THE NUMBER OF MOUNDS IN GROUP IS UNDETERMINED
- CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE
- ◌ INCOMPLETE CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE
- RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
- ◌ INCOMPLETE RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE
- △ VILLAGE
- ⊙ BURYING GROUND
- ~ TRAIL
- ~ TRAIL, LOCATION NOT ACCURATELY DETERMINED
- ✕ ANCIENT EXCAVATION FOR COPPER



MAP FROM: HINSDALE, WILBERT B., ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS OF MICHIGAN, MICHIGAN HANDBOOK SERIES, NO. 6, ANN ARBOR: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS, 1931, MAP 6.

A-BIT-O-HISTORY

DONALD V. BAUT

"... FROM THE CYRUS HOWARD PAPERS"

CYRUS HOWARD WAS THE BROTHER OF JOSHUA HOWARD, FIRST COMMANDANT AT THE DETROIT ARSENAL IN OLD DEARBORNVILLE. HE CAME TO DEARBORN ABOUT 1834, AND IN 1836 RETURNED TO HIS NATIVE VILLAGE OF DEARBORNVILLE. MR. HOWARD WAS ONE OF THE FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN THIS AREA. MANY OF HIS CASES TOOK HIM NOT ONLY INTO THE TOWNSHIP OF DEARBORN BUT TO THE TOWNSHIPS OF NANKIN AND ECORSE.

THROUGH THE EXAMINATION OF THE OFFICIAL HOWARD PAPERS IN THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION FILES, A GREAT DEAL IS LEARNED ABOUT THIS COMMUNITY. FOR EXAMPLE, ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1839, THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD BRIDGE WAS BURNED. THE L. G. COMPANY OFFERED A ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE AND CONVICTION OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO BURNED THE BRIDGE AT DEARBORNVILLE. A MAN WAS CAUGHT AND PLACED ON TRIAL. HE WAS FOUND GUILTY. HOWEVER, WHAT HIS SENTENCE WAS IS NOT KNOWN-- AT LEAST NOT AT PRESENT.

IN NOVEMBER, 1845, A JOHN DUFFY GAVE A PLEDGE TO ABSTAIN FROM "ARDENT SPIRITS" FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS. THUS, FROM THIS WE LEARN THAT THERE WAS AN ATTEMPT AT A TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THIS AREA AND ALSO THE EFFECT OF EASTERN REFORMS ON THE OLD NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

ASIDE FROM THE BIZARRE, WE LEARN A GREAT DEAL ABOUT THE COMMUNITY, ITS PEOPLE AND EVERY DAY LIVING. MUCH OF THIS IS GAINED THROUGH THE WRITS OF ATTACHMENT AND REPLEVIN. IT MIGHT BE EXPLAINED THAT A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT IS A CAUSE OF ACTION WHEREBY THE PLAINTIFF ATTACHES A LIEN AGAINST THE "GOODS AND CHATTELS, CREDITS, MONIES AND EFFECTS" OF THE DEFENDANT USUALLY FOR A STIPULATED SUM OF MONEY. THUS, THE DEFENDANT CANNOT SELL OR REMOVE ANY OF HIS PROPERTY FROM HIS PREMISES. ON A WRIT OF REPLEVIN THE ITEMS ARE ITEMIZED AS WHAT IS TO BE REMOVED FROM WHAT HOUSEHOLD AND FARM IMPLEMENTS WERE USED BY THE EARLY SETTLERS OF THIS AREA. OXEN AND OX CARTS WERE PREVALENT ALONG WITH THE USUAL FARM ANIMALS--COWS, STEERS, HORSES AND HOGS IN THAT ORDER. TROUSERS WERE REFERRED TO AS "PANTALOONS." WATER-MELON AND ESPECIALLY HAY AND CORN WERE QUITE COMMON CROPS.

...AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS MENTIONED WERE WARNER R. THOMPSON, A TAVERN KEEPER; ELIAL TODD, AN INN KEEPER, PERHAPS

OF THE DEARBORN HOUSE; ALBERT BENTLEY, A CONSTABLE--AS WAS THOMPSON AND LATER DAVID SLOSS AND JAMES GRAHAM, A STORE KEEPER AS THE LIST CONTINUES...

* * * * *

"THE O'BRIEN FAMILY IN DEARBORN"

IT WAS ABOUT 1838 THAT JAMES O'BRIEN ARRIVED IN NEW YORK AFTER A THREE MONTH VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. HIS SHIP WAS SWEEPED BY EQUINOCTIAL STORMS. HE HAD READ LETTERS FROM A COLLEGE FRIEND'S SISTER ABOUT THE GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN AMERICA. THIS LADY LIVED IN SYRACUSE AND JAMES DECIDED TO QUIT COLLEGE AND LIVE IN THAT NEW YORK CITY. ARRIVING IN SYRACUSE, THE REPORTS PROVED TO BE WELL-FOUNDED. THUS, JAMES BEGAN TO WRITE TO HIS FATHER, JOHN, IN IRELAND THE SAME TYPE OF LETTERS HE HAD RECEIVED.

