



## Research Library to Expand

by Kathryn Daggy, President

For ten years we have entertained the dream of expanding the facility we call "library". In 1988 Elizabeth Dawson Brown left her home, contents of same and some of her jewelry to the Oakland County Pioneer and Historical Society. It seemed that our dream was going to come true.

Our Master Plan, written in 1982 states that one of our basic purposes is to "collect manuscript and printed materials relating to the people, institutions and organizations within the County of Oakland and its environs and make them available to its membership and to qualified researchers".

Over a period of years, the Board of Directors has envisioned development of a building to serve as offices, an exhibit and interpretive center, and a library to house the Society's collection of manuscripts and printed materials on the history of Oakland County.

Volunteers from our Board of Directors and the membership worked very hard for many weeks clearing out and selling the contents of the Brown house. They held a very large sale of 400 to 500 dresses and over 100 pair of shoes along with appliances and small pieces of furniture. These things were all taken to the Webster School in Pontiac where the sale, which lasted a week, was held.

With the sale completed, exciting and grandiose plans were made, architectural drawings were ordered and we were on our way! Sadly, costs were more than we had ever imagined and a reevaluation of new library plans was ordered. Downsizing was the key if we were to get this library built. (It is now 1992, four years into the project.)

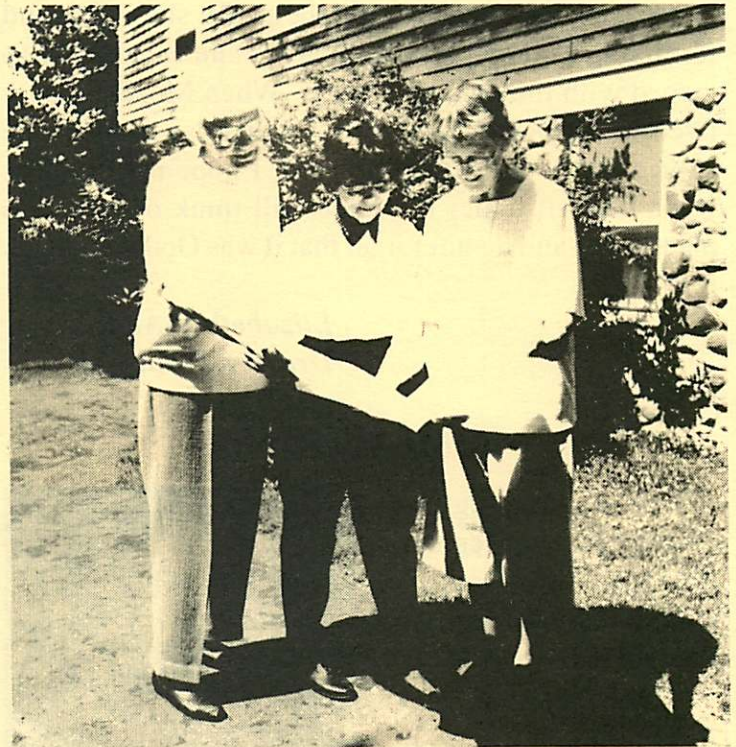
By September, 1995, there were reports on the various types of buildings and their basic construction for the proposed Research Library. Contractors were contacted to offer bids and they failed to respond. As time marched on, of course, that bottom line of total cost became larger and larger. The cost of a simple small building without a basement, grew from close to \$65,000 to \$125,000 by April, 1996. The Library Committee now knew that they must look into serious fund raising. Though we did at this point have funds for a new library building, we did not have enough to maintain it. By May, 1996, the price tag had jumped to an unexpected \$221,000. A separate building became out of the question.

Efforts have been made to raise additional funds. Investment of the original Dawson Funds now allow us to think in terms of moving our present facility to the Carriage

House and with some modification realize more much needed space.

Research requests have come to us from all over the country. In the months of July and August of 1996 researcher fees totaled \$700. Our scrapbooks are continually updated by retired librarian, Katherine Morton, and the library is being computerized so that we can enter the 21st century with equipment which will service an Oakland County researcher's every need. Research on historic houses is ongoing.

