

Ypsilanti GLEANINGS

Official publication of the Ypsilanti Historical Society, featuring articles and reminiscences of the people and places in the Ypsilanti area



SPRING 2020

The Old Family FARM

BY RICK KATON



The Katon home that was the family's first house built on a family farm that extended south from Michigan Avenue (US-12) beyond Textile Road. The horse barn is shown in the rear.

When I was about five years old I remember sitting and playing on the basement floor of my neighbor Mike's old farmhouse. I remember Mike saying, "My house was on the Underground Railroad." I'm sure I must have replied by asking, "What's that?" He explained that it was about slaves escaping and people helping them. I was brought up in the 1950's on Walt Disney and television westerns, so I recognized it as a good guys and bad guy's story. I knew that the people helping them escape must be the good guys. He showed me a root cellar under the stairs of the old Michigan basement and told me the runaways had hidden there.

When I got home I talked with my older sister about it. She said that Mike's sister Gail had told her the same thing. She asked if Mike had shown me the secret passage into their grandmother's apartment. Mike had indeed shown me a removable panel under the bottom shelf of an old corner cabinet in the front parlor. We had opened it and crawled through a hole in the wall. My sister said that it was part of the story, but I didn't quite understand how.

Ever since then I have always had an interest in stories about the Underground Railroad. Now that I am a

The Old Family Farm continued on page 3

In This Issue...

The Old Family Farm	1
By Rick Katon	
The History of Ford Lake.....	10
By Robert Anschuetz	
Women's Suffrage Display	16
By Marcia McCrary	
A Secretary Comes Home.....	18
By Janice Anschuetz	
"They Shined Me" – The Murder of James Richards	20
By James Mann	
A Visit with Wallace & Clark	28
By James Mann	

Society Briefs

From the President's Desk.....	2
Society Board Members	2
Contact Information	2
Gleanings Staff	2
Museum Board Report.....	8
Acquisitions	19
Gleanings Sponsors	30
Membership Application	31
Advertising Application	31

www.ypsilantihistoricalsociety.org



Watch for our
NEW WEBSITE

• www.ypsihistory.org •

*Note: the new web address
is linked to our current website*

Ypsilanti HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Board of Trustees:

Jim Curran, Maria Davis,
Pattie Harrington, Rick Katon,
Gerald Jennings, Marcia McCrary,
Bill Nickels, Alvin Rudisill,
Tom Warner, Bette Warren,
Daneen Zureich

Museum Advisory Board:

Kathleen Campbell, Jim Curran,
Virginia Davis-Brown,
David Mongson, Louise Nagle,
Fofie Pappas, John Stewart,
Nancy Taylor, Nancy Wheeler,
Daneen Zureich

Archives Advisory Board:

Courtney Beattie, Kelly Beattie,
Kim Clarke, Maria Davis, Rick Katon,
Alvin Rudisill, Louise Schmaltz,
Bette Warren

Endowment Fund Advisory Board:

Don Loppnow, Bill Nickels,
Alvin Rudisill, Bette Warren

Ypsilanti Historical Society

220 North Huron Street
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Museum: 734.482.4990

Archives: 734.217.8236

www.ypsilantihistoricalsociety.org

GLEANINGS Staff

Editor Al Rudisill
Assistant Editors.....Peg Porter
Fofie Pappas
Design & Layout.....Pattie Harrington
Advertising Director Lindsay Dascola
Finance Director.....Bette Warren
Distribution Lindsay Dascola

If you have suggestions for articles
or if you have questions, contact
Al Rudisill at 734.476.6658 or
al@rudisill.ws.

Ypsilanti GLEANINGS is published 4
times a year by the **Ypsilanti Historical
Society**, 220 N. Huron Street, Ypsilanti,
MI 48197

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK BY BILL NICKELS

Look for a new Ypsilanti Historical Society website in a month or so. Our new website will be easily edited allowing us to keep our calendar of events current. Annual events will be listed on a separate event page that will automatically transfer events to the home page when the time gets close. Attractive pictures will make our museum a must see place for visitors cruising the web. Links to our companion local Ypsilanti museums and our Convention and Visitors bureau will make our website a convenient place to find out about other Ypsilanti events. We will have a new web address too – www.ypsihistory.org.

Late last year, Ypsilanti Mayor Beth Bashert formed a committee to plan Ypsilanti's Bicentennial Celebration coming soon in 2023. Ypsilanti's Bicentennial will be the first in Washtenaw County. Normal Park resident Joe Capuano volunteered to lead the undertaking. A group is meeting monthly and will be asking for supporters with many different interests and skills to help make the event special. Look for announcements soon!

After years of struggling with city finances, the City of Ypsilanti has finally been able to properly afford to have a full-time employee manage the historic district and historic preservation. Scott Slagor was hired in February of 2019 as a *Preservation Planner*. He is a graduate of EMU's *Historic Preservation* program. His main responsibility is being a liaison between property owners in the historic district. He welcomes new property owners and informs them of their rights, responsibilities and benefits of owning a property in the his-

toric district. On his own, Scott started a walking tour of both Downtown and Depot Town last summer. Before the virus closed activities down, Scott was to present an indoor version of the tour during our March Quarterly Meeting. The program will be rescheduled for a future date. Scott will be presenting tours live again this summer. His schedule is as follows:

May 28, 2020	Downtown
June 25, 2020	Depot Town
July 30, 2020	West Cross
August 27, 2020	Downtown
September 24, 2020	Depot Town
October 29, 2020	West Cross

In the future, Scott would like to explore the historic potential of the Amos Washington subdivision, the grain elevator on West Forest, the Preston Tucker house, the Normal Park neighborhood, and the east half of the College Heights neighborhood. All may have the potential for receiving the honorary *National Register of Historic Places* designation. Thanks to Scott and the City of Ypsilanti for their part in keeping the history of our community alive.

Our museum is 160 years old this year! For the building's age, it is in pretty good shape. Like all buildings, new and old, our museum building needs both interior and exterior maintenance from time to time. Jerry Jennings has been responsible for everything for over twenty years. Let us know if you have a particular house maintenance skill you enjoy and would like to apply it to our historic gem. We are not expecting another Jerry who has been responsible for all maintenance.



MUSEUM
734 482-4990
yhs.museum@gmail.com

ARCHIVES
734 217-8236
yhs.archives@gmail.com

volunteer docent at the Ypsilanti Historical Museum I have had a chance to learn much more about what I had been shown and I have a much better understanding of the old family farm in Pittsfield Township and the people who lived there.

