

OAKLAND GAZETTE.

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Urban Conservation Theme for Annual Banquet

The 108th Annual Banquet of the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society will be held on Tuesday evening, May 19th in the Main Event banquet facilities at the Pontiac Silverdome.

Festivities will commence at five-thirty o'clock with a reception at which punch and a cash bar will be available. Dinner will be served at six-thirty. The cost of the tickets is \$10.00 per person and they may be ordered on the enclosed reservation form.

A very interesting program entitled "What's Behind The Facade" will be presented by President Gretchen Adler and architect J. Michael Kirk. The theme of the program will be "Urban Conservation Strategy—A Linkage Between The Old And The New". Gretchen will graphically describe for us by means of slides and projectors the facades of many historic Pontiac landmarks and show them in their present and past perspectives. Mr. Kirk, who is with William Kessler and Associates, an architectural firm in Detroit, will complement Gretchen's presentation by describing the plan whereby existing downtown Pontiac may be re-vitalized and modernized to blend with the new "Pontiac Plan" for the development of the south side of the central business district. All of this will present an exciting new picture of how downtown Pontiac may



Is this Behind a Facade?

be developed to fully utilize the present center facilities as partners with the bold new structures of the "Pontiac Plan."

Fran Anderson is General Chairman of the annual banquet and is working hard to make this a memorable occasion.

Mail your reservation and check today!!!!

Historical Exhibits Shown at County Complex

At the county courthouse complex, 1200 North Telegraph, Pontiac, visualize a collection of archeological diggings from an historic restoration project or toys of the Victorian era, exhibited through the combined efforts of the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society and the Oakland County Cultural Council. During the Christmas holiday it was a display of yesteryear's postcards and season's greetings, and, more recently, an assemblage of hundreds of different thimbles, a part of a privately owned collection, all for the viewing pleasure and education of the thousands who must, for a variety of reasons, go to the county courthouse and its auxiliary buildings.

These displays, provided for by the Society, are part of the many monthly changing exhibits of art and culture sponsored by the Cultural Affairs Office of Oakland County.

Glass cases located in the lobbies of the courthouse, the law library and the executive building educate as well as provide interest for the county visitor. The law library collection is in part donated by Judge and Mrs. Donald Adams. Betty Adams has given law-related books and documents for a "permanent loan" to be enjoyed by the many who visit this department at the county complex.

In addition, there are art and craft exhibits which offer not only good visibility but encouragement for the Michigan artist. Showing great imagination and creativity with the arrangement of these displays from the Wisner House, or the Society's members' private collection, Lulu Cameron of the Society, and an artist in her own right, seems to enjoy her monthly assignment.

The next opportunity you have to visit the county complex, seek out these displays and exhibits, and enjoy!!!

Recent Interesting Accessions

Gordon & Lillian Paull
Bruce Catton's 'Michigan Bicentennial History'
 Gretchen Adler
Windiate farm abstract
 Mrs. John Blanchard
1847 marriage license of Stephen Cooper and Ann Eliza Barkley
 Dr. & Mrs. W.O. Roeser
1916, 1917 Pontiac City Commission Proceedings
 Mrs. Mike LaLone
Eastern Michigan Asylum ceramic cup
 Virginia Clohset
Genealogy of Hunter & Bell families
 Rosalie Hodge
1911 Oakland County Rural Delivery map
 Mr. Ralph Moxley
Ralph Moxley collection
 Virginia Carhart
Maury's 1895 "Physical Geography"
 Vesco Lemon
Oakland County Centennial photo
 Susan Metzdorf
Oval braided rug
 Mrs. Mark Williamson
Genealogy of the Thompson, Davis, Tuttle, Hartwell, Darrah & White families
 Mrs. Raymond Sisty
old Pontiac High School photos
 Ernestine Williams
Homespun Berea, Tennessee tablecloth
 Mr. L. Hadden
buggy sleigh runners
 Mrs. J.D. McLaren
Pea & Bean sorter
 Mrs. Wallace Swanson
1904 Michigan Census
 Mr. & Mrs. H. Delos Nicholie
100 year old crazy quilt
 Elizabeth Guillot
Portrait of Harry Guillot
 Rex Lamoreaux
1879 haycutter
 Mrs. John Riley
1873 Michigan Atlas
 Mr. William Donaldson
Victorian sofa & chair
 R. Dulany Furlong
"Dulany-Furlong & Kindred Families"
 Mr. Robert Boelio
1931 clock
 Mrs. R. Netzler
1847 silver plate knives
 Mr. & Mrs. Norman Felt
1912 newspapers
 Adah Shelly
Preston Family genealogy