We are very fortunate to have two retired librarians who volunteer two days a week helping researchers with their inquiries. Mary Wessels, Library Chairperson, has placed our entire collection in the computer, making it available



Examining plans for new library expansion are (left to right) Katherine Morton, librarian; Kathryn Daggy, Society president; and Mary Wessels, librarian and library committee chairperson.

with the touch of a finger.

Our move is no longer a dream. It became reality at the May, 1998 Board Meeting when the decision was made to move the entire library, manuscript collection and oral history program to the Carriage House with the hope that, in time, we can expand this building to become the finest research facility in all of Oakland County.

## Letter to the Editor:

Your last issue with its second installment "On the Cutting Edge," made mention of an almost illegible maker's mark on the blade of a Civil War sword once carried by Moses Wisner. I believe the armorer was W. Clauberg Solingen of Prussia. This firm made all types of weapons, cutlery, and surgical instruments. The trademark consists of a soldier on foot.

*Tom Metzdorf  
Auburn Hills, MI*

The "Today in History" column in the April 13, 1998 issue of The Oakland Press contained a bit of interesting nostalgia concerning the society. The item follows:

### 25 Years Ago in Oakland:

Boys and girls in the sixth grade at Wisner School in Pontiac listened to James Clippard as he told them how to plant 55 white pine trees on the Wisner Home property. The youngsters did their own shoveling and fertilizing as they planted the trees and each tree was tagged with the student's name. When Moses Wisner lived in the home, he wrote: "I this day planted the spruce on the hill in the orchard. I hope my children when they sit under its shade will think of him who planted it... and do not forget that it was God who made it grow."

*Elizabeth S. Adams  
Drayton Plains, MI*

## IN MEMORIAM

Jack Moore, longtime Society Board Member, died March 7 of congestive heart failure in Pontiac. He was 87.

A G.M. retiree, Jack joined the Society in 1981. He brought to this organization an array of talents and interests which he readily shared with others. His knowledge of wildflowers found expression in a slide presentation prepared for the Society and its guests. After serving several years on the Maintenance



Jack Moore

and Grounds Committee, Jack authored a perceptive article for the Gazette on pine trees for which our grounds are admirably celebrated. Later he demonstrated his skill in woodcraft, producing quilt stands, frames, signs, and repairing spinning wheels, as well as our schoolhouse recitation bench. Jack was quite knowledgeable too in chair caning and taught classes in this technique. He will also be remembered for helping establish the Farm Museum, and more recently serving as chairperson of the Society's Finance and Budget Committee.

Jack is survived by his wife, Jeanette; son, J. Terry of Rhinelander, Wisconsin; Roger of Sterling Heights; Ross of West Branch; seven grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. He was laid to rest in the old North Farmington Cemetery amid the trees and flowers that gave him so much pleasure during his life.

The family wishes to express its appreciation to all those who have sent cards, letters, and memorial contributions to this Society in Jack's name.

## MICHIGAN HISTORIC PRESERVATION NETWORK

*About ten percent of all phone calls made to the Society office concern questions of preservation, generally pertaining to individual older homes but occasionally historic districts. We are indeed fortunate to have a local source to whom we can refer such inquiries, comfortable in the knowledge that the source has the expertise to answer their many pressing and often technical questions. Here is a summary of that service as led by Jennifer Radcliff (1-248-625-8181).*

The Michigan Historic Preservation Network began in 1979, was incorporated in 1989, and was recognized as a non-profit organization in 1990. Over the past eighteen years, it has grown to become Michigan's statewide organization whose leadership and over 1,200 members preserve and promote the preservation of the state's historic architecture, neighborhoods, farmsteads, and landscapes. Members are residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and agricultural property owners, students and educators, governmental officials and historic district commissioners, architects and people in the building trades, developers, realtors, bankers, and preservation volunteers and professionals. The interests of members extend from revitalizing the neighborhoods in which they live and the commercial downtowns where they work, to such activities as developing much-needed housing in some of Michigan's oldest urban centers,

adapting all types of historic buildings for current uses, and highlighting the rich rural, agricultural, and shoreline heritage of Michigan.