At one time the land that my family's first house was built on was part of a fairly large farm. My mother's family name was Hopp and my great-grandparents' farm extended south from Michigan Avenue (US-12) beyond Textile Road. Our house was on the south side of the highway. It was east of where US-12 crosses Textile Road at an angle toward the southwest and just west of where US-12 crosses US-23. The family sold part of the farm to the government for the freeway when it was built in the 1950's. The old farmhouse next door was built in the late 19th or early 20th century. It was there when the farm was purchased for my great-grandparents by my great-great-grandfather in 1922.

I now know that the entire farm was once part of an even bigger farm that lay on both sides of Michigan Avenue. The original farmhouse was on the north side of the road along with more land and farm buildings - and it happened to be the home of my friend Mike Blystone who had told me about the Underground Railroad. Their house was built by a man named Asher Aray whose father, Jacob Aray, came to Michigan in 1827 from New Jersey to invest in land in the Michigan Territory. Jacob had built a farm west of where Asher later built his. Asher received the land from his father. Both Aray farmhouses were built before the Civil War and both Jacob and Asher were conductors on the Underground Railroad.

The Arays had a history in America dating back to the early 18th century. A number of their descendants still live in Washtenaw County. In recent years I was pleased to meet descendant Leslie Jackson of Ypsilanti who told me of his original African ancestor. She was enslaved by a Dutch merchant. They lived in New York City in lower Manhattan-

among the remaining Dutch families there. They produced a son known as Aree Van Guinea who was given his freedom by his father and taught lessons in business. Aree became a highly successful "free man of color," investing wisely in large tracts of land across the river in New Jersey. Les is researching the history of his family (whose last name became "Aray"). Les wishes to learn more and share his family history at a later date, so we will skip ahead to his more recent ancestor Asher Aray's story. He was involved in one of the most daring episodes known to have taken place within the Michigan Underground Railroad network.

The author Carol E. Mull offers a description of what happened in her book, *The Underground Railroad in Michigan*. I will try to encapsulate it here. In 1853, a large group of twenty-eight slaves, including one infant, escaped from a tobacco plantation in northern Kentucky. They were hotly pursued. During a raging storm, they managed to cross the Ohio River into the Cincinnati area. After hiding out there in safe houses for a short period of time they were able to make their way north. With the help of several Underground Railroad operatives, they travelled from Ohio into Indiana, then north into Michigan. They followed the Chicago Road east by night, through Clinton and into Washtenaw County over a route which led to the farm of Asher Aray. The dangers cannot be overstated. The value of a male slave of prime age reached about \$1,500 before the Civil War. At that time, \$3,000 to \$5,000 would build a fine house. Women and children were also valued by the enslavers at hundreds of dollars each. The escape of twenty-eight slaves would mean the loss of a major fortune—a financial catastrophe for any moderate- to smaller-sized plantation. The Kentucky owners were determined to recover them. What is more, federal marshals were empowered to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and bounty hunters were will-

The Vincent Law Firm, PC



**Experienced and Aggressive
Trial Attorneys**

Michael J. Vincent, P.C.
302 North Huron Street
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Phone: 734-487-4970
Fax: 734-487-0836

info@VincentLegalServices.com


Serving the Best Home Cooked Meals since 1936

 featured on the
Food Network
"Top Five Over Indulgences"
for having the biggest breakfast at
the best price (Bomber Breakfast)

serving the famous

BOMBER BREAKFAST

- 4 eggs
- 1½ pounds hash browns
- 1 pound breakfast meat
- Toast

**2006
Small Business of the Year**
Ypsilanti Chamber of Commerce

Open daily 7 a.m. - 3 p.m.

306 East Michigan Ave. - Ypsilanti, MI
(734) 482-0550

Johanna McCoy & John Sebestyen, Owners



Clayton Hopp, Jr.'s home on West Michigan Avenue.

ing to go beyond the law, often at the point of a gun to return the property of slave owners for a large reward. Even northern citizens were required by law to assist in the return of runaway slaves. For the slaves, recapture would probably result in being sold south to the dreaded cotton or sugar plantations where an early death was the only realistic hope of escape. The infant in the group died during their arduous flight. Twenty-seven reached the Aray farm.

Asher Aray, whose family had been free for generations, was willing to risk helping fugitives. The large party arrived at his farm before dawn. After a rest in his barn an ample meal was prepared for all by his wife Catherine and their neighbors and fellow conductors, the Harwoods and Prestons. The final leg of their journey was at hand. Another sympathetic neighbor had taken the noon train to Detroit to arrange transport across the river. As

the fugitives travelled east that night, hours from their goal, they encountered a group of men in the darkness. Their hearts must have stopped for a moment, but the group was friendly. They had come to assist the brave freedom seekers and escort them into town. When they arrived in Detroit before dawn another surprise awaited them. Two hundred abolitionists had gathered at the riverbank to celebrate their triumph and send them safely on their way! All twenty-seven boarded ferry boats and made it across the river to Canada and freedom - the largest known single escape accomplished on the Michigan branch of the Underground Railroad! The Aray family, or any of the other conductors who helped, could have been sued for the full value of the slaves if the slavers had been able to prove their part in the escape. Fortunately they never did.

Learning this story made my young friend's comments come to life. I

could picture Asher and Catherine visiting with their weary and frightened friends in the front parlor by lamp light before the last leg of their journey. All would have feared a knock at the front door by a marshal or bounty hunter looking for the fugitives at the house of a known sympathizer with the cause. Perhaps they talked about the escape route in case a knock came - through the secret opening, then downstairs to the root cellar below. It was a privilege to share this part of the story with Les Jackson, who had not been aware that the farmhouse of his ancestor had still existed during his early childhood so close to Ypsilanti where he grew up.

Yet the farm had still more stories to tell. My cousin, Emily (Hopp) Salvette grew up on part of the farm. She wrote an article about it that is now held by the Pittsfield Township Historical Society. The society also has a history of land transactions prior to the Hopp

family acquiring the property. They reveal a story of family competition to hang onto something of great value among the Arays. Aree Van Guinea started a family in New Jersey. His descendants increased in number over the years. We can imagine that there would have been family competition there as well as plots were divided and sub-divided among heirs. This may have been why Jacob Aray came to the Michigan Territory in 1827 to establish new holdings. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, discrimination against people of color caused them increasing difficulty with acquiring and holding land. It was not surprising to see evidence of Jacob's descendants contending over pieces of the Michigan property. Land supported lives, and it was hard to come by.