JOHN O'BRIEN WAS VERY WELL ESTABLISHED IN IRELAND. HIS FATHER, PETER, HAD HAD ONLY TWO SONS, JOHN AND PETER, JR. JOHN RECEIVED ONE OF THE TWO FARMS THAT HIS FATHER DEEDED. THIS FARM, CALLED "MULLINGAR" WAS LOCATED JUST A SHORT DISTANCE FROM DUBLIN. HOWEVER, JOHN WAS DEEPLY SADDENED BY THE DEATH OF HIS ELDEST DAUGHTER, ANN, AND HE WAS WILLING TO SELL THE FARM AND LEAVE HIS NATIVE LAND. THUS, HE SOLD HIS HOLDINGS TO HIS BROTHER AND ABOUT 1839 ARRIVED IN HIS NEW COUNTRY. BESIDES JOHN, THE O'BRIEN FAMILY CONSISTED OF MARY (MALONE), HIS WIFE, AND CHILDREN JAMES, MICHAEL, BRIDGET AND ELLEN. THEY SETTLED IN SYRACUSE TO BE NEAR THE ELDEST SON, JAMES.

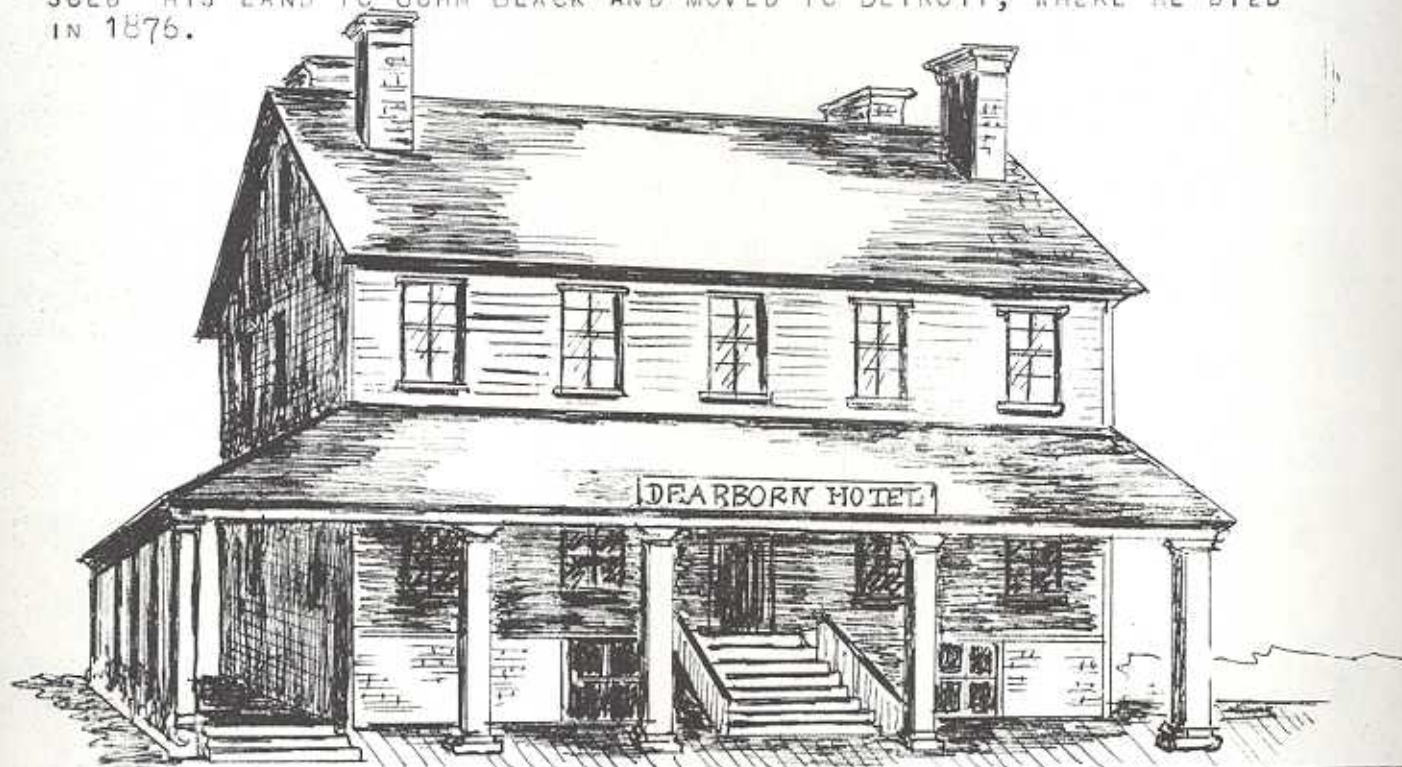
IT WAS HERE THAT JOHN BECAME FRIENDLY WITH JOHN BLACK. THEY HEARD GLOWING REPORTS OF THE GOOD FARM LAND IN MICHIGAN, AND IN 1841 THE TWO MEN CAME TO MICHIGAN TO INVESTIGATE. THEY FOUND GOOD LAND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF DEARBORNVILLE, ADJACENT TO THE TEN EYCK TRACT (NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE FORD FAIR LANE ESTATE). EACH MAN BOUGHT EIGHTY ACRES FROM THE GOVERNMENT AND IMMEDIATELY BEGAN BUILDING HOMES FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE FAMILIES. WHEN ONLY HALF FINISHED AND JUST LIVEABLE, THE TWO JOHNS SENT FOR THEIR FAMILIES.