In support of these interests, each year the Network currently sponsors two major statewide conferences, training workshops for communities that need design assistance or have local historic district commissions, and technical assistance programs sponsored jointly with organizations as varied as the Michigan Historical Center, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Michigan Municipal League, and the Michigan Department of Transportation. Through its quarterly newsletter, the Network informs members about local, state, and national preservation activities and legislative issues. Its senior leadership maintains a demanding schedule of Saturday preservation workshops, general education programs given to groups ranging from the Rotary to local nature conservancies, public meetings related to the passage of local protective ordinances or the reuse of important historic buildings, short-term telephone assistance as well as long-term community mentoring, and one-time programs that go to the heart of specific local issues.

To learn more about the Network contact: M.H.P.N., P.O. Box #398, Clarkston, MI 48347-0398, or call (248) 625-8181.

## CO-ADMINISTRATOR NAMED

Renee Greer Alvarez has been named Co-Administrator for the Society. She will assist Charles Martinez by taking over the morning duties at Pine Grove. Charles, who is enjoying semi-retirement after nearly eight years in the front office, will handle administrative responsibilities in the afternoon.



Renee Greer Alvarez

Renee has over 15 years of Customer Service and Marketing experience. She has been a manager in the retail, petroleum and financial industries. Renee holds a B.A. Cum Laude in Political Science and Economics from the University of New Mexico. In 1991, she completed her Associate Degree in Paralegal Studies.

Renee is a native of Albuquerque, New Mexico. She has traveled much of Europe, and she lived in West Germany for three years. She moved to Michigan in 1995, and resides in Pontiac with her husband, Stephen, who is a lifetime resident of Auburn Hills.

## ACCESSIONS

by Renee Greer Alvarez,  
Co-administrator

Susan Kay Basinger, former board member of the Clarkston Historical Society, recently donated to our organization an extensive collection of photos and printed materials reflecting Pontiac institutions, events, and personalities from the 1920s through the 1950s.

The photos were taken by her father, Charles Emerson Brown. A longtime resident of this city, Mr. Brown was a direct descendant of Major Oliver Williams, pioneer County settler. Various articles from this collection, as well as some from the following donors, will be featured in future issues of the Gazette.

**Pauline Harrison**, Rochester Hills: Book entitled Michigan Women Firsts and Founders, one sheer organza dress (c. 1920s and 30s).

**Rex Lamoreaux**, Pontiac: navy wool shawl, pair of Indian moccasins made for the tourist trade, rag rug runner (repro.), 3 books on American history and architecture, 2 books on the Central Methodist Church in Pontiac, postcards from the Pontiac area, history of the women's movement in the U.S., and Soil Survey of Oakland County, Michigan (1980).

**Rosamond Haeberle**, Waterford: photos from the Nixon Library of four presidents (Reagan, Nixon, Ford, and Bush).

**Gaylor Forman**, Bloomfield Hills: Cabinet card of William Willets who served with the 22nd Mich. Vol. Inf. during the Civil War.

**Charles Hyde**, WSU professor and author: "History of the Pasadena Apartments," author's typescript accompanied by 12 glossy black & white photos.

**Elizabeth S. Adams**, Drayton Plains: The Center: A Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Capital Area (1996), and Guide to the Michigan Genealogical & Historical Collections at the Library of Michigan and the State Archives of Michigan (1996).

**Virginia Clohset**, Birmingham: Michigan Census (1870), and the "Detroit City Cemetery Burial Record 1854-1861."

**Anne Irwin**, Bloomfield Hills: examples of 20th-century garments including a wedding gown, blouses, petticoat, jacket, duster, and man's lounge outfit.

**Charles Martinez**, West Bloomfield: photo reproduction of Wayne and Macomb county maps by Bela Hubbard (1838-1852).

**Barbara Young**, Milford: "Information on Blacks & Mulattoes in Oakland County, as drawn from the Federal Census (1840-1870) and the Milford Times."

