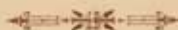
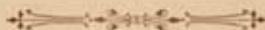


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PLANT /
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

Art Work
- OF -
GENESEE AND SHIAWASSEE
COUNTIES.



Published in Twelve Parts.



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ON SHIAWASSEE RIVER.

GENESEE AND SHIAWASSEE.

THREE quarters of a century ago, all that tract of country lying between the Saginaw Valley on the north, the Grand River on the south-east, and westward from the Flint far into the valleys of the Maple and Looking Glass Rivers, was the hunting ground of the Chippewas and Pottawotamies; along the rivers were "Oak Openings," but for the most part this region was a dense wilderness broken only at long intervals by swamps or broad open marshes.

Through the center of this forest flowed the Shiawassee, ("straight river") from which the County takes its name. One must know the Indian tradition to understand why the Chippewas called their favorite highway, the sinuous Shiawassee, a "straight-a-head river." The name appears both prosaic and paradoxical when we study the natural course of the stream. But the Saginaw is a continuation of the Shiawassee River and in journeying up this stream into the

F. PHOTOS - GENERAL SCENES -
THREAD RIVER.



SCENE ON THREAD RIVER NEAR FLINT.



SCENE ON LONG LAKE.



SCENE ON CASES ISLAND—LONG LAKE.

F. PHOTOS - BUILDINGS - PUBLIC (SCHOOLS)



GROUNDS OF MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF--FLINT.

F. PHOTOS. GENERAL JCEUBB - FLINT RIVER



SCENE ON THE RIVER NEAR WATER WORKS-FLINT.

region of which we write the Indian paddled his canoe out into the Flint on the left and the Red River on the right, but kept right on in the "straight," or "straight-ahead" direction.

In this Wisconsin first appeared on the map of Michigan as a separate County. At that time Crawford County, by proclamation, defined its boundaries. In addition to its present territory it then embraced the north-east quarter of Ingham County the north half of Livingston County and eight townships now in Cass County. By the organization of these several Counties, Wisconsin was reduced to its present limits lying between Saginaw on the north, Livingston and Ingham on the south, Clinton on the west and Crawford County on the east.

The "north branch" and the "east branch" of the Milwaukee the principal river of the County, rises in the lake region of Oakland, Cass and Livingston Counties. The general course of the stream from the confluence of its branches in the southeastern corner is northwest and it crosses the center of the County; then it gradually bends to the north and continues its winding way between glisierettes and other hill-tanks, till it empties in waters with those of the broad Saginaw. The Maple, Looking Glass, and Wisconsin the Ingham County but they do not become much else are important until they cross its boundaries.

In this Wisconsin Range, a French trader built a log house as the "meeting of the Milwaukee." This was the first house erected within the limits of the present County. Here Range established a trading post that soon became known to all the Indians inhabiting the valleys of the Milwaukee, Flint and Saginaw rivers. This was an excellent location for a post, for by the Saginaw Treaty of 1812, a tract of three thousand acres of land was reserved for the Indians. This meeting was named by the trader, Belin, "Grand Village" but it was commonly called "Big Hole Link." The white people call it "Range Place." The spot was situated on the Milwaukee, about ten miles southeast of the present village of Rensselaer. The name of "Range" still clings to the place and the wooden iron bridge which spans the river at the old Indian meeting, is called "Range Bridge." This place was a popular resort for Indians, traders, trappers and hunters. General Cass and other prominent men of those early times often came to "Range Place."

In this Alfred and B. O. Williams cleared the valley of the Milwaukee in search of a suitable place to establish a trading post and to make a permanent settlement. In Range Place they found two log cabins with back sheds, in charge of John B. Coffey.

The Williams brothers, Alfred L. and Benjamin O., were no distant wild the country that in 1812 they established a trading post at a point in the township of Milwaukee where the Chicago

the Grand Trunk Railway were among the Shiswassee. They traded with the Indians and white men, cleared the forest, and cultivated the soil, thus becoming the first actual settlers of the County. Shortly after they built a double frame building, "The Shiswassee Exchange," to take the place of their log cabin. For three early days it was an imposing structure. Its construction was, upheld by large windows, was for years the pride of the settlement. It was used as a trading post, storehouse, dwelling, and later as a tavern. In its spacious hallways many distinguished gentlemen led the Masking daughters of the pioneers through the doors of the "Honey Bunch" and the "English Hall."

"The Shiswassee Exchange" is still standing on historical land-roads of the town. The first family that settled in Shiswassee County was John Tinslerburgh. They settled at "The Exchange" in 1848, and located in the township of Shiswassee. In 1849, Henry Leach and Jacob Williams made the first settlement in the township of Verona. About this time they settled at the "Shiswassee Exchange" a carpenter, John Brown, who covered the first house and settled in California in 1849.

"The Big Rapids of the Shiswassee" was visited by Benjamin O. Williams, while on his way to England. Mr. Williams was so delighted with the scenery and so favorably impressed with the resources of the country at this point, that upon his return to "The Exchange" he urged his brother Alfred to join with him and purchase some of the lands of "The Big Rapids." The two brothers at once came to the former site of Orono. Believing that it would be a natural point in the new County and an excellent place for mills, they located lands here. Alfred L. Williams, visited Orono and on the second of August, 1849, purchased in the name of himself and his brother, Benjamin O., a portion of Section Twenty-Four. That same year the Williams brothers purchased other lands in Section Thirteen, all of which is now contained in the corporate limits of the city of Orono. However, no settlement was made at "The Big Rapids of the Shiswassee" until 1851, when a party composed of Elias Oronotick and other workers there. Families arrived, having cut the way for their ox teams through the dense forest. Mr. Oronotick built a double log house, the first dwelling erected in Orono. It stood on Main Street near the street bridge. Mr. A. B. Thomas' father's name was among the site.