By 1922 it appears that the Arays had reached the point of wanting to sell the land to liquidate its value and distribute it. Whatever their motives may have been, they offered the land for sale. My great-grandparents had a compelling reason to want to acquire it. Otto Hopp and Emma Morrell had married in January of 1900 and started a family. They had religious beliefs in common. They were both of the Catholic faith, but their family histories were quite different. My grandfather used to say that his mother's people came straight from Paris and his father's people came straight from Berlin. After 1914 he remembered some lively and even heated discussions around the family dinner table over who was right about the Great War. At that time his family lived in Jackson, Michigan.

America was reluctant to enter the conflict. President Woodrow Wilson finally felt compelled to seek a declaration of war. His government employed innovative techniques to publicize and indeed to popularize participation in the war effort on the side of the allies. One controversial measure enacted was the Espionage Act. It criminalized activities meant to aid the cause of the Germans. However, it included

provisions that limited free speech. Many German-American citizens, some of whom had families that had been here since the American Revolution and before, were now prohibited from speaking of any sympathies for the homeland of their ancestors in public. What's more, citizens were encouraged to turn in violators to the authorities.

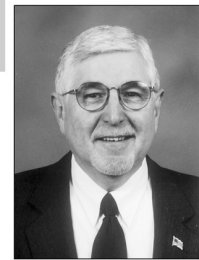
According to Emily our great-grandfather Otto Hopp apparently ran afoul of this law. He was at some point interned at Fort Custer, near Battle Creek, for his violation. It would have been devastating for his family, which had grown to include seven children, to lose its breadwinner for any period of time. It also would have made it difficult to gain employment for him after his release. I was not told stories about that period by my mother when I was growing up, but I have learned from Emily's account that by 1922 my great-grandma Emma's father was ready to intervene for the struggling family.

Her father's name was Joseph Morrell and he had been a prosperous farmer in Redford Township, northwest of Detroit. He had owned one of the first steam powered threshing machines in the region and was hired by many area farmers to thresh their wheat. Henry Ford's father was one of his customers. When Henry Ford established his museum at Greenfield Village he acquired my great-great-grandfather's threshing machine to display there. We have a picture of the aging Joseph Morrell in the museum standing next to his machine. Joseph Morrell had the means to buy the southern portion of the old Aray farm to help his daughter's family.

On the land Joseph purchased was a farmhouse, probably built well after the Civil War and probably built by members of the Aray family. There was also a tool barn, a horse barn, a hay barn, a smokehouse, a chicken coop, and a privy. Farming it was hard work. When the glaciers receded after

Edward Jones[®]

MAKING SENSE OF INVESTING



Les Heddle, AAMS
Financial Advisor

2058 Washtenaw Avenue
Ypsilanti, MI 48197

Bus: 734-480-8980

Fax: 888-817-0043

TF: 800-440-0657

Cell: 734-223-0433

les.heddle@edwardjones.com
www.edwardjones.com

HAAB'S RESTAURANT

**Supporting the
Community for
More Than 80 Years**



**18 West Michigan Avenue
Ypsilanti, Michigan
734-483-8200**

**Haabs@provide.net
www.HaabsRestaurant.com**

the last Ice Age they left behind many rocks in the soil. That being said, it sustained my great-grandparents' family after a difficult time and they were glad to have it. Joseph gave them the deed free and clear in 1933.

In the 1920's romance entered the picture. In those days a light rail system called the Interurban existed in southern and central Michigan and tracks ran along Michigan Avenue between Ypsilanti and Saline. My grandmother, Ruth McAllister, used the Interurban to commute to the Michigan State Normal School in Ypsilanti from her home in Saline to earn her teaching certificate in 1923. She would acquire a job teaching in the one-room Roberts School near the southeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Carpenter Road, about where Coleman's Farm Market is today. One of the youngest of Emma and Otto's boys, Russell, was her student. My grandfather, the oldest boy, was often asked to walk him up the road to the schoolhouse. He was Ruth's age, about twenty, and they fell in love. They would elope and be married in January 1925. Clayton and Ruth Hopp would spend nearly all of their married lives in Ypsilanti.

The farm hosted visits from some interesting people. When my great-grandmother was a pretty young woman in Redford Township she had been

romantically pursued by a young man from the Bryant family. There was talk of marriage but it never occurred. She married Otto Hopp instead. But she remained close friends with the boy's sister, Clara Bryant, for most of the rest of her life. Clara Bryant wound up marrying Henry Ford.

One of Emma's daughters was married to a man who worked for the Ford family. His name was Rufus (Red) Wilson. I do not know how he got the job, or whether or not he already had the job when he met my great-aunt. He worked primarily for Mrs. Ford as a chauffeur for many years. However, he often drove Mr. Ford, sometimes on drives into the countryside to visit soybean fields and several of the small, rural factories that made components for Ford cars. When

we were young our mother told us stories about Mr. Ford sometimes stopping by the farmhouse on Michigan Avenue for a glass of lemonade on the front porch during these summer excursions with Uncle Red. (The front porch of the farmhouse has long ago been demolished.) She also talked of visiting her aunt and uncle at their home on the Ford estate and being allowed to play among Mrs. Ford's gardens at Fairlane. My grandfather once told me that Mr. Ford used to challenge Red Wilson to footraces to the garage when he came to the big house to pick up his employer.