WHEN THE FAMILIES ARRIVED, A SCHOOL HAD TO BE FOUND FOR THE CHILDREN. A MAJOR CALAHAN AND HIS WIFE MAINTAINED A SCHOOL WHERE THE CHILDREN OF THE LATHERS, DUMAYS, COONS AND WALLACES ATTENDED. THE FAMILIES TOOK TURNS IN DRIVING THE CHILDREN TO CLASS, BUT WHEN THE ROADS WERE BAD, THE YOUNG SCHOLARS RODE HORSEBACK. THUS, THE O'BRIEN FAMILY GREW UP ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER ROUGE. BRIDGET MARRIED JAMES H. TOBIN ON SEPTEMBER 7, 1857, AND THE FOLLOWING FEBRUARY THE YOUNG TOBINS TOOK THE ORPHANED CHILDREN (OF THE DONLIN FAMILY). IN 1860, MARY WAS MARRIED TO THE TOBINS.

WITH THE COMING OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH, JAMES O'BRIEN ENLISTED IN THE ARMY AND WAS STATIONED AT THE DETROIT ARSENAL. THE FOLLOWING AUTUMN, HE WAS KILLED BY A FALLING TREE. THIS WAS THE FIRST MILITARY FUNERAL WITNESSED IN THE VILLAGE OF DEARBORNVILLE.

MICHAEL, JAMES' BROTHER WAS THE NEXT TO ENLIST IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS. WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG, HE HAD A SHORT CONVALESCENCE. HE REQUESTED HE BE RETURNED TO HIS REGIMENT, AND WAS KILLED IN THE NEXT BATTLE, THE SPOTSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN. JOHN MOODY AND WILLIAM LATHERS ALSO FROM DEARBORNVILLE, WERE IN THE SAME BATTLE. MOODY LOST HIS RIGHT ARM IN THIS ACTION AND FOUND THE BODY OF MICHAEL ON THE BATTLEFIELD. HE BURIED HIM IMMEDIATELY, BUT ON THE FOLLOWING DAY THE BATTLE RAGED OVER THE SAME GROUND WITH THE RESULT THAT MICHAEL'S BURIAL PLACE WAS COMPLETELY OBLITERATED AND NEVER REFOUND. MOODY SENT HOME MICHAEL'S EFFECTS.

AFTER THE WAR, JOHN O'BRIEN SEEMED TO LOSE ALL VITALITY. THERE SEEMED LITTLE TO LIVE FOR WITH HIS SONS GONE AND HIS SON-IN-LAW, JAMES H. TOBIN, APPOINTED TO SUPERINTEND THE MAILS AT HOUGHTON, HANCOCK AND EAGLE RIVER IN THE UPPER PENINSULA. HE SOLD HIS LAND TO JOHN BLACK AND MOVED TO DETROIT, WHERE HE DIED IN 1876.



VIEW OF THE DEARBORN HOUSE (SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS THE DEARBORN HOUSE OR JOHNSON HOUSE) ABOUT 1880, MENTIONED IN THE "...FROM THE CYRUS HOWARD PAPERS." THE FRAME STRUCTURE WAS LOCATED ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND MONROE WHERE DOT'S DISCOUNT DRUG STORE IS NOW LOCATED IN THE OLD WAGNER HOTEL BUILDING.

NEWS FROM THE MUSEUM

AN APPEAL. THE MUSEUM EXHIBITS DIVISION IS WORKING ON A LARGE EXHIBIT AREA, 74 X 25 FEET, WHICH WILL PORTRAY THE SMALL TOWN RURAL ATMOSPHERE COMMON TO DEARBORN ABOUT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. INCLUDED WILL BE BLACKSMITH, CARPENTER, AND SADDLER SHOPS; AS WELL AS FARM IMPLEMENTS AND THE VEHICLES OF A LIVERY STABLE AND A RESTORED MODEL "T" FORD.

WHEN COMPLETED THIS EXHIBIT WILL NOT ONLY BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC ENJOYMENT BUT ACTUAL SCHOOL LECTURES WILL TAKE PLACE WITHIN THE AREA. THE THREE SHOPS WILL BE UNIQUE IN THAT THEY MAY BE VIEWED FROM THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING OR THROUGH THE INSIDE BY OPENING "EXHIBIT WALLS."