While the Oronotick party were getting settled at the "Big Rapids" Hyatt Baskin, with his family, was building a log cabin in the township of Verona. He was followed by Major Freeman, who in 1849 covered the first house in the village of Hyatt. In 1849, Samuel Nichols was the first to settle in that part of Shiswassee County now known as Kensington. During the year



SCENE IN OLD-FORD CEMETERY - Pines.



VIEW OF MOUNTAIN RIVER



ROAD IN FOREST - 1911



TRUSS ON LAKESIDE, VERMONT, 1901.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH - Memphis



FIRST EPISCOPAL CHURCH - Memphis

ship settlements were made in the general townships of Astoria, Seaside, Woodlark, Perry and Tenino. In June of this same year, M. B. Martin located in Astoria near "Knappe Place." He made for himself a beautiful home, "Willow Brook Farm," where he entertained many men of distinction. His vine and flowers were the first planted in this County. It was during this same year that Dr. Peter Living founded the village of Longbush in Seaside. This name was his prize one of the oldest standing places on the Grand River coast.

All the townships that now comprise this County, there yet remain to be mentioned, Middlebury, Rank, New River, Fairfield and Haddon. These townships were settled between 1842 and 1846.

In 1846, Milwaukee County was attached to Grand River, Wisconsin County for township purposes. In 1847 the County was given a separate township organization which remained until 1849, when the townships of Oconto, Brown and Vernon were organized. The center north half of the County was embraced within the limits of Oconto township. From time to time, as the demands of an increasing population required, other townships were carved from Milwaukee and Oconto until all of the various townships of the County were organized.

Under Territorial authority, the seat of Justice for Milwaukee County was established in 1849, at Brown. At that time this was a proposed village no longer owned by Joseph Brown of Washington County. By the reduction of Milwaukee County to its present limits in 1849, Brown was left in the southeast corner of the County, nearly twenty miles from the center. The Legislature then passed an act to locate the seat of Justice of Milwaukee County. Soon after, the Governor appointed commissioners to select a site for a new County seat. They selected the present site on lands where Oconto is now situated.

The Oconto & Superior Navigation Company, comprised of Milwaukee County men, first ran a line of flat bottomed boats on the Milwaukee River from Oconto to Superior in 1849. There were ten boats and carried both freight and passengers. One of the boats owned by Edmund Gould and others, carried a cargo of two hundred barrels of flour from Oconto to Superior. The landing place in Oconto on the east bank of the river was near of Drury B. Howard's old sawmill. That this was a small line is shown from the following extract from a letter written from Superior in 1849 to Mr. Williams of Oconto. Says the writer in making the story is interesting: "I was away from home when the Oconto packet arrived." River navigation closed in 1849 with the completion of the Oconto & Milwaukee railroad to Oconto.

In early times the Grand River road was the principal thoroughfare through Shiawassee County from Boston to Leek. In crossing the County it passes through Berlin, Fennema, Hartsville and Lathropburg. The "Travelers' Home," kept by Louise Beach in Shiawassee town, is well remembered as one of the most hospitable ones along this road. Mrs. Abbie Beach, the resident landlady who came to the County from Cornwall, Ohio, now a resident of Orton, has lived in Shiawassee County fifty-eight years, another sixty-one years of age is perhaps the oldest person of the County.

The rapid settlement of the southern part of the County was largely due to the excellent farm lands in the vicinity of the Grand River road.

The first term of the Circuit Court for Shiawassee was held at the Shiawassee Fairman on the 9th day of December, 1837. The Circuit Judge was present, but the Hon. Alfred L. Williams and the Hon. James Rutan, Associate Judges, were present and presided. Andrew Parsons was Clerk, Lewis Evans, Sheriff. Aaron Smith, Endre Sheriff, Sanford M. Green, was admitted to practice and appointed prosecuting attorney. A Circuit jury in attendance for the term found one indictment, charging a man with perjury. Hon. Charles W. Whipple, Associate Judge of Michigan, was the first Circuit Judge to preside over the court. The next Circuit Judge of the County was the Hon. Edmund Blundy. Hon. Sanford M. Green first held court in 1843. He was followed by Hon. Josiah Turner of Orton, whom term commenced in 1852. He was re-elected three times. In 1861 he was succeeded by Hon. William Norton, of Flint, who held the office until January, 1864, when he was succeeded by Hon. Charles M. Wines, of Flint, the present incumbent.

Corcoran is the County seat for Shiawassee. It is situated in the middle of a fertile and progressive farming region, with which it enjoys a large trade. Its railways are the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee and the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan. Its business street is lined with brick blocks. The water power on the Shiawassee at Corcoran has always been a valuable one. It was first used to run a sawmill in 1831. In 1843, S. W. Cramer built for Mr. Arthur de Cade, a flouring-mill. This mill has been greatly enlarged and has changed owners several times, but it is one of the best mills in the County erected in early times that is still doing business. Another flouring building on the river is the old wooden mill owned by Elmer Lyman, in 1848. This is one of the oldest wooden mills in the State now in operation. From the earliest times, Corcoran has been ambitious in erecting and other and various manufacturing buildings.



VIEW OF THE WOODLANDS, 1905.



CAMBRIDGE STREET—PLAN.



SECOND STREET—PLAN.