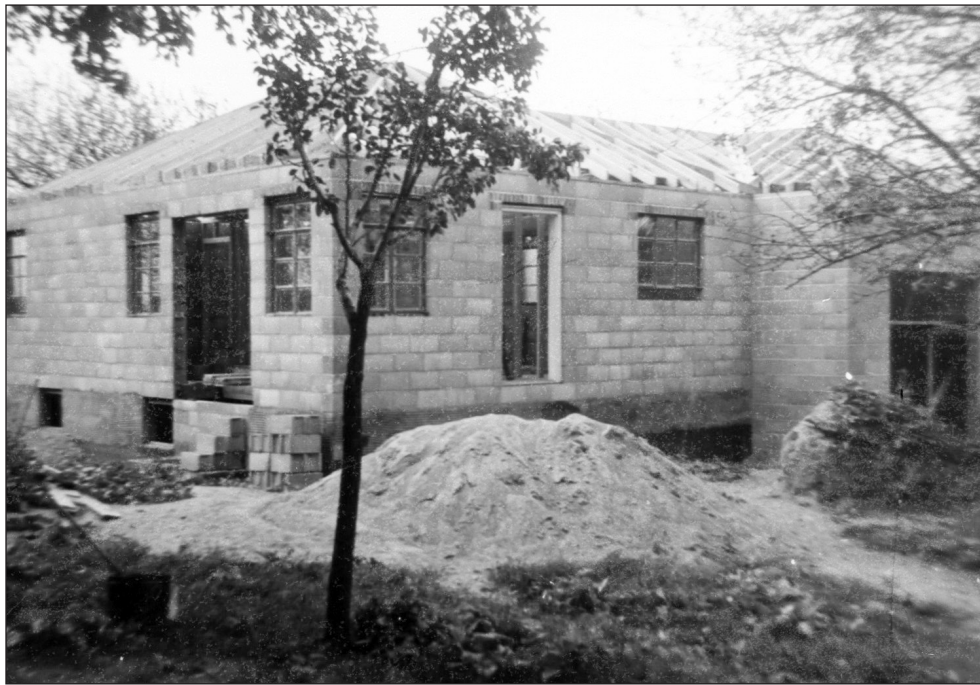
When my mother passed away in 2016 I talked with her cousins Ron and David Hopp about the old farm. They grew up in the farmhouse. When the other children of Emma and Otto grew up and moved on, Ron and David's father, Uncle Sy had remained to raise his family in the farmhouse and run the farm. Ron and David told me at our funeral gathering that the family had pictures of the Ford grandchildren visit-

ing the farm with their grandparents for pheasant hunting! They said that the Fords had reciprocated by inviting their family up to hunt on Ford property in the iron range of the Upper Peninsula. They didn't mention whether or not the Hopp boys of their dad's generation had taken the Fords up on the offer.

Tragedy struck the farm in 1937.

It was a story so

terrible that my mother never spoke of it. My sister told me that she believed it had happened up in the thumb area of Michigan. Grandpa Otto had been a hunter. The thumb area was and still is home to many families of German descent. For that reason, he may have felt comfortable roaming the area to hunt. I have also heard the theory that he may have believed he was on state land. He never returned from one of his hunting trips. His body was found out in the countryside, murdered. It was no accident. Was it leftover ill feelings toward pro-German views from the World War? Was it anti-Catholic sentiment? Was he simply killed for trespassing? The family never learned. The mystery was never solved. I only spoke of it with my grandparents once, asking what had happened. My grandmother said that she always



The Katon home in "Hoppville" when it was under construction.

thought the “Ku Kluxers” must have gotten him. (Catholics were among those targeted by the Klan.) My grandfather said nothing. It was perhaps the only time I remember him ever not wanting to tell a story.

In the 1940’s some family members went off to war. My grandfather’s younger brother was sent to England. He would return from the war with an English bride. They built a brick home next to the east side of the farmhouse. Later, it was the turn of the next generation to serve. My uncle, Clayton Hopp, Jr. left for the navy after finishing Ypsilanti High School classes in 1944. My mother Lois’s sweetheart, Roger Katon, also left for the service in 1944 just before his graduation ceremony, one week before D-Day. He was Clayton Jr.’s classmate and close friend. He had joined the Army Air Corps (which became the U.S. Air Force). By that time American and British warplanes were dominating the skies over Europe and the Pacific and he never saw action.

When the boys returned and later got married my uncle and my father were given parcels of land on the farm. They both worked together with their friends on two small, simple homes. My uncle’s was at the east end of the row of houses and my parents built at the west end. When I came along in 1951, joining my sister and older brother, my great-uncle Sy and his family were next door with my great-grandmother in the farmhouse; my great-uncle Bill was next door to them with his family and “Uncle Junior” and his family were at the other end. The family called the little row of houses Hoppville. I should explain here that the children in my great-grandparents’ family all had nicknames. Lyle was Dutch. Charles was Sy. Russell was Bill. One of them was sometimes called King, but I’m not sure which. The girls were called Layla, Mick and Goldie. My grandfather was Chub. As a young man he was slender and I think it was meant to be ironic. As he grew older he grew into his nickname. We always knew him as Grandpa Chub. His favorite stories always seemed to be about finding the best church suppers to attend.

My uncle Clayton, Jr. completed his program at the U of M to become a doctor of pharmacy. In 1956 he built a larger home for his family on another parcel of the land on Textile Road. My father studied business on the G.I. Bill and would become a store owner in town. We moved into Ypsilanti in 1957, where my parents lived on Sheridan Street until 2014. When the land for US-23 was sold to the government my uncle’s first house was moved back onto the property to make room for the entrance ramp. It is still there today. Great-uncle Bill’s house caught fire and was destroyed after we had moved away. What remains of the Hopp farmhouse is still there and my parents’ little house still stands. It has been aluminum sided over the original white-painted cinder-block and the garage has been turned into an interior room but it otherwise looks much the same.

My parents’ home replaced the yard where a pig pen had

once been. There were five Duchess apple trees in our yard. The pigs must have loved to snack on the apples and roll them around with their noses. The soil in our yard was very fertile. My mother had great gardens when I was little. There was a corn field next to our yard and my mother made daily harvests when the corn was ripe. In the fall we often had apple pies from our apple trees. Mom’s apple pie was the best! (Of course everyone says that—but I still believe it.) We learned to climb trees shortly after learning to walk and were often found high in a tree when called for dinner. I remember playing on the old Ford tractor in the tool barn and walking down the back lane of the farm to what we called the Indian mounds near the orchard. I remember talk of Native American artifacts being found there. I didn’t realize then that the farm had probably been a clearing on the old Sauk trail since long before Europeans came to America. Bands of nomadic tribesmen would have traveled the path between the inland seas stopping to camp, hunt and gather through times immemorial. The mounds probably disappeared when the freeway came through.

For family amusement our parents read to us after dinner, mostly from Childcraft books that my mother had invested in on installments. We had stories every night before bedtime. We also enjoyed the early days of television. When I was old enough to cross the highway I would go over to visit the Blystones. Mike and I played in the old farmhouse, in the yard or out in the barn. They ran a small dairy farm with a cow barn, a pig pen, a milk house and a chicken coop and yard. The hay loft above the milking area of the cow barn was great for building forts and wonderful tunnels out of hay bales. The old Aray farm filled my early childhood with pleasant memories on both sides of the road. I still think fondly of it today, although our family moved into Ypsilanti shortly after my sixth birthday. I have lived in town ever since.