AND NOW THE APPEAL! THE MUSEUM COLLECTION HAS GAPS WHICH MUST BE FILLED IN ORDER TO MAKE THE STORY COMPLETE. HERE IS A LIST OF SOME OF THE ITEMS NEEDED:

- BAKE KETTLE
- FLAX HETCHEL - FLAX BRAKE
- POSTERS (BEFORE AND AFTER 1900 - ALL TYPES)
- BED WARMING PAN
- SUGAR CUTTERS
- ICE CREAM FREEZER (HAND TURNED)
- OLD, WALL OR CEILING TYPE KEROSENE OR OIL STORE LAMPS AND OTHER LAMP PARTS AND FIXTURES.
- PIGGINS OR BARRELS
- AXES: (SUCH AS: POLE AXE, DOUBLE AXE BLADES, POST AXES, ETC.)
- BLACKSMITH TOOLS (ALL TYPES)
- NAIL KEGS
- HORSE HARNESSING (SINGLE AND DOUBLE WORK RIGS, RIGHT CARRIAGE RIGS ETC.)
- HORSE SHOES (HAND NAIL HEADER)
- TINNER'S SNIPS OR TIN SNIPS
- WHEELWRIGHTS OR COACHMAKERS TOOLS (WOOD & METAL ROUTERS, COACHMAKERS SAW, SPOKE ROUNDERS, WAGONER'S BENCH)
- COBBLER'S TOOLS (COBBLER BENCH, ETC.)
- COOPER'S TOOLS (TEMSE, SUN PLANE, KERFING SAW)
- SADDLER'S TOOLS OR LEATHERMAKER'S TOOLS
- SADDLES
- CARPENTER'S TOOLS
- PIT SAW
- FARM EQUIPMENT
 - (A) WALKING GANG PLOW
 - (B) SPRING TOOTH HARROW
 - (C) WOOD FRAME DISC HARROW
 - (D) CORN & COTTON DRILL (STEEL HOPPER)

- (E) DUMP RAKE (RIDING TYPE)
- (F) HAND CREAM SEPARATOR (HAND CRANK)
- (G) FEED CUTTER (HAND POWER)
- (H) "FAMILY" (HAND) GRIST MILL (CORN, WHEAT, RYE, ETC.)
- (I) EGG INCUBATOR (100 EGG CAPACITY)
- (J) EGG BROODER (50 CHICK)
- (K) HALF-ROUND WOOD STOCK WATER TROUGH
- (L) "CLIMAX" PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES
- (M) HORSE BRUSHES
- (N) GRAIN WINNOWER
- (O) POTATO DIGGER

MILLER'S TOOLS (MILLBILL, WOODEN GRAIN SCOOP, ETC.)

IF YOU HAVE ANY OF THESE ITEMS OR KNOW WHERE ANY FARM EQUIPMENT, CRAFT TOOLS ETC. CAN BE LOCATED PLEASE CONTACT THE MUSEUM OFFICE AT 274-3170.

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DEARBORN FOUNDERS BEING ORGANIZED. DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER PLANS WERE FOMULATED THROUGH THE INTERESTS OF DEARBORN BUSINESS WOMAN FLORENCE B. KINGINGER TO ORGANIZE A "DEARBORN FOUNDERS" GROUP. THE PURPOSE OF THE BODY SHALL BE TWOFOLD. ONE, IN THIS DAY AND AGE WE OFTEN TIMES FAIL TO HAVE AN HISTORIC AWARENESS OF THE BUSINESSES, PROFESSIONS, INDUSTRIES OR SERVICES WHICH HAVE, THROUGH THE YEARS, FORMED A CORE OF DEARBORN'S PROUD HERITAGE. THROUGH THIS GROUP, TO BE COMPOSED OF THE ABOVE CLASSIFICATIONS WHICH HAVE ORIGINATED IN DEARBORN AT LEAST TEN YEARS PRIOR TO MEMBERSHIP ELIGIBILITY, IT IS THE INTENT TO GIVE PERMANENT RECOGNITION TO THESE ORGANIZATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS. RECORDS, PHOTOGRAPHS, HISTORIES, THREE DIMENSIONAL OBJECTS SUCH AS TOOLS USED IN BUSINESSES OR PROFESSIONS, OF SAID GROUPS WILL BE GATHERED AND BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL COMMISSION'S RESEARCH DIVISION'S ARCHIVES AND COLLECTION.

TWO, THE FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE MEMBERSHIPS WILL BE USED FOR AN HISTORIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE COMMUNITY OF DEARBORN.

TOO MANY STORIES OF BUSINESSES AND THE PROFESSIONS IN DEARBORN HAVE NOT BEEN RECORDED IN PAST YEARS. THEREFORE, THE DEARBORN FOUNDERS ARE ATTEMPTING TO GATHER THESE RECORDS AND PLACE THEM IN THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL MUSEUM TO PRESERVE THEM FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

A BOARD, COMPOSED OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE DEARBORN FOUNDERS WILL ADMINISTER THIS PROGRAM. THE DEARBORN FOUNDERS IS DEDICATED TO HONORING THE BUSINESSMAN OR PROFESSIONAL MAN AND TO PRESERVE HIS RECORD AS PART OF THE "DEARBORN STORY". OTHER INTERESTING AND HISTORICAL PLANS FOR THE DEARBORN FOUNDERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT LATER DATES.