VIEW OF ROAD ALONG STREET - *Alameda*



RESIDENCE OF JESSE T. McCLINTOCK - Carson.



RESIDENCE OF C. J. GALE - Carson.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LITCHFIELD, MINN.

The city is pleasantly located on both sides of the Shewanee. Its resident citizens are divided into three races, and many of the dwellings display much taste and elegance in their construction.

The early history of Carosna begins in 1871, with the organization of the Shewanee County Iron Company. The directors of the association designated Carosna as the proper place for the seat of justice for the County. The Commissioners appointed to locate the County seat, selected the present site of Carosna. This location was confirmed by the Governor's proclamation on the 1st day of July, 1871, but several years elapsed before the Circuit Court was held at Carosna. The first term of court was held in a schoolhouse near the "Shewanee Exchange" on the 21st of December, 1871. The October term of 1871 was held in Shewanee, and then adjourned to "The Exchange," and afterward this court was held in Deane, in the store of Gould, Fish & Co. Judge Tenney says he remembers attending court at Shewanee in 1871, for the purpose of breaking a mortgage. The first courthouse in Carosna was a frame building, and was built in 1871. The present courthouse was placed in charge of the Sheriff in 1871. At that time the building contained the County jail as well as all of the County offices. In 1871 the Board of Supervisors caused to be erected in the courthouse yard, a brick building which is now occupied by the Engineers of Irons and Trappers. Recently these offices and others in the courthouse have been supplied with fire proof safes. The County jail and Sheriff's residence is now located in a fine modern building situated on the eastern side of the courthouse grounds.

The new school building is one of the finest in the County. The city has always taken great pride in its school, supports it liberally, and makes it the center of the literary culture of the area. There are five church edifices in the city. The Baptist and the Episcopal are modern buildings.

Carosna was the home of Andrew Farnis, who was acting Governor of Michigan from 1871 to 1873. Hon. Hugh McCurdy, resident of Carosna, and member of the Shewanee County bar since 1871, is Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

In the township of Calabash, mines of bituminous coal have been successfully worked for more than twenty years. New shafts were recently put down by the "Carosna Coal-Mining Company." The business is managed by Fred Winchell of Carosna.



BRIDGE OVER RIVER AT BURLINGTON



RESIDENCE OF A. J. PHILLIPS—Fram.



RESIDENCE OF J. W. BUCKLEY—Fram.



MARKHAM STREET—Front.



VIEW OF SCHOOL BUILDING, 1900.



VIEW OF THE RIVER - Near Farm.



THE STONE LANE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, LOOKING EAST - 1900

In the act of being, as well as the parents of, prairie, Milwaukee County has always been true. From her sparse population she sent more than twenty men to the Mexican war. At the sound of the bugles in the Civil war she rallied nobly to her country's call, giving body of her best blood and her treasure. More than nine men and a long roll of conscientious objectors attest both the loyalty and patriotism of Milwaukee.

The first village that was planned on the lands where the city of Oconomowoc now stands, was called "Milwaukee Rapids." It was surveyed in 1836. The next year Daniel Hall arrived at "The Rapids" from New York State, with several families which formed "Belle Colony." After this colony was quarantined in a quarantined colony, Mr. Hall commenced work on a then action the dam at a point a few rods east of the present Washington street bridge. During the year 1837 the mill race and mill-race were completed. This mill-race was a large, heavy timbered, square building, standing on grounds now occupied by Drury B. Brown's mill-race. The Williams mill-race was established in 1837, by Alfred L. Williams, in a log cabin that stood on the east between this mill and Main street.

The arrival of Daniel and Elizabeth Gould, Amos H. and Isaac M. Chipman, Sanford M. Green and James Coffin, in 1837, settled near the mill-race and it soon began to assume the appearance of a village. Oconomowoc-Gould and David E. Fish, in 1838, opened the first regular store. This building is the one now occupied by William B. Brown's clothing store on the corner of Washington and Exchange streets.

The original plan of the village of Oconomowoc as recorded, was surveyed by Daniel Gould in 1836. In the same year, B. C. Williams took up his permanent residence in the village. In recording the plan the name of the village was changed to Oconomowoc. This name was derived from that of "Oconomowoc" a chief of the Milwaukee band of Chippewas. The "O" was prefixed, and in some years the present spelling of the name was adopted. A great event in the life of Oconomowoc was the arrival of the first passenger train from Exeter, in 1851, over the Exeter & Milwaukee Railway.

Oconomowoc was incorporated as a city in 1856. This new city contained about 1,000 inhabitants, but with the progress of becoming a railway center it had a larger figure before it and was soon to increase in population rapidly.

The city of Oconomowoc is beautifully situated on the Milwaukee River. It is regularly laid out with broad streets so well situated that from a distance it appears to be standing in the midst of a

level, such as the plains are found on their first visit to this region. To the west of the city, tall pine, maple and-oak are still standing, remnants of the ancient forest, that give a touch of grandeur to the view as one approaches the city from the hills overlooking the great valley. In the valley, south of the river, center a grassy portion of the city, but to the north and east of the river are to be seen the greater number of dwellings.

The trade centers on Washington and Main streets. Fine historic landmarks have given place to new blocks suitable to the increasing business of the city. Handsome dwellings, where the resident attends, many of them surrounded by extensive grounds or beautiful lawns. Among the most attractive are those of F. H. Gould, James O'Brien & R. Lyon, Morris O'Brien, Hugo Whitten, Elmer Tait and Tait Street.