The land is no longer a farm. Several family members had built homes on both sides of the portion of Textile Road that ran through the Hopp farm. Later, the family began selling lots to non-family members. Eventually all of the Hops moved away and no one farmed the rocky soil anymore. Grandma Emma passed away, Uncle Sy moved away and the southernmost acres of the farm were sold to a developer. The Blystones left their portion of the Aray farm as well. In the 1970’s I heard that separate, tragic accidents had befallen both Mike and his father and they both had died. The rest of their family moved away. Their old farmhouse, with its wonderful history, was eventually demolished along with the barns and out-buildings. It exists only in the memories of a few people. The land north of Michigan Avenue was developed into condominiums and that is how it appears today.

(Rick Katon is a volunteer docent in the YHS Museum and a member of the YHS Board of Trustees.)

Museum Advisory Board Report

BY JIM CURRAN, CHAIR

The Holiday decorations have been stored for another year and we have many refurbished displays set up and planned for 2020. You are welcome to visit the museum during this transition, but please remember that “*a museum is a work in progress.*”

Nancy Wheeler and her team, Nancy Taylor, Daneen Zureich, Louise Nagel and others passing by or offering comments have been very busy putting together new displays and redoing established displays throughout the museum. Here's a guide of what you should look for as you make your tour.



The complete Mary Baker Inkwell Collection is in a display cabinet in the hallway on the second floor.

The Library, the room with a T.C. Tiffany glass window, is a great starting point. A sample of the Mary Baker Inkwell Collection is located in the display cases in the center of the room, the balance of the 200 plus are in a cabinet on the second floor. I'd like to play my first “work in process card” as all 200 plus inkwells are still being properly acquisitioned for posterity and we have only just begun this project. I am looking forward to an interview with Jim Baker and getting more information about Mary's very rare collection.



Samples of the Mary Baker Inkwell Collection on display in the Library room.

Marcia McCrary, our resident scholar on the 100th Anniversary of Women's Suffrage, is both working on setting up the displays with the team, but also researching an article for the *Gleanings*. Don't miss either as she does very good work with all her projects.

Continuing down the hall, The Ypsilanti Room has always been occupied with memorabilia of many great citizens of Ypsilanti and their accomplishments. Featured currently is Preston Tucker and the “Tucker 48” display. The Interurban cabinet and the Interurban display was updated by Nancy Taylor and relocated to the second floor. Also updated was our Civil War material.

The “Kitchen” room has a display cabinet with a collection

of Karen Nickels' miniature English Bone China tea and floral basket sets on display. There is another of Karen's china plate collections in the large cabinet with the Women Suffrage material, which Bill Nickels has on loan to the museum.

Second Floor exhibits: Taking the back stairs up to the second floor with a left turn at the top will put us in front of the tool room and Betty's toy room. Currently, Nancy Wheeler has assembled “Outdoor Fun” with 22 children's games that all of us over 60 years of age should be able to name at least 15 to 20 of these games without any trouble. See how well you can do! Hint, *can* you find the first portable phone (in the toy room)?

Jerry Jennings along with Norm McFall and David Mongson have cleaned the tool area and made new peg boards. Looking forward the Novak Family, Dave and Joyce with the assistance of their son Brian, is working on researching the Tool Chest. Keep your *Gleanings* subscription current.

Walking down the hall towards the front of the museum there are several display cases that the display team has refreshed. Worth mentioning; Writing Through the Ages, a variety of writing instruments from quill pen, wood pencil, plus “pencil sharpeners.” Another area has Earnest Griffin's coin banks from banks of Ypsilanti banks.

There's a strong possibility that every time you tour the Ypsilanti Historical Museum you will find a new area of interest.

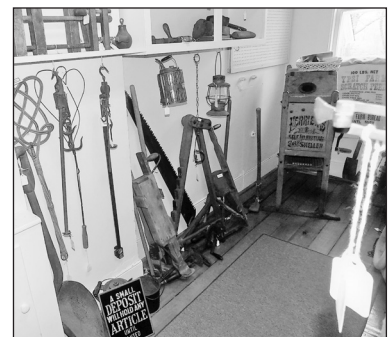
Tell only your best friends.



Karen Nickels' miniature English Bone china tea and floral basket collection on display, located in the “kitchen room”.



The Novak Family is working on researching the Tool Chest located in the tool area.



The tool area cleaned and reorganized.

M#CH#GAN

LADDER COMPANY

America's Oldest Ladder Manufacturer, Since 1901

A family-owned company and the only ladder manufacturer to make fiberglass, wood, and aluminum ladders in the USA.



www.michiganladder.com



**An Ypsilanti
Favorite
Since 1972**

39 E. Cross Street in Depot Town &
2122 Whittaker Road in Ypsilanti Township

**Hand-Crafted
Pizza**

**Diverse Grill
Menu**

**Party Space &
Catering**

Delivery

aubrees.com

The History of FORD LAKE



Henry Ford (right) and Thomas Edison (2nd from left, facing camera) at the Michigan Central Railroad Depot in Ypsilanti in 1929.

BY ROBERT ANSCHUETZ

Henry Ford has left an everlasting imprint on the city of Ypsilanti. The Willow Run B-24 Liberator Bomber Plant built by Ford in 1941 on 975 acres of Ypsilanti Township farmland played a large role in leading the Allied Forces to victory in World War II. After the war, the bomber plant was converted to a Kaiser-Frazer plant that produced both automobiles and the Fairchild C-119 flying boxcar airplane. The Willow Run plant helped Ypsilanti continue to grow as a manufacturing town. The plant was sold to General Motors, where cars and transmissions were produced at Willow Run for about 40 years before General Motors finally closed the plant in 2010. Remnants of the Willow Run plant still are in use as the Yankee Air Museum, the American Center for Mobility proving grounds for self-driving cars, and Willow Run Airport.

Ford Lake Topographic Map.

Henry Ford also contributed to farming in the Ypsilanti-area. Ford understood that farmers were his most reliable customers, so it was beneficial for him to find ways to increase their wealth through improved farming equipment and more efficient farming techniques. Ford purchased significant amounts of farmland in Wayne and Washtenaw Counties, including the Ypsilanti area, and operated many community farms called “Ford Farms”. In addition to growing crops such as soybeans, Ford provided jobs for local citizens and developed new farming techniques. Ford’s Cherry Hill Farm on Gottfredson Road north of Vreeland Road in Superior Township was once used by Ford’s Tractor Division for testing and demonstrating Ford’s latest products to local farmers. Today, the Cherry Hill Farm is still owned by Ford, and operates as an 882-acre working farm that produces corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, and honey.