**Lorraine Campbell**, Livonia: child's book entitled The Wee Scotch Piper (1929).

**Douglas Casamer**, Armada: book entitled The Wisners in America (1918).

**Brandy Hirschlieb**, Ortonville: book entitled Victorian Catalogue of Tools for Trades & Crafts.

**Gretchen Adler**, Lake Angelus: Pontiac Silverdome 20th Century Anniversary stationery set.

**Anne Liimatta**, Pontiac: Lasher High School yearbooks (1969, 71, 75, 77), and Holly High School yearbook (1920).

**Terry McCormick**, Pontiac: 3 books – On the Road to Michigan's Past, Pig Boats and River Hogs, and Romance of Michigan's Past.

**Jean Milton**, Pontiac: book on American needlework, and patterns on same.

**Stuart Packard**, Waterford: a ceramic collection of cups, saucers, and sugar bowl displaying a pink lustre decoration.

**Robert Reynnells**, Pontiac: four Christmas tree ornaments, circa 1942.

**Doris Hylla**, Pontiac: a collection of miniature wooden building facades from Pontiac and the general area, donated in memory of her late husband, Wendell Hylla.

**Mrs. Anson Raymond**, Dunedin, Florida: Atlas of Oakland County, Michigan (1872).

**Rosemary Gallardo from the estate of T. Halsted**, Bloomfield Hills: feather ticking and pillow.

**Patricia Wilson**, Waterford: Pocket Map of Michigan (c. late 19th century), and 17 black & white photographic postcards of Pontiac.

**Ted Spehar**, Milford: Climax at Buena Vista (Mexican War).

**Gayle Moreau**, Clarkston: 10 Pontiac school directories.

**Mrs. W.E.C. (Motoko) Huthwaite**, Pontiac: small, oil still life known as the "Apple Seed painting" and associated with Caroline Campbell and the family's resort home on Apple Island in Orchard Lake.

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### NEW MEMBERS

**Terrence A. McCormick**, Pontiac  
**Maura Overland**, Ypsilanti  
**Wilma Mergler**, Mt. Vernon, Washington  
**Wilbert Williamson**, Waterford  
**Brian Menghini**, Waterford  
**Patrick A. Shaul**, Novi  
**Ralph D. Cobb**, Williamsburg, Virginia  
**Jerry Lane**, Waterford  
**Meridith Long**, Berkley  
**Ed Schulak**, Birmingham  
**Earl Baxtresser**, Northville  
**Chris Winter**, Clarkson  
**Chris Stinson**, Pleasant Ridge  
**Marie Lalone English**, Orion  
**James R. Lehtola**, Pontiac  
**Brian S. Lee**, Pontiac  
**Dorothy Leaming**, Holly  
**Judy Hauser**, Waterford

### OFFICERS

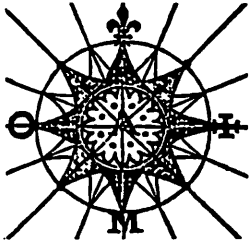
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Editor ..... Charles H. Martinez  
 Associate Editor ..... Ross Callaway

# John Farmer, The Emigrant's North Star

by Charles H. Martinez



Until recently one of the Society's most significant gifts went virtually unnoticed, hanging in a stairway landing at Pine Grove. It is an example of the "Map of the Surveyed

Part of the Territory of Michigan" published by John Farmer in 1826. This rare item was given to our organization in 1984 by Mrs. Phil Hubbard of Bloomfield Hills.