Ottawa with its nine religious edifices is truly a city of churches, that has Methodist and one each of Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, German Evangelical, German Lutheran and Catholic, of which the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baptist and German Lutheran are new brick buildings, and the Congregational is a more ancient of Romanesque architecture.

The first school-house was erected in 1846 and until 1871 the building stood on the southeast corner of Washington and Williams streets, where it was removed to West Main street to make room for the new School Church. Among the prominent teachers in the old school-house were Judge Eliza Cresswell and Charles F. Parkill, who afterward became a successful physician and one of Ottawa's best known and influential citizens.

A new brick school-house was built in 1871, and in 1874 the Central School building was erected on West-Elgin street. The Washington, the Beacon and the Emerson schools all occupy new and very commodious brick buildings. More than 1,500 students are in attendance in the city schools.

The four railroads crossing the river are the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, a branch of the Great Trunk Railway; the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan, the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and the Toledo Saginaw & Washington makes a junction with the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

In the southern and western parts of the city are found furniture factories, carriage works, knife factories, rubber works, and many other industries that give employment to hundreds of men.

The city is supplied with water-works and with both gas and electricity.

The newspapers published in Ottawa are the *Press*, *The Press*, *The Ottawa American*, *The Reporter* and the *Signal*, which is the only daily published.



BY THE RIVER FROM HUNTER BRIDGE. - F. 1000.



REAR VIEW OF JAN. CHRISTY CHURCH.



FRONT VIEW OF JAN. CHRISTY CHURCH.



VIEW OF WATER STREET EAST - N. 1000



REVERENDS. ON WEST BELL STREET - DENVER.



REVERENDS. ON PINE STREET - DENVER.



THE NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

The first bank was established in Ottawa in 1827, by James Macdonell, who is often designated "The First National Bank of Ottawa." He was positively identified in creating and building two lines of railroad for the city, and was in that manner.

The first resident physician of Ottawa was Dr. J. B. Brown.

David Gould built the first steam mill in Ottawa, and was there shown the first bridge.

Among the names of the founders of the city of Ottawa are already mentioned are those of Daniel Lyon, D. L. Thorpe, Sir Monck, C. L. Godfrey, Delisle, Diamond, T. D. Emery, and M. L. Stewart, the senior partner of the banking house of M. L. Stewart & Co., established in 1854.

It early that the trading store of Matthew N. Tillman, situated on the south side of By-charge street, was a great resort for the Indians, who at times gathered there in large numbers to exchange their furs and commodities for goods. This trade has passed through the life of the village.

Much legendary Indian history is connected with the town. Among this story was their camping ground, and on the corner now occupied by the residence of Dr. John Forster and Gilbert B. Lyon, was an Indian burial place. Here it is said was the final resting place of the chief "Hiawatha," the great chief of the Algonquians, founder of the Ojibwas.

Sixty years ago, when Mr. Williams looked for the first time south from the high banks of the Mississippi, he beheld only open plains and Indian encampments. But to-day, from that same spot, you view a beautiful and prosperous city—Ottawa.

The village of Fenton is situated in the green valley of the north branch of the Mississippi River in Fenton Township. In the early history of the County, it was known as Fentonville. The best view of the village is obtained from the hills north of the town. From this point looking toward the northeast, the whole valley is spread out to the view, and makes a charming picture. On the gentle slopes are located many handsome dwellings, shaded by natural forest trees. Some of the houses are squares and sills. These add a charm to the view. Others are built in the height of the latest fashion, and here and there one gets a glimpse of a brick or a stone dwelling, all of which indicate that Fenton is rapidly growing in wealth and importance. Following the outline of well kept streets, the eye falls upon substantial business blocks. In the lower valley, towering over the banks of the Mississippi, tall chimneys tell out to the sky dark clouds of smoke. There are barnyards and mills, while across the stream are more business blocks. These attract fixed with dwellings, which grow into the distance, only to end where the land leaves room for river. Beyond all this airy gleam of water flowing up close above forest, hill and house top near the city is seen the beautiful region of Long Lake.

Besides the Baptist, the Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic Societies have church edifices. The Episcopal St. John's Church, is a fine Irish building. It is modern in all of its appointments.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—PLAN.



VIEW FROM NEW BRIDGE AND THIRD STREETS—East.



VIEW FROM NEW BRIDGE FARM—West.



THE GREAT TREE NEAR FORTY



Abstract



RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. HYDE-PEARSON.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. FRENCH-PEARSON.



MAIN STREET, FALLS

The educational advantages of Fenton are good. Besides well organized system of graded schools there is a Normal School that is located in a fine building with pleasant grounds. The school is supported not only by Fenton, but receives a liberal patronage from the surrounding country. The Hagler Millars' Place is situated in the southwestern part of Fenton. It is pleasantly located upon an elevation that overlooks the village. The building is a large stone structure. There is an extensive lawn, ornamented by flowers in the summer time. The house is pleasant and attractive, and the view of the valley from the building is of great beauty.

The village is not only lighted by electricity, but it owns a steam pumping station that supplies water for fire and domestic purposes. Fenton is an important station on the Grand Haven and Milwaukee Highway.

In the early history of Fenton, not only the settlement, but its business interest centered at the river. From "Dodd's Tavern," several trails of trade radiated. The Indians trail from Detroit to Saginaw, passing by the tavern to the Grand Traverse at river crossing. This crossing dominated the site of the present city of Fenton. As time went on, the cluster of trade centers and trading stores at the river grew into a flourishing village, and the old Indian trail became the "Hagler Millars' Place." This complex of business buildings and trading stores, was more other than the broad and beautiful Saginaw river of to-day. The trading posts and settlements, the village and the city have long since grown away from the river, so that the entire valley between the Thread River and the Fenton is now covered with substantial buildings and handsome residences. This portion of the city is divided by Saginaw street, which begins at the iron bridge at the Fenton, and running southeast extends to the Thread River near the site of the substantial mill on that stream.