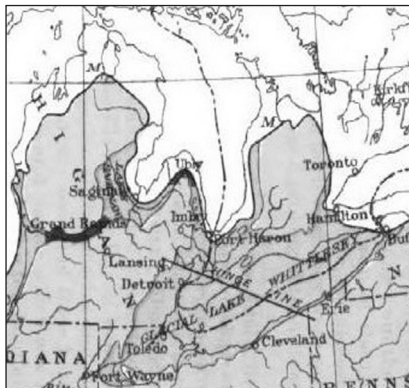
Ford also provided vocational opportunities to young boys. Following the success of Camp Legion in the Dearborn area, Ford established Camp Willow Run in Ypsilanti Township in 1939 to teach farming, self-reliance, management, and salesmanship to underprivileged boys age 17-19, mostly sons of dead or disabled WWI veterans. Ford provided room and board and paid the boys \$2 a day for their labor. After their stay at Camp Willow Run, the boys entered the Ford Trade School, were offered a job at Ford, or they went to work at the bomber plant after it was opened in 1941.

Perhaps the most significant and everlasting contribution to Ypsilanti by Henry Ford is the lake bearing his name – Ford

Lake. Many lakes are named after notable people, but not too many lakes were conceptualized and created by a single person. Ford Lake will always remain a legacy to Henry Ford, as the lake has forever altered the actual landscape of Ypsilanti and has provided recreational activities for the city's residents.

Ford Lake occupies a natural basin that was carved out of the Ypsilanti delta, which was formed approximately 14,000 years ago during the time of the last ice age. In geographical terms, the Ypsilanti delta was formed by sediment deposited by the ancestral Huron River as it flowed into glacial lakes known as Maumee and Whittlesey, which are ancestors of present-day Lake Erie. The Ypsilanti delta forms a long, gentle slope nestled just above Ford Lake and below the Ypsilanti skyline. When the glacial lakes lowered, erosion by the ancient Huron River dissected the Ypsilanti delta, forming the high terraces on either side of the Huron River. Only fragments remain of the Glacial Lake Whittlesey estuary terraces, with the most outstanding remaining example in North America being along the Huron River below Ypsilanti in the area of Ford Lake.

On early maps of Ypsilanti Township, the general shape of what would become Ford Lake is clearly visible, with a meandering Huron River flowing through a wide flat basin. The basin



The shore of Glacial Lake Whittlesey reached Ypsilanti and created glacial terraces that are the finest examples in North America still in existence.

was known locally as *"the Flats"*, or *"King's Flats"*, named after Edward King who owned much of the land that is now occupied by Ford Lake. Other turn-of-the-20th-century land-owners in the area that would become Ford Lake were Augustus Beyer, L.Z. Foerster, the Crane family, the Edison Company, Dallas S. Pierce, W.E. Gotts, D.C. Griffin, the Tuttle family, S.L. Long, Huron Farms Co., T.S. McCartney, the Day family, and the Barlow family. The high cliffs naturally occurring on both sides of the Huron River would become the future shoreline of Ford Lake. As the Huron River flows past Frog Island Park, Riverside Park, and Water Works Park, the high banks extend further away from the river and the river begins a curvier route. At the point where the Huron River crosses underneath I-94 and into the present-day Ford Lake, the natural banks spread much further apart and form the shores of present-day Ford Lake and the river became increasingly curvy.

Many people imagine the former Huron River cutting a direct path through the middle of what now is Ford Lake, however, this is not the case. The route of the Huron River between the former banks of *"the Flats"* is shown in an 1895 map of Ypsilanti Township. From the 1895 map, you can clearly see the banks and outline of what would become Ford Lake 37 years later. The old Ypsilanti Township



Ford Lake Basin - 1895 showing the natural banks that form the shoreline of present-day Ford Lake.



Ypsilanti Digitizing Services

Digitizing of VHS, VHS-S, VHS-C
and Mini DV Cassettes

Cassettes degrade over time.
Don't lose precious memories
on old analogue media!

For further information, email
ypsilantidigiservices@outlook.com

Antiques & Architectural Elements since 1974

Materials
Unlimited.com

RE use
design
store
cycle
purpose



Present this ad for
20% off*
your purchase

2 W Michigan Ave Ypsilanti, MI 48197
(734)483-6980 Tue-Sat 10-5 Sun 12-5

*Discount applied to regular priced items Check us out on

town hall is visible on old maps and was located on Grove St. just south of the I-94 bridge not far from where the old Woodruff's Grove monument is located. You can also see that the Huron River used to meander wildly through this area with several switch-backs, much more so than what we see of most of the Huron River as it currently passes through Ypsilanti. The curviness of the river is directly related to the change of elevation as the river heads from midland Michigan toward Lake Erie. In sections of the river where there is less of an elevation drop, the river naturally curves more. The area where Ford Lake is located has only a slight drop in elevation, so the river meandered slowly through the area. It is not known how many houses and barns were moved or demolished to make way for Ford Lake, but the number was probably very few. The area was prone to flooding, and Henry Ford had amassed much of the area for his Ford Farms. Prior to Ford Lake being created, the area composing "the Flats" was either in its natural flatlands state, used as farm fields, or used for animal grazing.

For those mourning the disappearance of the Huron River through "the Flats", rest assured that part of the historic boundary of the Huron River still exists. A topographic map of the area shows that the corporate limits

between Ypsilanti and Ypsilanti Township as it goes through Ford Lake still adheres to the original curvy Huron riverbed. A Google Maps search of the 48198 area code also shows the same boundary across Ford Lake that follows the old route of the Huron River.

Henry Ford had a keen interest in Ypsilanti dating back to the mid-1920's. Ford was a proponent of both farming and manufacturing, with farming occupations supplemented by "village industries" to provide work for communities without destroying their small-town character. Ford noted that Ypsilanti, which had both rural and urban elements, was a perfect town to create a village industry. Ford envisioned a flax-based textile plant for Ypsilanti that he forecasted would employ 4,500 people. Ford purchased large amounts of land along the Huron River for the purpose of farming, with the added prospect of owning land that could be flooded while building a dam that would provide electricity for his future textile plant.