President's Message

What is the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society and what do we do? I am asked those questions by many people both members and non-members. I hope, in this article, to answer these questions and to ask some questions of you.

The original purpose of the Pioneer Society of Oakland County, founded in 1874, was stated as follows:

to gather up and preserve facts and incidents of the early settlement and history of the county; to collect and preserve the names of the early settlers, and to obtain and preserve a correct geographical description of lakes, rivers and water courses...in fine, to collect and preserve things of the past, present and future, appertaining to the county which will delight and instruct the present and future inhabitants.

The collections resulting from the above purpose were housed for many years in the Oakland County Court House in Pontiac. As the county grew, facilities at the Court House became crowded and protection of the collection and exhibits was deemed inadequate. In the 1940's, efforts were begun by the Society to find a more satisfactory home for the collection and also a headquarters for the society. In 1945 the Governor Moses Wisner House was purchased from Florence Clark Wallace, granddaughter of the Governor. To the original purpose of the Society was added, the restoration and maintenance of the Wisner House.

While the Society has continued to "collect and preserve things of the past, present and future appertaining to the county", we have expended our energy and our financial resources on restoring and maintaining the Wisner House and its related buildings. The question has been asked and it is a good one, when did we stop being a county historical society and instead become a society which manages a historic house museum? If any of you have restored an old house or are maintaining a twenty year old home, the answer is obvious. the cost in time, energy and money of maintaining the Wisner complex is an enormous drain. Add to that the costs of utilities and insurance and I am sure you can realize the strain on a very limited budget. Is it worth it? Of course it is! The house is a fine example of Greek Revival architecture as is the Drayton Plains one-room school. As architectural examples, they should both be preserved. As far as I know, the Governor Moses Wisner House is the only former governors house in the lower peninsula which is open to the public. As a house museum, it presents an interesting and educational exhibit of a mid 19th Century lifestyle. The one-room school recreates a form of education unknown to young people and most adults of today. The summer kitchen, smokehouse, root cellar and carriage house all help to exhibit and explain a way of life that no longer exists. This makes all our efforts worthwhile and important.

But what about our position as the **Oakland County** Pioneer and Historical Society? We most certainly collect, maintain and preserve artifacts, written materials and now oral histories from our past. But do we "delight and instruct the present and future inhabitants" of Oakland County. It's appalling but true that most of the inhabitants of the county don't even know we exist. Our membership has remained static at about 550 for many years yet Oakland County's population growth as of the last census has exceeded 1 million people. Unless we make ourselves more visible throughout the entire county many resources (people, talents, financial support, written materials and artifacts) will be lost. To double our membership does not seem unrealistic given the population of Oakland County.

The **how** of becoming more visible creates for us the horns of a dilemma. To generate a greater county wide interest, do we increase our activities and programs thereby gaining new members and increased financing or do we seek greater financial support to increase our programs and activities? Regardless of which option we pursue, we must develop and plan for greater growth. We cannot remain a viable force for history in this county unless we do. Growth however requires a commitment by the members of this society, a commitment of interest, support and a willingness to work. Keep in mind, we have and can only afford one staff person. She oversees our day to day operations and keeps us organized. Her job is as a coordinator and not a program developer. Until the time comes when we can afford such a person, we must rely on you as volunteers.