The Thread flows around and through the city, in a broad and beautiful valley. The banks of the valley are steep, and in many places are well covered with forest trees. Along the valley the ground is high and rolling, but away from the borders it continues to decline gently, until the Fenton River is reached. The southern part of the city is divided by the Thread River, which receives the waters of the Fenton Creek before emptying into the Fenton.

Upon the north side of the river the city is divided by River street, which runs northwest and continues the line of Saginaw street.

The Fenton is a beautiful stream at this point. Its precipitous banks are broken here and there by deep ravines, and from either side of the stream, the city spreads out as so uniform in its regular pattern. Many of the streets are broad and well paved. In the central portion of the city all the streets and avenues are shaded with both cultivated and forest trees. Nowhere else in some parts of the town, there is that beautiful mass of regularity in the streets, which exists



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Louis.



RENDERING OF CANTON 2 EARS—PLAN



RENDERING OF EAST EARS—PLAN

[illegible]



THE BUREAU OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.



VIEW ON LONG LAKE



VIEW OF AVENUE FROM THE SOUTH.

only leads one to one and lovely rivers of both the shore and city. Baginon street contains the principal business houses of the city.

Flint is not only a beautiful City, but for many streets and buildings show it to be one of nature's gifts. The town contains carriage factories, and flouring mills, and for many years several machine mills have been located here. The extensive cottoning house also an extensive brick one is bright. The Flint & Pier Macquarie Railway has a fine modern depot with grounds well-kept and a well-light house.

In the western portion of the city are streets lined with handsome dwellings; many of these have been covered with their elegance and architectural skill that requires such an expenditure of money as only the wealthy can command. Not a few of these dwellings are surrounded with extensive and beautiful grounds. The other all the real charms of Flint is in its hundreds of more desirable and comfortable houses, for they located, where they stay, whether in the cottage or in the mansion.

The State institution for educating the deaf and dumb is located in the northwestern part of the city. The grounds have an extent of eighty-eight acres and are covered with greenwood trees. The buildings are substantial and well adapted to their purpose.

There are sixteen religious societies in the city that have substantial houses of worship. Three of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Methodist societies are considerable and increasing churches. The Presbyterian Society and St. Paul's Episcopal churches, situated on Baginon street, are built of stone; while the Methodist and Baptist churches are built of brick and stained with stone. The architecture of the Presbyterian as well as the Methodist and Baptist churches is a mingling of Romanesque and Byzantine, while that of St. Paul's church shows the Gothic as much in regard to the construction of Episcopal churches.

The High Schoolhouse, built of brick and stone, is admired for its artistic design. It is three stories high with a basement. It is situated on Broad street in a beautiful part of the city, and surrounded by spacious grounds.

Among the other public buildings that have not been mentioned are the Library and Music halls.

The press is represented by the *Wabashian Citizen*, *The Echo*, *The Press*, and *The Journal*. The last three publications are dailies while the *Wabashian Citizen* publishes a weekly edition. The city is supplied with water from water works owned by a private corporation, and at night is lighted by kerosene establishments.

St. George's is inspired for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, occupies four brick buildings situated in the western part of the City. The grounds contain sixty acres of land, broken by five parks, shaded with large oak orchards; the place is made very attractive to the



MAIN STREET - CHICAGO



42. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.



43. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.



ST. JAMES HOTEL - PORTLAND - ME.



ROCK ON PLATE 1891.



DELAWARE RIVER AT TRENTON.



ST. JOHN EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Trenton.



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL - 1888

landscape the pleasant drives, the shady walks and beautiful lawns. Within the buildings it is airy, attractive, bright and beautiful.

To the excellent public schools the many library societies, the public and private libraries found in Flint, is due the fine social and intellectual atmosphere for which the city has long been famous. Among the libraries collected by graduates of elegant libraries were, the Shakespearean library of the late Colonel E. H. Thompson, now a part of the State University library, numerous imperial notices. It is the most collection of Shakespearean literature in the United States.

Under the shadow of "the clouds" of the lower peninsula of the State of Michigan, wholly within the Saginaw valley, is situated the county of Saginaw. Its natural boundaries are marked by the counties of Saginaw and Tareira on the north, Saginaw and Oakland on the east, Chikand and Livingston on the south, and Shiawassee and Saginaw on the west. In the middle western part of the County the surface rises to highest elevation from where it gradually descends the eastward with gentle undulations diversified by deep gorges through which flow many small streams. In places precipitous banks of the larger streams lend a charm which brightens the beautiful scenery to that of true beauty and loveliness. Generally the appearance of the surface of Saginaw is not that of a valley but rather of a broad rolling plain, with sufficient slope to its water divide to give excellent drainage to all parts of the County.