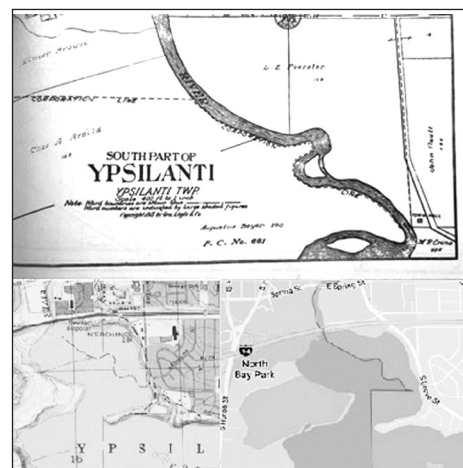
The announcement of Ford's planned textile factory triggered a real estate boom in eastern Ypsilanti Township. Several housing subdivisions in Ypsilanti Township were planned, and sporadic building commenced in anticipation of thousands of workers needed for the factory. Ultimately, the Ford

textile factory proposal fell through, leaving many sparsely built subdivisions. With Ford still owning large amounts of property in Ypsilanti, and with the prospect of damming the Huron River to create a power generation plant, a Ford executive named Roscoe Smith convinced the Ford Motor Company to build a generator and starter parts factory in Ypsilanti. In 1930, the Ypsilanti Ford plant was approved by the company, and the construction of both the plant and hydroelectric dam was set into motion.

Construction of a temporary dam of the Huron River took place in October 1931. Once dammed, the river spilled over its banks and started flooding "the Flats" throughout the year 1932. Meanwhile, the permanent Rawsonville Dam was built from 1931 and 1932 as an earthen, multi-arch, six-gated hydroelectric gravity dam and powerhouse. The contractor for the dam, powerhouse, and bridge was J.A. Utley, Detroit, and the original construction cost was \$723,389. The dam is 45 feet above the surface of the Huron River, with a crest length of 670 feet and a spill width of 175 feet. An elevation of 685 feet above sea level is maintained for Ford Lake by the dam. The dam has a maximum spillway capacity of 28,000 cubic feet per second, producing 2,800 horsepower from a 34-foot high water head. Two



Former path of the Huron River superimposed onto a satellite image of present-day Ford Lake.

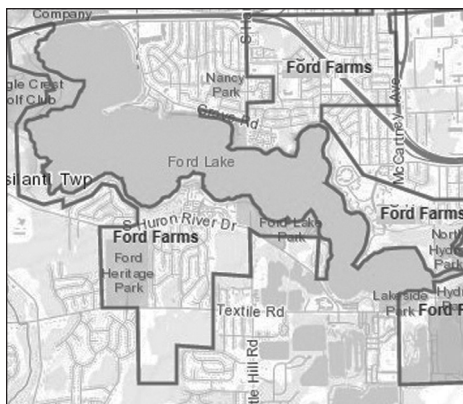


Ypsilanti Corporation Limit across Ford Lake is still defined by the old Huron Riverbed through comparisons of maps from 1915 Ypsilanti Township Map, Ford Lake Topographic Map, and Google Maps.

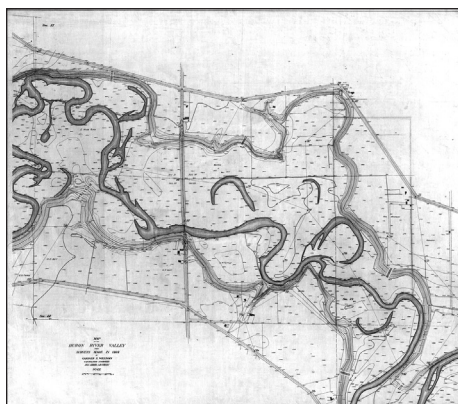
The architect for the dam was Gardner Stewart Williams, who was a University of Michigan-educated hydraulic engineer based in Ann Arbor. Williams was known for his multiple arch dams, hydroelectric plants, and for developing the Hazen-Williams hydraulic tables. Williams was a consultant for the Detroit Edison Company, where he proposed the development of a network of Huron River power generation facilities. By 1910, Detroit Edison, with Williams acting as their agent, had acquired most of the prospective Huron River flowage rights necessary for the project. It was during this timeframe from 1907-1909 that Williams extensively surveyed the Huron River Valley. From the 1909 elevation survey map of the Tuttle Hill area of the Huron River, the high banks on either side of the river can be clearly seen, along with the meandering river. Every bit of land below 685 feet in elevation would eventually lie at the bottom of Ford Lake. Ultimately, the network of Huron River power plants was not completed as planned, but seven dams were built: Barton (Barton Pond), Argo (Argo Pond), Geddes (Geddes Pond), Superior (Huron River), Peninsular (Huron River), Rawsonville (Ford Lake), and French Landing (Belleville Lake). All but one of these dams were built by Detroit Edison, with the exception being the Rawsonville (Ford

As a result of flooding “*the Flats*” and creating Ford Lake, the north-south Tuttle Hill Road bridge spanning the Huron River was submerged underwater. James Mann wrote an interesting story about the Tuttle Hill Bridge in the Fall 2009 issue of *The Gleanings*. Today, the road extending north of Ford Lake is known as Harris Road, which can still look across Ford Lake at its former connection to Tuttle Hill Road which extends south of the lake. With the Tuttle Hill Road bridge no longer a means to cross the river, Ford paid for the construction of a bridge traversing across the Rawsonville Dam. The road across the dam is appropriately named Bridge Road.

The Ford plant was built in the city of Ypsilanti, but the dam and generators were to be built four miles downriver from the plant in Ypsilanti Township at Rawsonville, creating the resulting Ford Lake between the dam and Ford plant. The Ypsilanti Ford Plant was built onto some structures which dated back to the 1880's. The plant was initially built at a size of 63,000 square




Outline of Ford-Owned Farms in the area surrounding Ford Lake.



Gardner Stewart Williams 1909 elevation survey map of the Tuttle Hill Road area of the Huron River.

We have been serving and supporting our community for over 20 years. Our office is centrally located at 529 N.Hewitt Road between Packard Road and Washtenaw Avenue.

Stop by and visit. We provide professional family dental care with an emphasis on prevention. If you are new to the area, please check out our website for a map and directions to our office.