During the past year many programs have been suggested which could broaden

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our outreach in the county. These same programs would widen the society's scope in history related projects. Suggestions which have been made are: aids for history teachers who wish to teach local history, mini history programs and exhibits which can be taken to the schools and used for traveling exhibits, a publications program through which local histories, diaries, a cook book and historical articles relating to Oakland County could be published, workshops which might benefit local historical societies and groups interested in preservation and sponsorship of antique shows and old car rallies. These are just a few of the ideas which have been put forth. All of them are worthwhile and some would fulfill a great need. In an article I read recently entitled, **Giving the Past a Future**, the author stated that "Preservation today rests on the principles of retention and use, not commemoration." We as a society have retained and preserved much of the history of Oakland County now let's spread it around and put it to use and at the same time build a broader future for the **Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society**.

—Gretchen Adler—

The Reservations of Seginsiwini and Tonquish on the Upper Rouge in Oakland County

by

Charles H. Martinez*

Pontiac. Everyone has heard of Chief Pontiac. Locally, there is a car, city, lake, and a recreational area named after him. His exploits as the leader of an ill-fated conspiracy in 1763 that nearly toppled a major colonial power of the time are well-known to most schoolchildren. Authors such as Robert Rogers (1765), Francis Parkman (1851), and Howard Peckham (1947) have chronicled his life and times. These works, as well as other primary and secondary sources, have been supplemented by numerous legends and myths that have linked Pontiac's activities to Oakland County. Such a colossus naturally tends to overshadow later Indian chiefs who played less dramatic but equally interesting roles in the early development of this County. Two such Indian leaders were Saginsiwini and Tonquish.

Initial contact with these names is generally made in Wilbert B. Hinsdale's **Archaeological Atlas of Michigan** (1931: map 6). Their identities are tied to two reservations on the north branch of the River Rouge in present-day Southfield Township. While Hinsdale has met with criticism for the placement of some prehistorical and historical Indian sites in this work, his sources for these reservations are many and well documented as we will see shortly.

The same author notes the spelling variants for both chiefs. For example, he notes "Seginsiwini" as probably being the correct form and lists "Seginsavin" as a variant (Hinsdale 1931:10).¹ The translation of the former

is given as meaning "fear." Another author shows "Segisiwin, Sekengewin, and Sequieinsacin" as variants (Collins C. 1950:4). The writer of this article has found "Segagewan" and "Segangewan" as candidates for additional variants (Kappler 1904:44, 94). The other preferred subject name is given as "Tonquish" (Hinsdale 1931:10). Both chiefs are said to be Potawatomi according to Hinsdale and other sources. This is probably accurate but Ojibwa (Chippewa) and Ottawa affiliations were also expressed for these men on certain treaties (Kappler 1904:94,78).

The Potawatomi were called the "people of the place of the fire" in the Algonquian tongue. Seventeenth century Jesuit accounts title them as the Fire Nation. Unfortunately, the origin of the name has been lost, but one logical explanation could be their use of fire to clear fields for cultivation (Cleland 1975:8). The Potawatomi tradition held that their tribe as well as the Ojibwa and Ottawa were formerly one people (Terrell 1971:194) who came from the north and resided at the upper end of Lake Huron. When and why a division occurred remains unknown.

Prior to the eighteenth century the Potawatomi were caught between the Sioux on the west and the Neutrals to the south and east. As a result, Potawatomi settlements ranged from Green Bay, down along the western shore of Lake Michigan, up to Sault Ste. Marie and then back to St. Joseph, Michigan. With the establishment of Fort Pontchartrain du Detroit in 1701, a sizable number of Potawatomi even-

1. One prime source suggests "Seginsavin" as the correct form and shows "Seginsairn, Seginservin, and Seginsiwini" as variants. "Handbook of American Indians," **Bureau of American Ethnology**, Washington, D.C., Part I, p. 149.

tually settled here, first in the shadow of the fort and later a short distance downstream. This camp and those around St. Joseph were their principal ones until the close of the contact period (Kinietz 1965:310).