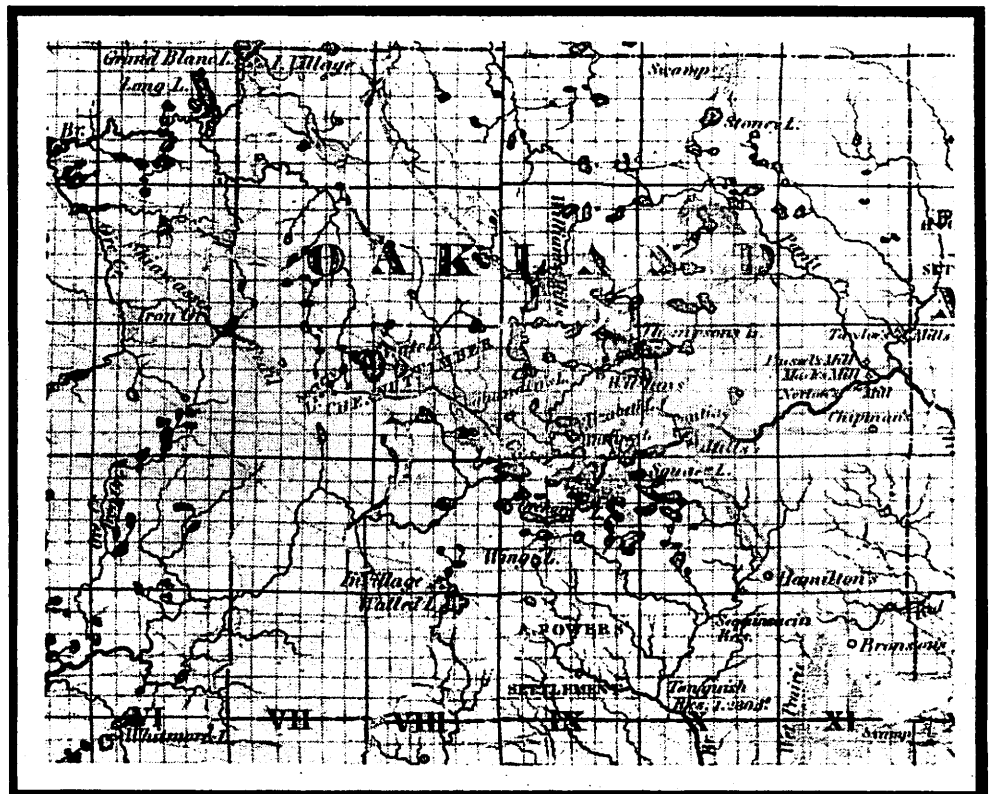
Although not the first Michigan territorial map, Farmer's 1826 product far outshone its predecessors and overcame competition of the day by virtue of its compact size and the marketing skills of its author.<sup>①</sup> More important, however, was its timely appearance. Since 1815 Michigan had suffered from a hurried and inaccurate survey report that characterized its soil to a large extent as too wet or marshy to support serious agricultural pursuits. Farmer's 1826 map told a different story; one that pinpointed hamlets, county seats, and a nascent road network. Such topographical details encouraged further settlement and established Farmer's reputation as an honest and accurate cartographer. From 1826 onward Farmer, and later his heirs, held the title of premier Michigan mapmakers.

Our subject was born in the town of Halfmoon, Saratoga County, New York on February 9, 1798. His schooling was accomplished in and around Albany and included the fundamentals of surveying. Upon graduation this bright pupil was selected to teach the Lancasterian method of the day in a local school.<sup>②</sup> In 1821 a job offer from Lewis Cass and the Board of Trustees for the newly established University of Michigan brought him to Detroit. Here he was asked to head Lancasterian studies at the

sizeable salary of five hundred dollars per year. Lucius Lyon, later to become a U.S. Territorial Senator, was named his assistant.

Farmer's career at the University of Michigan was short and somewhat rancorous. It would appear the school trustees failed to pay his salary and even reimburse him for the cost of repairs to the school building. He resigned his post on January 26, 1824 and briefly visited Ohio. That same year he drafted his first map; one that showed the route of the Government road from Detroit to the Maumee River.

His penchant for cartographic detail caught the attention of Orange Risdon, a U.S. deputy surveyor then residing in Washtenaw county. Risdon hired Farmer to draw a map of the Michigan territory while he arranged for an engraver in Albany, N.Y., and set a publication date of 1825. As he worked for Risdon, Farmer saw the commercial possibilities of such a map and set about to prepare a copyrighted series of his own in three scales – 8, 18, and 30 miles to the inch.<sup>③</sup> The 8-mile scale, engraved V. Balch and S. Stiles of



Portion of Farmer's famous 1826 Michigan territorial map showing Oakland County.

Utica, was the only one to be published.

From this initial success Farmer's business flourished. He understood the pioneer's insatiable appetite for information about the territory, and in response published a small gazetteer to accompany his 1830 map of Michigan. It became so popular he had to issue a second edition a year later.