STAFF CHANGES. IN MAY MRS. FRANCES POYHONEN, PART TIME TYPIST IN THE RESEARCH DIVISION AND MR. JOHN MURRAY, PART TIME MAINTENANCE ATTENDANT RESIGNED. IN JUNE MRS. SYLVIA VIDU TOOK MRS. POYHONEN'S POSITION. AND IN SEPTEMBER MR. WILLIAM GOSHORN REPLACED MR. MURRAY. WE WISH MRS. POYHONEN AND MR. MURRAY GOOD LUCK, AND ALSO WELCOME THE TWO NEW STAFF MEMBERS.

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DEARBORN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. IN SEPTEMBER THE DEARBORN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY COMMENCES ITS FIRST FULL YEAR OF OPERATION. MEETINGS WILL USUALLY BE HELD ON THE EVENING OF THE 4TH THURSDAY OF THE MONTH. ANYONE INTERESTED IN GENEALOGICAL WORK PERTAINING TO THEIR FAMILIES OR IN HELPING THE MUSEUM COMPLETE DATA ON DEARBORN FAMILIES ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND. THE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR ARE: MR. ERWIN OTIS, PRESIDENT; GENERAL GORDAN A. MACDONALD, VICE PRESIDENT; MARY HILTZ, SECRETARY; AND VIRGINIA HORTON, TREASURER.

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DEARBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY--1966-1967 PROGRAM. AS A SERVICE TO OUR READERS, WE ARE AGAIN THIS YEAR PUBLISHING THE ENTIRE PROGRAM OF THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR 1966-1967. ALL MEETINGS ARE HELD DURING SEPTEMBER - MAY AT THE MCFADDEN-ROSS HOUSE OF THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL MUSEUM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN THE OUTLINE. YOU ARE WELCOME AND URGED TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY IF YOU HAVE NOT DONE SO. (SEE APPLICATION FORM IN THIS ISSUE.)

SEPTEMBER 1, THURSDAY, ANNUAL PICNIC ON PREMISES, 5:30 P.M. TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE FILM "CAVALCADE OF DEARBORN".

OCTOBER 1, SATURDAY, ANNUAL TRIP BY BUS TO VISIT THE ELLA SHARP MUSEUM, JACKSON, MICHIGAN, 9:45 A.M. TOUR ONE OF THE NEWEST MUSEUMS IN THE STATE. LUNCH IN JACKSON.

NOVEMBER 5, THURSDAY, MEETING AT 7:45 P.M. PROGRAM: "EARLY INDUSTRY IN WAYNE," ILLUSTRATED WITH SLIDES. MRS. DONALD HANCHETT, DIRECTOR, WAYNE HISTORICAL MUSEUM. WAYNE HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO BE GUESTS FOR THE EVENING.

DECEMBER 9, FRIDAY, ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY AT 7:45 P.M. SURPRISE PROGRAM AND PARTY. BRING TREE ORNAMENT.

JANUARY 5, THURSDAY, MEETING AT 7:45 P.M. PROGRAM: "INTER-URBAN IN SOUTHEASTERN MICHIGAN."

MR. EDMUND P. YERKES, SPEAKER.

FEBRUARY 2, THURSDAY, MEETING AT 7:45 P.M. PROGRAM :
"LIBRARY REMINISCENCES". MRS. DOROTHY BUTLER.

MARCH 2, THURSDAY, MEETING AT 7:45 P.M. PROGRAM: "HIRE
EDUCATION OR HIGHER EDUCATION". DR. WILLIAM
E. STIRTON, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, DEARBORN
CENTER.

APRIL 6, THURSDAY, MEETING AT 7:45 P.M. PROGRAM: "THE
LINCOLN STORY". MR. RAY H. ADAMS.

MAY 13, SATURDAY, 27TH ANNUAL OLD TIMERS LUNCHEON. SPONSORED
JOINTLY BY THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL COMMISSION
AND THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. PLACE:
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, GARRISON AND MASON
STREETS AT 12 NOON. BRING ONE DISH FOR THE
BUFFET TABLE AND 75¢.

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MUSEUM GUILD OF DEARBORN. THE MUSEUM-GUILD RESUMES ITS
MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES IN SEPTEMBER. A FIELD TRIP TO THE
MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION MUSEUM IN LANSING IS PLANNED FOR
OCTOBER. MUSEUM DIRECTOR SOLAN WEEKS WILL TELL THE GROUP ABOUT
THE MUSEUM'S ROLE IN THE STATE. GUILD OFFICERS ARE: PRESIDENT;
ELIZABETH ALBERTSON; VICE PRESIDENT, RUTH CHAVEY; SECRETARY,
PHYLLIS BENN; AND TREASURER, ANNE LA TOUR.

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DEARBORN JUNIOR HISTORIANS. IN OCTOBER THE DEARBORN
JUNIOR HISTORIANS WILL BEGIN THEIR FOURTH YEAR OF ACTIVITIES AND
PROJECTS AS THE YOUTH GROUP OF THE MUSEUM. THE ORGANIZATION IS
OPEN TO YOUNGSTERS, AGES 10-15, WHO ARE DEARBORN RESIDENTS.
MEMBERSHIP IS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.