Incomparable from the early history of a County are its streams. The story of one is the story of the other. The peninsula, the trader and the first settler availed themselves of the glacial types of the many water highways of Michigan, to penetrate its wilderness, whether seeking a safe camping ground or a beautiful valley (such as Saginaw) where a progressive people might settle, build homes and in time become a happy and prosperous community. Of all the streams which traverse this region, the Flint River is the largest and most famous. Rising in the north-west in part of the County of Saginaw, flowing southwesterly, it enters Saginaw and continues its majestic course until it reaches the geographical center of the County from this point, flowing between high and picturesque banks, it sweeps around to the north and west, continuing to flow in a northerly direction, it passes into the County of Saginaw where it joins with the Shiawassee and forms the source of the Saginaw River. From the mouth the Flint receives important tributaries, the Keweenaw and the French Creek and the French River. The watershed of the latter carried the "Hemlock Mill" the first saw-mill built in the city of Flint. Other small streams, among which are Pine Run and French Run, swell the waters of the Flint as it passes its onward course into Saginaw County.

The two western Townships contain the beautiful lake region, known alike with the sportsman and pleasure-seeker. Many of the lakes abound in fish, such as perch and bass as well as other varieties. Long Lake is the favorite resort in this part of Michigan. Its pure and crystal



FIRST BAPTIST CH., B. C. CHICAGO.



RESIDENCE OF F. WESTON—Orono.



RESIDENCE OF A. B. LYON—Orono.



THE LARGE TREE IN THE PARK



WABINGTON STREET—Chicago



RESIDENCE OF MR. N. S. KING - Penn.



RESIDENCE OF DARWIN F. SMITH - Penn.



ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY OF THE

water, its bold and picturesque shores fringed by "pointe" settlements and its prairie islands attract hundreds of visitors during the summer months, who come either for sport, rest or pleasure, to its chilly banks. During the season, to the great delight of the tourist, small restaurants make hourly trips around the lake, stopping at the several landings and "points" of interest. Some of the other noted lakes in this region are Silver, Mud, Square, Pine, Labeled, Mowat and Rose.

The early travelers in approaching Georgian Bay the north were delighted with the beauty of its shores, especially with the "Oak (Spenango)" When a man was in the present, when weary from miles of travel through forest coverings and tangled forests, to find himself entering what seemed to his wandering gaze a veritable paradise. Lushety shores opened to the view, sparkling lakes, groves of giant oaks in grassy meadows bright with flowers. These openings were regular ways to the valley, the lower levels of which were covered with a more rugged forest of oak, ash, maple, birch and pine.

Ex-florance Rogers, who arrived at the Flint River settlement in 1811, in relating his experience in journeying from Ohio to Georgian Bay, "I had studied surveying and in my long travels through the forest, always carried a compass with me. When I came to Michigan, I came from the West from Indiana, and after riding several miles, I at last found myself in this western County at a place kept by a Mr. Stagg, where I staid all night. The next morning I went down the shore to the house that was afterwards known as the "Whitewater Settlement," where I found R. L. Williams. His brother, B. W., at that time was at Georgian. I asked for a guide to the Flint, but was refused. In the morning R. L. Williams took me across the river to the top of a hill where, under his direction, I took my compass and taking my bearings, pursued my course without further trouble and arrived safely at the Flint River settlement, the site of the present city of Flint. The settlement consisted of four houses. Upon my arrival in this County I was greatly impressed with its spaciousness. I found the soil, both in the Oak (Spenango) and in the southern portions of the County where there was considerable pine, excellent for agricultural purposes. The tall pines and stately oaks excited my surprise and admiration. It became in those forests a scene of great wealth to the future settlers of this region."

The Flint River was the pathway by which Rogers, the first white man, came into this region. There are no records to show that he ever resided in Georgian. In fact, it is to be doubted whether he ever resided in any one place for a great length of time. From what little there is known of him, it appears that he adopted the free, roving life of his Indian companions. As we note Rogers was familiar with this whole valley. It also appears that he was both a traveler and a particular one of those self-willed and eccentric characters so common in the early history of the Northwest, whose practical mission was to open the west lands only to mark the pathway for the man-traveler.



RESIDENCE OF THE LORDS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Plan.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HAMILTON—Plan.



HOTEL BELMONT—B. 112.



HIGH SCHOOL.—Fenton.



FENTON NORMAL SCHOOL.



WATER IN THE POND, FORTY-FOUR—Hawthorne

In the year when Jacob Smith built a log cabin on the right bank of the Flint River, near the old Indian crossing known as "Grand Tavern." While this was the first settlement within the County, it was not made so much for the purpose of clearing up and settling the country as for Smith and his family to go by residence the side to certain lands reserved to him by the "Treaty of Hughes." But he that so it may it is a matter of record that his Smith did clear some of his land, and cleared more, houses and gardens in his cleared places, while he himself engaged in trading with the Indians. Mr. Smith died June 15, 1849, at the "Grand Tavern."

The history of the development of the County begins in 1819, at Grand Blain, with the arrival of Jacob Stevens and family, who came from western New York. This was the first family to settle in Georgia. In a letter written by Mr. Stevens in 1819, he gives these reasons for settling at Grand Blain: "We believed that our establishment might not only be beneficial to ourselves but convenient for ourselves and emigrants." Mr. Stevens and his son built a small log house which became known as "the log Trading House" and a famous resort for white and colored Indians. For three years Mr. Stevens and family resided on their farm without neighbors. But in that they joyfully welcomed from their native State, Edmund and Richard B. Perry. They were followed by settlers from New England and others from western New York. Such was the beginning of the settlement at Grand Blain.

The miserable affairs are now progressing on the banks of the Flint. Both sides will within have abandoned the country. The region of the river has replaced its former solitude. The wind, as it sweeps up and down the stream, whistled through open and deserted cabins for many months; but at length the silence of nature is broken by the cheerful voices of homes. The doors of the old Georgia cabin at the Grand Tavern of the river stands invitingly open, and now this place more dwelling, early in 1849, moved John Todd with his wife Polly and two children, Edwin and Mary. This was the first permanent settlement on the site of the present city of Flint.