With demand running high for his work and a quality product his major focus, Farmer made the decision to engrave his own maps rather than depend on the skill of others. He began this policy in 1835 and continued it for the rest of his life. Farmer's output was prodigious by nineteenth-century standards. For example, the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, has a file of some 70 index cards representing his maps and plans of different areas in a host of sizes and scales.

Although immersed in his profession Farmer never lost sight of his indebtedness to his fellowman. From the 1820s onward he served variously in Detroit as city treasurer, district surveyor, fire warden, secretary of the city's library association, chairman of the board of education, and street commissioner. During the 1834 cholera epidemic Farmer risked his life in attending to the sick as a special health care worker in the city. Four years later he defused a potentially explosive situation during the Patriot Rebellion. Using a survey he made for Gov. Stephens T. Mason, Farmer proved to local officials that the British government did not violate the sovereignty of U.S. waters in apprehending Thomas J. Sutherland, a leading participant in the Rebellion.<sup>④</sup>

In the late 1850s Farmer began to exhibit signs of mental illness. He was then engaged in the completion of his *magnus opus*, a revision of an 1853 map for which he labored to supply a wealth of data in his

own meticulous style. The work encompassed five states and the Great Lakes. It was impressive in size, measuring 68 inches by 72 inches. Farmer agonized over the final stages of its production, working long periods with little sleep. By the time the map was completed its creator was extremely agitated and delusional. Alarmed at his condition the family had him placed in the care of the Sisters of Charity at St. Mary's Hospital in Detroit.

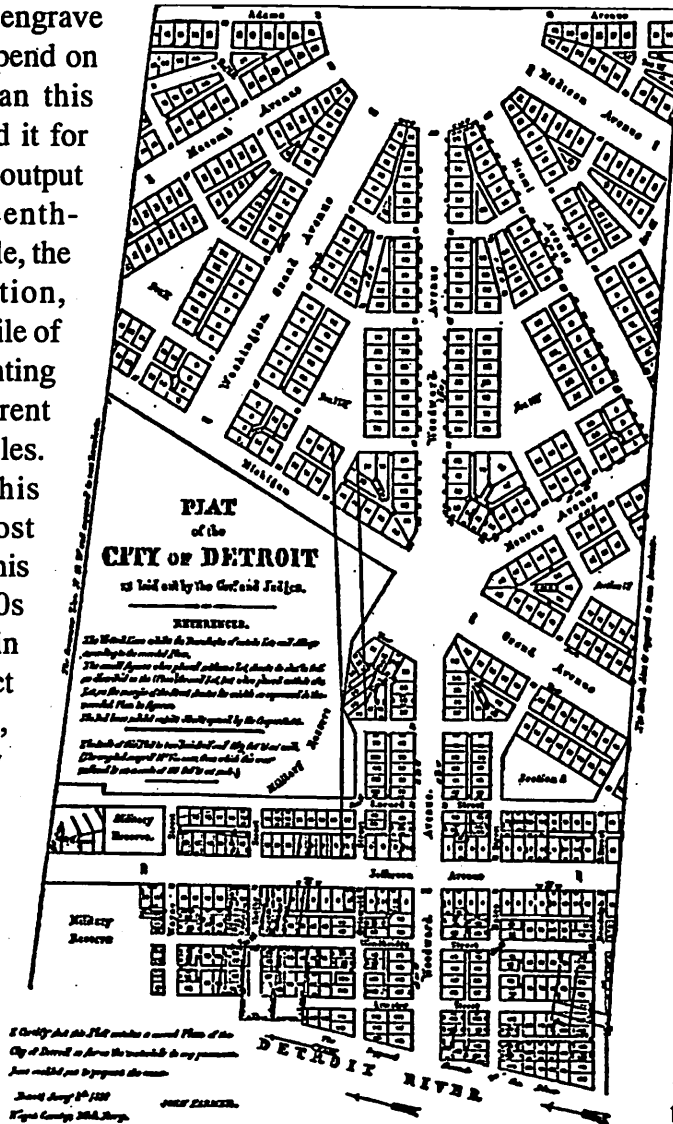
Mary's Hospital in Detroit.