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ACCESSIONS: APRIL - JUNE, 1966

- CIVIL WAR PERIOD VEST & MITTENS,
CROCHETING & CHEMISE (1900), AND
1884 ABC BOOK. MRS. DAVID W. HUGHES
- ILLUSTRATED POEMS BY THE DONOR MISS ROSEMARY HERRON
- MCDONALD FAMILY PHOTOGRAPHS MRS. BRYANT W. DONALDSON
- MATERIAL ON DR. THEODORE V. LAW MRS. ROBERT MAYNARD
- LADY'S 1912 SLIPPERS MRS. MILDRED ILDZA
- TOOLED LEATHER TRUNK USED IN
CIVIL WAR BY UNITED STATES NAVY
PAYMASTER WITH HIS PHOTOGRAPH,
TINTYPE, AND KNIT CAP MRS. KINGSLEY R. MACGUFFEY
- AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF
MATERIAL INCLUDING PROGRAMS,
BROCHURES, CLIPPINGS, BULLETINS,
COSTUMES & ACCESSORIES, SPORTS
EQUIPMENT, MANUSCRIPTS, TALKS
TEACHING CONTRACTS, PAPERS, CORRE-
SPONDENCE, PERIODICALS, PHOTO-
GRAPHS, FINE CURRENT CIVIL WAR
BOOKS, AND EXHIBIT ITEMS MR. AND MRS. FLOYD L. HAIGHT
- 1865 CURLING IRON HEATER, HAND
FORGE (1890), UMBRELLA, PITCHER,
AND BOX MR. FREDERICK JUSTH
- LOAN FOR COPYING "THE REMINIS-
CENCES OF MR. W. C. KLANN", 1953 MR. WILLIAM D. KLANN
- WOODEN BLOCK & TACKLE (CA. 1860)
AND BOW SEEDER (CA. 1890'S) MR. LLOYD W. BICKING
- GEORGE PREHN'S 1918 DEARBORN
HIGH COMMENCEMENT INVITATION
WITH CARD & WORLD WAR I SER-
VICE FLAG, DEARBORN HIGH YEAR-
BOOKS, POSTCARD VIEW OF ROUGE
(1900) & LETTER OPENER MRS. EARL MILLIGAN
- IRON RAILROAD BENCH, 1900 WASH
BOILER, SUEDE JACKET, INDIAN
DOLLS, & BUICK'S HISTORY, 1953 MRS. MILORAD MIKICH

DEARBORN ORGANIZATION'S PROGRAMS, DIRECTORIES & BROCHURES

WORLD WAR II PUTTEES, EARLY 1900'S LADY'S COSTUME ITEMS & DOLL CLOTHING, NUMEROUS BOOKS, GENEALOGIES & EXHIBIT MATERIAL

PHOTO OF MRS. JOHN C. McDONALD AND DAUGHTER, FLORENCE

COLLECTION OF MATERIAL RELATING TO DEARBORN COMMUNITY SERVICE AGENCIES INCLUDING ANNUAL REPORTS, HISTORY, BROCHURES, CLIPPINGS, CORRESPONDENCE AND PAMPHLETS

ANTIQUÉ LACE WEDDING VEIL

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF ITEMS INCLUDING FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER, PEWTER, LAMPS, CLOCKS, COSTUMES, COMMEMORATIVE AND EXHIBIT MATERIAL (LATE 1800'S - EARLY 1900'S)

PHOTOS OF DEARBORN'S FIRST KINDERGARTEN CLASS WITH RELATED INFORMATION

McDONALD SCHOOL DEDICATION PROGRAM (1929)

Mrs. HENRY (CLARA) FORD'S THANK YOU NOTES TO THE DONOR

NUMEROUS EARLY ITEMS INCLUDING DOLLS, WOOL CARDERS, TOASTER, TYPEWRITER, ROCKER, AND A U.S. AIR FORCE UNIFORM

A LARGE COLLECTION OF MATERIAL RELATING TO THE 1942 CITY CHARTER

CHILD'S 1900 DRESS, LADY'S ACCESSORIES, & GREETING CARDS

INDIAN COLLECTION OF PRINTED MATTER

MRS. RAYMOND (DOROTHY) BUTLER

MR. ERWIN OTIS

MRS. HARRY HARTLEY

MR. GEORGE I. S. CORCORAN
UNITED COMMUNITY SERVICES OF
METROPOLITAN DETROIT

MRS. JEROME J. FELLRATH

MRS. ELEANOR (KIEL) WRIGHT AND
MISS BERTHA M. KIEL

MRS. SHIRLEY L. OWENS

MRS. ETHEL IRVING

MRS. BETTY A. KETCHAM

MUSEUM GUILD OF DEARBORN

MR. JOHN FISH, SR.

MRS. MABLE WATSON

MR. JOHN A. SHERMAN

PLAN TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE
DEARBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY!

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....ZIP.....