During the French and Indian War the Potawatomi fought the British, and shortly thereafter sided with Chief Pontiac in another losing cause. However, the American Revolution found the Potawatomi and other Great Lakes tribes allied with the British against American frontiersmen whose incursions had brought them into southern Ohio. Detroit served as a British staging post and supply depot during this conflict. Alexander and William Macomb, Detroit traders and merchants, took advantage of their Potawatomi friends and obtained a deed to Grosse Ile on July 6, 1776. Sixteen Potawatomi chiefs drew their totems on this deed and affixed their thumbprints to it on sealing wax (Swan 1976:20). It should be noted that neither Seginsiwini nor Tonquish were a party to this transaction.

The Potawatomi were initially recognized by the United States government when chiefs of this tribe joined other Indian leaders in signing a treaty at Fort Harmar with Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Territory of the United States North-West on January 9, 1789 (Kappler 1904:18). Three Potawatomi chiefs were present: Windigo, Wapaska, and Neguea. This treaty, in effect, confirmed earlier arrangements regarding cession of Indian lands. Nonetheless, hostilities continued between settlers and Indians until the defeat of the latter at Fallen Timbers in August 1794. As a result, ninety-six Indian leaders including thirty-two Potawatomi signed a peace treaty at Greenville on the Ohio River on August 3, 1795. One of those who made his mark was Segagewan listed as a "Pattawatimas of Huron" (Ibid., 44). This could be an acceptable variant to Seginsiwini recognizing the problems of phonetics, illiteracy, and the lack of precision in interpreting and translating Indian names.

The tribal division, Potawatomi of Huron, appears to be a small one. In an itinerary of about 1770 their village was said to consist of six large cabins at a distance of 40 miles from Detroit. The population given for this group in 1871 was fifty, in 1886 the total was 79, and in the last count made in 1888 the figure was seventy-seven (Bureau of

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Amer. Ethnology 1912:293).

A few days after Congress created the Michigan Territory, a treaty was made at Fort Industry on July 4, 1805. In this treaty new boundary lines were drawn, cessions taken from several Indian nations, and payments specified for such lands received. One of the chiefs present was listed as Tonquish but his tribal affiliation was given as Chippewa. If indeed an error in affiliation, this treaty marks the first recognition of Tonquish's stature in the Indian community. Two years later Territorial Governor, William Hull, wrangled additional land in southeastern Michigan from several Indian tribes with the Treaty of Detroit held November 17, 1807. This treaty is of specific interest due to Article VI which states in part:

It is distinctly to be understood, for the accommodation of the said Indians, that the following tracts of land within the cession aforesaid, shall be, and hereby are reserved to the said Indian nations . . . also, two sections of one mile square each, on the river Rouge, at Seginsiwins's village; also two sections of one mile square each, at Tonquish's village, near the river Rouge . . .

(Kappler 1904:94)

This marks the initial mention of these Indian reservations in what ultimately would become Southfield Township, Oakland County. At the bottom of the treaty, thirty Indian names and their marks are found. Among them are: "Sagangewan," a Chippewa, possible variation of "Segagewan" mentioned as a "Pottawatimas of Huron" in the aforementioned Treaty of Greenville; Tonquish, also given Chippewa affiliation; and a Tonquish said to be a member of the Ottawa tribe. Such are the joys of ethnology, linguistics, and cultural anthropology:

The first official survey of these lands was performed by Joseph Wampler in 1817. This writer has examined two map copies drawn from the survey of "Township No. 1 North, Range No. X East of the Mer(idian) (Mich. Ter.)." The first gives the impression of a rough map which indicates the course of the North Branch of the Rouge, and includes numbered sections, some quarter section acreage, and the words "Indian Reservation" in a different writing style on sections 8 and 9, 30 and 31. Along the bottom of the map is a



Enlargement of John Farmer's "Map of the Surveyed Part of the Territory of Michigan" (c. 1929) showing the two Indian Reservations.

statement signed by Joseph Wampler affirming that he had performed his contract in accordance with instructions from Surveyor General, Edward Tiffin.