At first, confinement seemed to have the desired calming effect. Then, early in the morning of March 24, 1859 while in the presence of other patients, Farmer suddenly leaped from a rear hospital balcony to the brick pavement 25 feet below.<sup>⑤</sup> He lingered only a few painful hours. Although the news of his suicide was quickly circulated, the shame of such a demise was too great for a well-known family to bear and so a report of death from 'lung congestion' was awkwardly and ineffectively circulated.<sup>⑥</sup>

Farmer's passing left a widow, Roxanna (Hamilton) of Halfmoon, N.Y. Said to be of Scotch ancestry Roxanna married John Farmer on April 5, 1826 some six weeks before his territorial map went on sale in Detroit. Also surviving were two sons, Silas and John, and a daughter, Ester. The family continued the business under the name of R. Farmer & Company

until 1864 when Silas took over the enterprise as S. Farmer & Company.

The 1826 Farmer map with 8-mile scale measures 19-3/4 by 21-5/8 inches. The Society's example has been glued as well as marginally sewn to a linen backing. Over time moisture and temperature changes have caused the glue to "bubble" giving the map surface a contoured or relief appearance. Fortunately, there are only two small areas where the map has worn



Farmer's 1831 "Plat/Plan of Detroit" is regarded as one of the most accurate ever drawn of the city.

away from the linen; one is in Holly Township and the other in Royal Oak Township. Water stains are also noticeable along the specimen's lower border.

When removed from its oak frame the map exhibits a series of tack holes along the top and bottom margins. No matching holes can be found in the plywood board that backed the map when framed, as might be expected if it served as a stretcher. This suggests the employment of an earlier mounting or hanging technique.

Farmer's map clearly reveals the formula established by the federal government in its Land Ordinance of 1785 to prepare the territory for orderly settlement. Surveyors divided counties into townships, whose placement was fixed by two key lines shown in the left center of the map. One line, the principal meridian, ran north-south through the central portion of Michigan. The other, the base line, intersected the principal meridian and proceeded east-west along the north side of Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and Van Buren counties. Every township received a pair of compass designations from the intersection of these lines. For example, Milford Township in Oakland County is officially designated Township 2 North, Range 7 East by this method.

The formula next called for the townships to be composed of 36 square-mile sections. Each section was readily divisible into four quarters of 160 acres. Just as easily these quarter sections could be subdivided into smaller areas so a settler's parcel theoretically would be well defined for legal purposes regardless of its size.

Such neat square sections were in marked contrast to certain aspects of the French land system employed during the colonial period in Michigan. In that system, many lots, known as 'ribbon farms' for their narrow shape, were laid out at a 90 degree angle to the rivers on which they fronted. This Gallic land pattern can still be identified in the cities of Detroit and Monroe.

Ten counties, including Oakland, were named on this Farmer map. The extent of the area shown, however, contained enough land to encompass entirely or in part another six unnamed counties which would eventually be spun off from the earlier ten or carved from Indian lands. These later counties were: Jackson, Hillsdale, Genesee, Livingston, Ingham, and Tuscola, presented in temporal order of organization.

By virtue of its many lakes the map reader's attention is quickly drawn to Oakland County. Out of some 400 presently known lakes, 135 are depicted by

Farmer. Of these 14 are identified by name. One, Wing Lake, is mistakenly placed in section 29 of West Bloomfield instead of that same numbered section in Bloomfield Township to the east.

To put any fears to rest that civilization had not encroached upon the region, Farmer left a number of strong hints in the shape of artificial features, particularly in Oakland County. Community presence is indicated in Farmington with the phrase, "A. Powers Settlement," printed large across the face of that township. Inns that accommodated weary travelers are indicated in Royal Oak, Bloomfield, and Avon townships. Seven mill seats of vital interest to the immigrant farmer are depicted in Independence, Avon, and Pontiac townships.

As for types of forest and other natural features, the cartographer was more restrained, owing in part to space considerations dictated by a map scale of 8-miles to an inch. When the first settlers entered Oakland County they found a mixed hardwood forest of oak, hickory, pine, sugar maple, and beech. However, Farmer mentioned only a stand of "Chestnut Timber" in White Lake Township and the eastern half of Highland Township. These beautiful broad-leaf trees, of which we have a fine example on the front lawn of Pine Grove, helped furnish wood for the pioneer in the making of furniture and fence posts. A fungus disease from Asia decimated this County's chestnut trees shortly after the turn of the century.⑦

In the swampy and lowland areas of the County, settlers came across red maple, elm, cottonwood, and tamarack. Farmer noted such less desirable land in sections 3 and 10 of Oxford Township, and traced a large wet prairie in the western half of Royal Oak Township.