TELEPHONE.....INDIVIDUAL FAMILY

ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP:

- * PROGRAMS: THEY WILL BE HISTORICAL, SOMETIMES HUMOROUS, BUT ALWAYS ENJOYABLE AND PROFITABLE TO YOU.
- * MEETINGS: 9 A YEAR (INCLUDING THE ANNUAL PICNIC, THE CHRISTMAS PARTY AND THE OLD TIMER'S LUNCHEON). NO MEETINGS JUNE - AUGUST.
- * AN ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP ROSTER AND SCHEDULE OF PROGRAMS.
- * OCCASIONAL TRIPS.
- * PUBLICATIONS AND MAILINGS WHEN THEY OCCUR.
- * A COPY OF THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND MUSEUM, THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN.
- * FELLOWSHIP.
- * INTERESTING PROJECTS.
- * AND MORE.

MEMBERSHIP DUES:

\$1.50 PER INDIVIDUAL OR \$2.00 A FAMILY.

CALL OR WRITE -- MILDRED CRONOGUE, TREASURER
21571 MICHIGAN AVENUE
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN 48124
TELEPHONE -- LO 1-1729

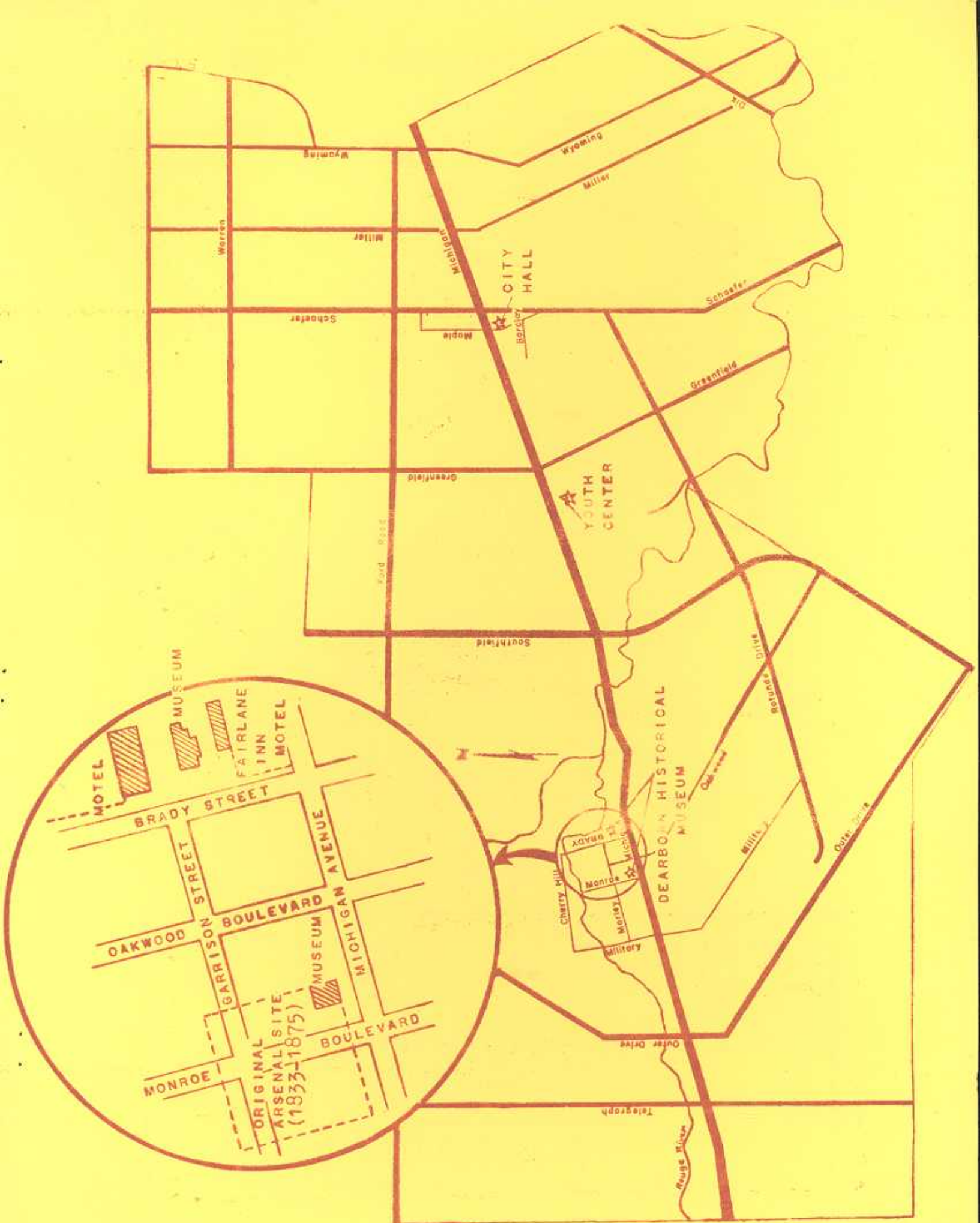
IF YOU ARE A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY PLEASE PASS THIS FORM ON TO A FRIEND. YOU DON'T HAVE TO LIVE IN DEARBORN TO BECOME A MEMBER.