The second map, possibly prepared later, has a more finished, formal appearance. No indication is made on this copy of "Indian Reservations." However, the bottom quarter of the map gives a "Description of the Soil on the interior Sectional lines." Upon examining these descriptions we find that the land assigned Seginsiwins (sections 8 and 9) varied from hilly areas to level stretches with ash, lynn, sugar maple, oak, and beech serving for cover. In contrast, the reserve given Tonquish (sections 30 and 31) encompassed lands characterized as being brushy, wet or swampy with stands of poor oak.

Did these lands ever play host to the Potawatomi groups assigned them? There is a good possibility that Seginsiwins's did. The Potawatomi economic system had an agricultural base with beans, peas, squashes, tobacco, melons, and corn serving as the staples. During the summer the women tended to the fields while the men went on brief hunting trips to secure game. After the autumn harvest, camps were moved to deep forest areas for winter hunting. If game was scarce and the crop poor, Potawatomi resorted to fene to fight off hunger. This was the nut of the beech tree, roasted and pounded into flour (Kinietz 1965:313). The Potawatomi of Detroit reportedly made their oval-shaped huts by lashing together saplings and making them into a frame which they covered with reed mats.

The life style in seasonal cycle could have been maintained in sections 8 and 9, and perhaps in part of section 30. Early settlers noted small patches of maize and irregular clusters of neglected apple trees in sections 9 and 30, particularly in the former where there was also a maple sugar orchard. However, these same pioneers never encountered any significant features that would indicate permanent villages (Everts 1877:267). At present there is no officially reported evidence in an archaeological context that would alter this early statement. Both reserves were small in size and the Potawatomi not firmly restricted to dwell within their boundaries. The diagnostic evidence of such occupation and various subsistence practices for several Indian families in this particular time frame would be generally quite subtle, fragile, and could be easily missed.

Tonquish and his band may never have spent much time in his reserve. Most accounts we have of this chief seem to center further south in Wayne County. One pioneer reports places his domain on the Glode D. Chubb farm is what is present-day Westland. Chubb supposedly never locked the doors of his cabin when he went on trips and Tonquish and his braves simply entered and warmed themselves at his fireplace. Chubb's spirit of trust and friendship seemed to be reciprocated by the Potawatomi and the pioneer never experienced any difficulty (Hendrickson:1962).

This idyllic scene is far from the circumstances that reportedly surround

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the death of Tonquish. According to other statements this chief and his band had committed a series of petty offenses in what is now Dearborn, Garden City, and Westland. Matters took a more serious turn when Tonquish's son killed a settler. A posse was formed and Tonquish and his son cornered. Both Indians were killed in what is now Westland. This is said to have occurred in the autumn of 1819 (Osband 1886:161-164). We know Tonquish was present at a treaty with the Wyandot and other tribes signed at Greenville, Ohio in 1814 where he made his "mark" as a Potawatomi (Kappler 1904:107). The same is true three years later when Tonquish again was a party to a treaty, this time at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie. Here he is once more shown as a Potawatomi (Ibid.:151).

On March 28, 1820 Oakland County was officially organized. Next came township divisions and settlers began entering the region in ever-increasing numbers. The remaining Indians were an embarrassment to the territorial government and a potential threat to its stability. On September 19, 1827 a treaty was made with the Potawatomi at St. Joseph. Its announced intention was to: "consolidate some of the dispersed Potawatomi bands at a point removed from the road leading from Detroit to Chicago, and as far as practicable from the settlements of the whites" (Ibid.:283). This was the death knell for the villages of Seginsiwien and Tonquish. Both were specifically pointed out in the treaty as being ceded to the United States. Cartographically, they remained as "reservation lands" at least up to the early 1830's (Farmer:1831). By the end of this decade they had been set aside as "University Lands" by the Territorial Government (Hubbard:1838-41). Actual purchase for settlement in sections 9, 30, and 31 began in 1943, and in 1850 for section 8 (Goldbaum 1974:NP).