Among his other observations were Indian villages in section 5 and 6 of Holly Township, and along the northeast shore of Walled Lake. Of larger size were a pair of native American reservations on branches of the Rouge River in Southfield Township. One was listed as "Tonquish Res. 1280 A(cres)" in sections 30 and 31, and the other "Sequinsacin Res." in sections 8 and 9. Both were named for Potawatomi chiefs.⑧

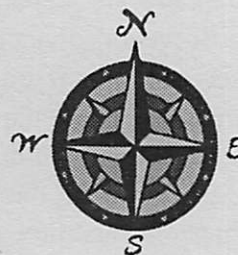
Another sign left by native Americans as to their former presence was a series of trails that crisscrossed the County. These would be used by pioneers with all their baggage until some form of improved roadbed could be laid linking their villages. In most instances this would take many years, so in the meantime the major arteries of commerce remained the Saginaw,

Shiawassee, and Grand River Trails as traced by Farmer.

For the man who spent most of his professional career making Michigan into a landmark, there is a certain irony in John Farmer's unpretentious burial site. Without the assistance of Joseph Malburg, office manager for Elmwood Cemetery in Detroit, this writer would still be searching for lot 210 in section "N". No imposing family monument crowns the spot; only a pair of modest markers for John and his wife, Roxanna, nestle side by side in the coarse grass. A

few feet to the west their illustrious son, Silas, is buried along with most of his broken tombstone.

While this article was in preparation, an attempt was made to secure an image of John Farmer. Neither the Bentley Historical Library, the Burton Historical Collection, nor the State Archives of Michigan, had one. So, when this Society's library is transferred to the Carriage House later this year, Farmer's famous territorial map will be hung in a prominent place. It is the least we can do to honor the memory of one who charted the course that led to Michigan's statehood.



Modest markers for John and Roxanna Farmer in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit.

## NOTES

1. At least four other maps of the Michigan Territory predate Farmer's effort. The first was drawn by J. Finlayson for Le Sage's Atlas, 1822 and the second was drawn and published by F. Lucas Jr., 1823 for "a General Atlas.....". The latter also drew and published a separate map of the region c. 1819-1824. Finally, the most rare is a "Map of Michigan with part of the adjoining states" by Philu E. Judd (Detroit ? 1824 ?). Louis C. Karpinski, Bibliography of the Printed Maps of Michigan 1804-1880 (Lansing, Mich.: Michigan Historical Commission, 1931) pp. 239-40.
2. Lancasterian learning was achieved by the "trickle down" effect, regardless of the subject. The schoolmaster chose his brightest students to serve as monitors and assist him in his teaching. The monitors would learn the lesson from the teacher and pass it along to ten other students. When Farmer quit in 1824 the Lancasterian method ceased. Floyd R. Dain, "Public School Education in Detroit," Michigan History 45 (December 1961): 356.
3. Farmer's motivation to publish his 1826 Michigan Territorial map has been hotly debated. Judge Albert Miller of Bay City remembered the incident and suggested Orange Risdon was the victim of a Farmer plot. See: Judge Albert Miller, "Recollections of a Pioneer of Early Michigan," MPHC 22 (1894): 462.
4. Silas Farmer, History of Detroit and Wayne County and Early Michigan (Detroit: Silas Farmer & Co., 1890), 302.
5. Clarence M. Burton, Detroit Free Press Digest Pt. 1, Jan-June 1859 (Detroit, n.d.) 112a.
6. Joseph Malburg, Office Manager, Elmwood Cemetery, interview with author, 24 May 1998.
7. Rex Lamoreaux, interview with author, 4 June 1998.
8. Charles H. Martinez, "The Reservations of Seginsiwinn and Tonquish, on the Upper Rouge in Oakland County," Oakland Gazette XIV (April 1981): 3-5.