The cabin was which Mr. Todd moved about one mile from the north bank of the river. It faced the trail that led down to the "old Indian crossing." This same trail is now highway street. The cabin was built of logs, laid up so that they projected with corners. Some of the "shakes" with which the roof was covered had been removed from west end of the structure; this made a convenient entrance into the loft from the outside, which could be easily reached by climbing the projecting logs.

Just previous to the arrival of Mr. Todd at the Flint River settlement, the people at Grand Blain were agitating the subject of building a sawmill, and as there was not water enough in the Flint at that place for mill purposes, Rufus H. Stevens and others went down the river to a place near where it empties into the Flint, and there built the first of the mill "Flint River Mills."

With the entrance of lumber from the "Flowed Mill," Mr. Todd supplied his cabin and built a house lighting stoves. It was thereafter known as "Todd's Tavern," while the name of the meeting was changed to Todd's Ferry. Todd's Tavern was famous through all these regions, and the poem, "Sweet Polly Todd," dispensed the hospitality of her cabin, laden with the products of forest and stream, affluents rich and poor, white men and Indians.

The year 1816 was an eventful one for Genesee. The opening of the Government land office at the Flint River settlement, gave a new impetus to the County and its population from that time rapidly increased. Many persons who, coming to register lands, situated in other parts of the State, were so delighted with the region that they were easily persuaded to make a home in Genesee. About this time there came into the County from New York and New England, about seventy emigrant young men, a number of whom have become prominent not only in the history of the County but of the State. Among the many of whom honorable mention should be made who settled in the County during the years 1816 '17 and '18, are: Watt, Beach, De John, A. Brown, George M. Dewey, William Kelly, Lewis Buckingham, Thomas B. H. Hawkins, Ephraim A. Williams, Benjamin Catbala, Dr. George W. Fish, Anthony Thayer, Orono Sanford, E. H. Thompson, Josiah W. Huggels, William M. Preston, and Oliver Sheldon.

The boundaries of the County of Genesee were indeterminate until 1819, when the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan detached the eight eastern townships of Malheur, the eight western townships of Saginaw, and the townships from the southern corner of Saginaw County, to form a new County by the name of Genesee, which comprises eighteen townships.

In 1819, the seat of justice for Genesee County was located by the Legislative Council at the Flint River, near the corner of the "Todd's Ferry" on the west side of the Saginaw township, but as Circuit Court was held in the County until two years later. In 1821 by an act of Legislature, the several townships of Genesee were organized into a County. Malheur County was attached to Genesee for judicial purposes until March 23, 1823. The election of officers for the new County was held August 20, 1821.

In February, 1823, the first term of the Circuit Court for the County of Genesee convened at a place in the second story of Wagon B. Wright's store. The court was opened by Justice by Hon. George Howell, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The Clerk of the Court was Robert F. Hoag, and Lewis Buckingham was Sheriff. Judge Howell was succeeded by Hon. William B. Franklin, the first Chief Justice of Michigan, who held court at Flint in 1823. The first judge to preside over the court was Hon. Charles W. Whipple, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was succeeded by Hon. Sanford M. Brown, who was afterwards assigned to another circuit. Until the year 1831 the Judges of the Supreme Court were ex-officio Judges of the Circuit Courts, and in the year 1831 the Hon. Josiah Turner, having been appointed by the Governor as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was assigned to this circuit. He held



CARLETON STREET N. E. CORNER—FRONT.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT TERRY—CHICAGO.



RESIDENCE OF F. C. GILL—CHICAGO.



REAR VIEW - Plant.



GENEVA COUNTY POOR FARM—Flora.



CITY HALL—Flora.



St. Ignace School, St. Ignace, - Ontario.

the office of Associate Justice until 1843 when he was elected Circuit Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, which at that time comprised the Counties of DeWitt, Sullivan, Sullivan, Tazewell, Willard, Langston and Livingston. In 1845 Judge Turner was succeeded by Hon. William Newton, of Flint, who held the office until January, 1849, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Charles H. Wines, of Flint, the present Circuit Judge. Since Judge Turner first held court, several circuits have been set off and created from the circuit until now the Counties of DeWitt and Sullivan alone form the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

The original court house stood near the site of the present jail. It was built of logs or a mix of logs. Both the court-room and jail were contained in the building. On the lower floor was located the jail, while the second story was used for court purposes. This court house and jail building was burned in 1849, but on the morning of February 21, 1850, it was destroyed by fire. The present jail and residence of the Sheriff was completed in the fall of the same year, while the court house, with the necessary rooms for County office, was not finished until the summer of 1851.

In the year 1849 the DeWitt and Sullivan newspaper was published in a place far away from Flint. About this time the Territorial Government seemed all ready for internal improvements. This delayed the building of many of the projected highways throughout Michigan. In 1849 the population of DeWitt had so increased that many of the townships were organized and the people no longer looked for aid from the State but improved their highways by means provided by the township and County.

The DeWitt and Sullivan newspaper having been completed in Saginaw, a "cheap and rapid" stage line was maintained between Flint and Saginaw, which did no business between, while a daily stage left Flint for Pontiac by way of Grand Haven.

Three stage roads in this County, the first one between Flint and Pontiac, the second from Flint to Saginaw, and the last from Flint to Holly, were built between 1849 and 1851. The Flint and Pontiac stage road continued to take toll until 1854. With the opening of railroads the usefulness of stage roads ceased.