Slowly through succeeding treaties most of the Potawatomi of the Great Lakes were moved westward beyond the Mississippi River to Kansas, Iowa, and Oklahoma. Some refused to leave their homes and had to be driven out by military force. Others remained behind and found new homes in various parts of Michigan. The Potawatomi of Huron, for example, have many descendants still residing in the Lower Peninsula. As far as the reservation lands of

Seginsiwien and Tonquish are concerned, commercial and residential development covers much of the landscape they may have roamed. A tablet near Otsego Lake in New York speaks an eloquent requiem for this period of our history:

White Man Greeting.

We, Near Whose Bones You Stand
Were Iroquois. The Wide Land
Which Now Is Yours Was Ours.
Friendly Hands Have Given Back
To Us Enough For A Tomb.

(Hinsdale 1927:38)

In the preparation of this article the author is indebted to the following: John Gram, Karen Krepps, and Steve Demeter, graduate students in the Anthropology Department at Wayne State University; Al Spooner, Michigan Indian historian; the staffs at the Dearborn Historical Museum, and the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library; and, of course, Sandra McVicker, Administrative Coordinator, Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society.

*Charles H. Martinez is Chairman of the Editorial Board of The Michigan Archaeological Society and a Director of The Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society.

American Heritage Honors Society

Members of the Oakland County Pioneer & Historical Society have been declared national winners in the Heritage Program and awarded one thousand dollars in honor of their outstanding achievement.

In January I was a guest of the American Heritage Publishing Company at a lovely dinner in New York City. At that time, five historical societies were honored for having purchased the most new subscriptions to **American Heritage**. We were the only county historical society to receive this honor! Other winners were the New Jersey, Louisiana, Oregon and Indiana State Historical Societies.

On the society's behalf, I proudly accepted a certificate which is quoted above and a check for \$1,000.00. My thanks go to all of you for giving me the opportunity to represent you on such a special occasion and my congratulations go to you for a truly "outstanding achievement."

American Heritage is sponsoring this same program again this year. Remember that it took less than 100

new subscriptions to put us among the top five in 1980! Let's do it again in '81! **American Heritage** is an excellent magazine making this contest well worth entering and a thousand dollars well worth earning! Keep it in mind as a birthday or holiday gift idea. I'll be sending you more information on this contest very soon.

Again, congratulations and thank you.

Sandra McVicker,
Administrative Coordinator

Spring Will be Quilted This Year

The crocuses have bloomed at Pine Grove and the tulips are lovely. But, if you'd like a full view of Spring in all its flowered splendor, come in and see the 1981 quilt! Once again, the Pine Grove quilters are making a truly beautiful heirloom with a variety of appliqued flowers in pastel colors on an antique white background.

Many thanks go to Ann Liimatta who so generously donated the flowered squares. And many thanks also go to Edna Bondurant who has set the squares together, bordered and backed them with a delightful print.

Edna, Ann and Faye Donelson will soon begin the countless hours of intricate stitching to complete the quilt. And they need some help! Are you a quilter or would you like to learn to be? Please call the Wisner house at 338-6732 and volunteer to join our quilting bees.

\$1.00; tickets on the quilt will be available at the Wisner house, by mail, at the Annual Dinner and at all events during the year.

Oral History Training Progresses

A course in Oral History Recording was recently completed at Society headquarters.

Twelve persons were on hand in the carriage house at the opening session of the course conducted by Connie Lektzian. Classes were held on three successive Monday evenings, commencing on March 16th.

Those persons who have completed the course are now qualified to conduct interviews for the recording of oral histories. It is hoped the tapes thus acquired will be a valuable addition to our library.

Genealogical Research

Inquiries

We have been receiving an increasing number of inquiries from genealogists throughout the United States seeking information on Oakland County ancestors. The following are family names currently being researched. If you have any information, please call the office and we will supply you with a name and address to contact.