MOST MEETINGS ARE HELD AT THE McFADDEN-ROSS HOUSE OF THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL MUSEUM, 915 BRADY STREET.

FOUNDED - 1940

11/66

TEAR HERE



Warren
Miller
Schoefer
Michigan
Greenfield
Mopie
Barclay
CITY HALL
Wyoming
Miller
Schoefer
Greenfield

Ford Road
Greenfield
Southfield
YOUTH CENTER
Dearborn Historical Museum
Suttons Drive
Old road
Miller
Outer Drive
Telegraph
Rouge River
Cherry Hill
Military
Monroe
Michigan
Brady

MOTEL
MUSEUM
FAIRLANE INN
MOTEL
BRADY STREET
OAKWOOD
GARRISON BOULEVARD
MICHIGAN AVENUE
MUSEUM
MONROE
ORIGINAL SITE ARSENAL (1833-1875)
BOULEVARD

Dearborn Historical Museum

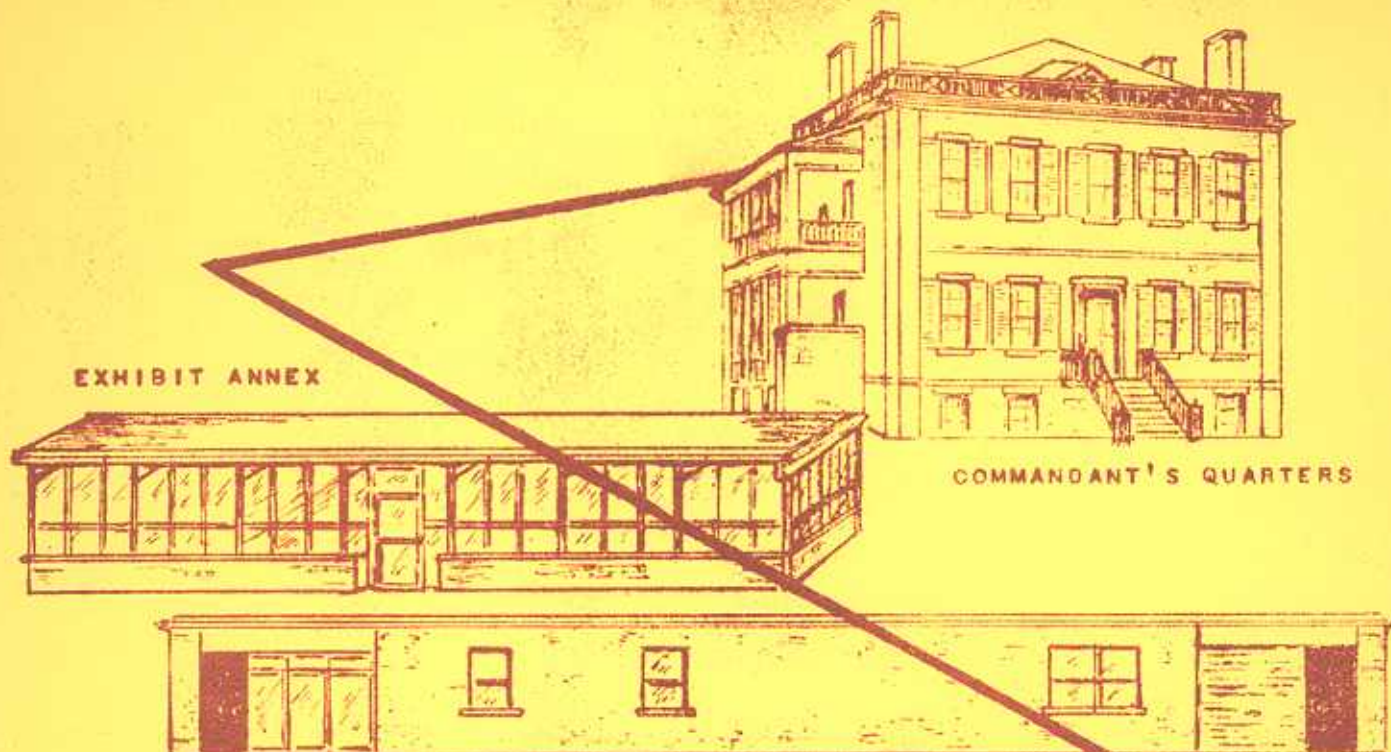


EXHIBIT ANNEX

COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS

MUSEUM OFFICE BUILDING



McFADDEN-ROSS HOUSE

COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS
21950 MICHIGAN AVENUE
TELEPHONE: LO 1-9735

McFADDEN-ROSS HOUSE
915 BRADY STREET
TELEPHONE: 561-9438

OPEN 10:30 A.M. TO 5:30 P.M., TUESDAYS - FRIDAYS;
9:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M., SATURDAYS;
2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M., SUNDAYS.
CLOSED MONDAYS EXCEPT FOR TOUR AND LECTURE APPOINTMENTS.

BUSINESS TELEPHONE: 274-3170
FREE ADMISSION