The construction route of the DeWitt & Milwaukee Railway, the first railroad to cross Genesee County, arrived at Pontiac, Mich. in 1851. This road is now known as the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad Company. Linden and Calumet are stations on this line in the County.

The four other railways that traverse the County are the Flint & Pelee Shipping and Ice Flint River (St. Mary), the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and the Canadian, Saginaw & Mackinac. These roads cross at Flint, excepting the latter, which runs from Huron in Shiawassee County to Saginaw, passing through the townships of Montrose and Pinckney. Cleveland Mount Morris

are situated on the Flint & Iron River in the northern part of the County. Oneville is situated on the Flint River Division in the northeastern part of the County.

Genesee takes high rank as an agricultural County. Its unique position in the Saginaw Valley affords facility for excellent drainage. According to statistics, Genesee is one of the best wheat counties in the State. Corn, oats, hay and potatoes are produced in large quantities. Sheep raising is a very important industry in this County. Notwithstanding the low prices of wool in 1913, the clip amounted to around pounds.

The history of the raising of pine logs (timber) in Genesee County covers a period of nearly half a century. There was a saw-mill at Grand Haven as early as 1818 but it was a rude affair and ran hardwood logs only when pine was cut as all it was for the local customers, who hauled the saw logs to the mill and took away with them their crude product of lumber. As a time-lag the foundation of many large estates in Flint was laid in the magnificent pine forests of this County.

Genesee's military history begins with the many recruits of men from her sparse population answering the nation's call for troops for the Mexican War. Colonel Buckner, of Flint, a West Point graduate, commanded the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers.

For the hard winter of '61 to '62, Michigan furnished seven men out of this number Genesee County alone is credited with 1,436—nearly three regiments. This roll is by no means complete, for many citizens of Genesee enlisted in other States. Colonel W. M. Fenton, of Flint, brother of President, commanded the famous Eighth Michigan Infantry. This regiment, which went out in '61, was foremost in helping to make Michigan's splendid record in the Civil War.

Col. T. W. B. Stocking, of Woodstock, Michigan, organized and commanded for a time in the field, the Sixteenth Regiment of Michigan Infantry, which was known as "Stocking's Independent Regiment." In most companies of this regiment there were officers, enlisted men, or both, from Genesee County.

In the records of the State the names of Genesee, from its earliest history, have borne a prominent part and have been awarded many high honors. The Hon. Henry B. Cragg held the office of Governor for two successive terms. His first inauguration was on January 4, 1862, while his second inauguration occurred on the end of January, 1875 and in the year 1875, the Hon. Joseph W. Bagley, another of Genesee's distinguished citizens, was called to take the gubernatorial oath. He was inaugurated in January, 1875, and served one term. The Hon. William M. Fenton was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor. His first term of service ran from 1871 to 1873 and his second term was from 1879 to 1881. William B. Macomber was State Treasurer from 1871 to 1873.



SCENE ON THE BRIDGE NEAR FREDERICK.



RESIDENCE OF F. P. CARTER—PLAN



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW J. SMITH—PLAN



WILKINSON'S RIVER WITH THE BRIDGE



THE GREAT TREE AND THE BELL TOWER—Cambridge

10
p. (June). Gravelly, forest - mostly - forest, mixed



VIEW OF LAKE FROM SIDE OF LAKE HOUSE.

[illegible]

A member of Congress, Representative Rogers represented the District of Michigan in the 31st Congress. Hon. George E. Brown, of Flint, represented the same District in the 32nd Congress, while the North District, which includes the County of Genesee, is now represented by Hon. David B. Aldrich of Flint.

The reputation of the Genesee County bar has always stood high and from its roll of able lawyers the following Circuit Judges have been selected: Hon. John W. Goodrich, 1849; Hon. Daniel E. Green, 1854; Hon. William Keweenaw, 1858; Hon. John T. Lewis, being succeeded by the Hon. Charles H. Wilson, the present Circuit Judge. In 1860, the Hon. Charles D. Long was elected Justice of the Supreme Court. He had always resided at Flint until that, when he removed to Detroit. His term expired December 31, 1865 and the late Hon. Sumner Howard, of Flint, under the appointment of the President, took the office of United States District Attorney for East and West of United States Judge in Arizona.

The village of Flinting is named after the township in which it is located. It is situated on a point on the Flint River where that stream begins to flow directly north to its course across the County. The history of the village begins with the erection of a sawmill on the shore due the progress of cutting the lumber the pine from the splendid piney which covered this region in early times.

In 1847 Charles Seymour and Benjamin Brown built a grist-mill. This mill was destroyed by fire. But Flinting having developed from a mere sawing-post, or a flourishing village, the excellent water power did not long remain idle before another grist-mill of greater efficiency was built to supply the needs of the entire westward of Flint, and although the mills were again burned, nothing more and capital were found able which to rebuild.

Lying as it does along the bank and picturesque banks of the river, Flinting is not only noted for its health to business but for its romantic situation. It is surrounded by one of the best sections of farming land in Michigan, with which it enjoys an excellent trade. In many places, fine evidences are everywhere that they overlook the beautiful valley of the river. The shady groves, the mealy lawns, and the bright and cheerful dwellings are wholly in keeping with the charming scenery of this favored portion of the Flint River Valley.

The history of township of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian societies are members and communicant officers, and for years the village has maintained an excellent school with a well qualified corps of teachers. Flinting's first newspaper was established in 1848, but then "gave up the ghost long ago" and its place is supplied by the able conducted and widely read Flinting Observer.

A door to the commercial world is opened for Flinting by the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinac Railway.