Daniel Bishop Ling
Abraham Osmun
James Swartz
James Miller (Millar)
Jane O'Neil (O'Neill)
James Addison Miller
Helen Marr Babcock
Francis Beaumont
Marie Rosabone Beaumont
Charles Rockwell
Sarah Brothertone Rockwell
Gerald Kirkby
Marvin Henry
Elizabeth Henry
John Ephriam Martin
Lorinda Parker Martin

Society to Host

Small Museum Workshop

The combined efforts of the Oakland County Cultural Council and the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society will offer to area historical societies a "Small Museum Workshop" on June 3, 1981 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at Pinegrove, 405 Oakland Avenue, Pontiac. Discussed at a recent meeting of the Board of the Society was the need for such a workshop and the possibility that this may be a very real service on an annual basis for communities who are in need of education relative to the organization and maintenance of a small museum.

The day-long presentation will feature guests with expertise in the field of Furniture, Textiles, Manuscripts and Documents, Administration and Oral History.

Following a keynote address, those attending will disperse into small groups and work with their respective mini-courses, and in many cases utilizing the many fine examples within our own Wisner House complex.

Guest speakers from the Michigan History Division are Clare Gonzales and Nancy Powell, and from the Society Gretchen Adler, Betty Adams, Connie

Lektzian and Virginia Chloset.

Arrangements are being finalized by our President, Gretchen Adler, working with Virginia DeBenham Rodgers, Director of the Oakland County Cultural Affairs Office. Mrs. Rodgers is also a Society Board member. Further information may be obtained by calling 858-0415 or 338-6732.

Committee Activities

Our hardworking committees are pursuing a great variety of activities all aimed at furthering the progress of the Society.

The following is a capsulized report of such activities:

MASTER PLAN:

After many months of careful consideration the master plan is nearing completion and will be ready for the membership at the annual meeting next fall.

MAINTENANCE AND GROUNDS:

The committee continues to meet the everyday problems of care and maintenance of our facilities. Most recently, it has arranged, with Board approval, for the installation of a breaking and entry and fire alarm system by Interstate Alarm Systems, Inc.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS:

The committee designed and arranged for the printing of a descriptive brochure for the Society, seeks to publicize Society activities by appropriate press releases and is currently working on a project to acquaint local editors with our facilities, library and resources by inviting them to visit Pinegrove.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES:

The activities of this committee are reported in a separate article in this edition.

EXHIBITS:

Recently Janice Bell prepared and arranged for an exhibit at Mason Junior High School in Waterford in connection with the students' Civil War studies. Lulu Cameron has also been working with the County Cultural Affairs Office in the preparation of the courthouse exhibits.

ACCESSIONS:

Susan Metzdorf recently arranged for the acquisition of Rikermount boxes for storage and display of small items such as buttons, badges, medals, etc.

MEMBERSHIP:

A membership drive is planned for the near future. The present program of

offering gifts as incentives to members enlisting new members will be continued.

GUIDES AND CRAFTS:

The committee is re-writing a more comprehensive guide manual and will conduct classes to further train the present guides and to train new guides.

FINANCE:

This is a new committee recently named by the President to study the present investments and finances of the Society and to recommend future steps to be taken to administer our fiscal affairs and seek new sources of revenue.

Policies and Procedures Updated

The Policies and Procedures Committee has been diligently working to revise and update the Society's policies and procedures for use of our facilities and library. Numerous amendments to existing policies have been proposed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Among matters covered are procedures for accessioning and deaccessioning, donation, storage and use of oral history tapes, rules for the use of Pinegrove facilities and a procedure for the loan of photos.

Of special interest to members will be the policy for "Use of OCPHS Collection and Research Materials", which is quoted in full below:

1. Researchers are invited to do research for one day, free of charge.

2. If additional research time is desired, an individual membership must be purchased.

*High school students are exempt from this membership qualification.

3. All research must be done on the premises and in accordance with all established rules.

Want Ads

Society needs benefactor willing to pay \$700.00 to restore our "Wooten" desk. We wish to return this unique 1874 desk to its original condition as a "business and professional man's office" in a piece of furniture.

Society needs a volunteer photographer to record events and exhibits.

If you would like to place an ad in this column, please call the Society office at 338-6732. The charge is \$1.00 per ad.