Kimberly
RICE
DDS, PLC
FAMILY
DENTISTRY

♥️ 🍏 🦷

529 N. Hewitt Road, Ypsilanti, MI 48197
734-434-3820

www.kimberlyricedds.com
kimberly@kimberlyricedds.com



King's Flats looking east shortly before the damming of the Huron River in 1932. Huron River Drive is seen running from the bottom of the photo curving to the right to meet with Textile Road near the Ford Lake Dam.

feet, but was expanded several times to bring the total square footage to almost a million square feet. The plant sits on 76 acres of land on Spring St. nestled on the Huron River just as it enters Ford Lake at I-94. The plant produced generators and starters, horns, struts, ignition coils, air conditioner clutches, and bumper shock devices. During World War II, the plant manufactured parts for military aircraft, armored cars, and tanks. By 1980, the plant employed almost 2,000 people, and first lady Barbara Bush visited the plant on February 22, 1990. In 2000, Ford consolidated several manufacturing plants, including the Ypsilanti Ford Plant, and spun them off into the Visteon Corp., which Ford held as a wholly owned subsidiary. In 2005, Ford bought back 17 plants from Visteon, including the Ypsilanti plant. The Ypsilanti Ford Plant closed in late 2008 and the building was sold to Angstrom. Manufacturing ceased, and all the manufacturing equipment at the site was removed. The building is now vastly underutilized and is only partially leased for storage purposes.

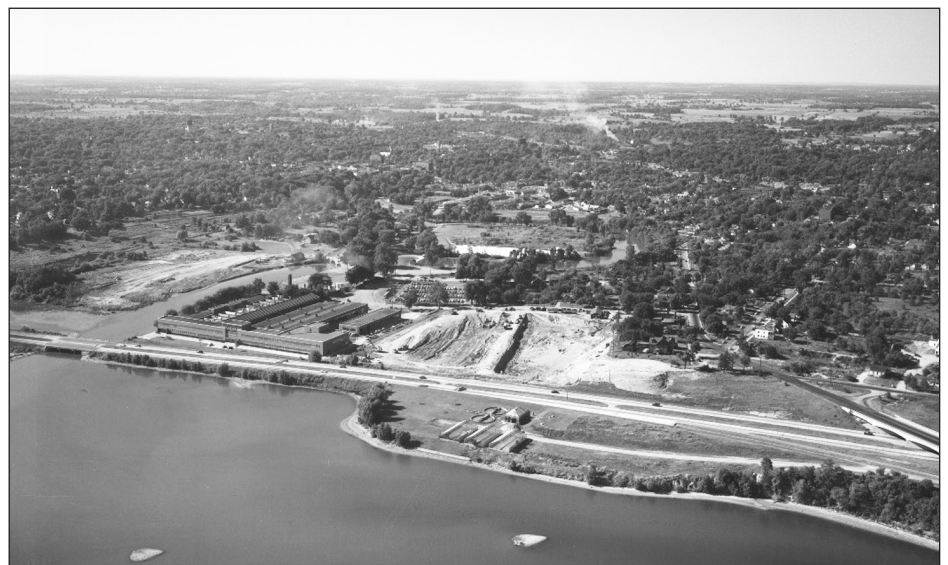
There is another Ford plant in Ypsilanti Township near Ford Lake - the Rawsonville Ford Plant. This plant was built in 1956 on 96 acres of land on Textile Road near the Rawsonville dam on Bridge Road. The site of the plant was once a Ford "Village Industry" occupied by a sawmill and a

gristmill which were powered by the dam. Like the Ypsilanti Ford Plant, the Rawsonville Ford Plant was spun off to Visteon in 2000, but it was re-acquired by Ford in 2005. The 1,700,000 square foot plant remains in operation as a parts manufacturing facility with 600 employees. The Rawsonville Ford Plant produces alternators, starters, transmission oil pumps, electric vehicle battery packs, air induction systems, ignition coils, carbon canisters, air/fuel spacers, and fuel pumps.

The Ypsilanti Ford plant accomplished Henry Ford's goal of establishing a "Village Industry" in Ypsilanti. Workers at the Ypsilanti Ford Plant

were encouraged to supplement their income by gardening on their own land, but if they needed land there were four thousand acres of Ford land surrounding Ford Lake that the company would provide for part-time gardens. In 1938, Henry Ford built a waterfront estate for his wife's niece along the northern shore of Ford Lake near Loon Feather Point Park. In the true Ford fashion, there are secret compartments and an underground passage to the boat house located at the lake edge.

Today, the Rawsonville Dam is also known as the Ford Lake Dam, or sometimes the Hydro Dam. The dam and power generation facility are on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1969, the Ford Motor Company gave the dam and 1,000 acres of surrounding land to the city of Ypsilanti and Ypsilanti Township, in a partnership known as the Joint Ypsilanti Recreation Organization, or JYRO. In 1990, JYRO was dissolved and Ypsilanti Township took full ownership and maintains control of the powerhouse and dam. The flow of the Huron River takes approximately one hour to run 6.5 miles from the Peninsular Dam on LeForge Road to the Ford Lake Dam. Below Ford Lake, the Huron River resumes once again for a short while before entering Belleville Lake, which



Ypsilanti Ford Plant on Ford Lake – August, 1951 Ann Arbor News.

was created by the 1925 damming the Huron River at the French Landing Dam and caused the submersion of the town of Rawsonville. The flow of the Huron River takes approximately one and a half hours to run 7.9 miles from the Ford Lake Dam to the French Landing Dam. From there, the Huron River continues in a southeastern direction until it reaches Lake Erie.

Ford Lake consists of approximately 1,000 acres of surface water covering approximately 1.5 square miles, with depths up to 30 feet. Many people are surprised that most of Ford Lake is only about 15-20 feet deep, and it gets increasingly deeper as it heads toward the dam. Today, there are many beautiful parks along the shores of Ford Lake, including Ford Lake Park (formerly known as JYRO Park), Lakeside Park, North Hydro Park, South Hydro Park, Loon Feather Point Park, Big Island Park, and North Bay Park. Big Island Park, located on the island in the middle of Ford Lake, was once a natural high hill on the banks of the Huron River. Ford Lake is known for birdwatching, boating, and fishing. Fishermen will find a variety of fish including bluegill, crappie, bullhead, largemouth bass, carp, perch, white bass, walleye, and smallmouth bass. Birders will spot almost 200 different species of birds, including yard birds, ducks, geese, swans, hawks, eagles, owls, egrets, sea gulls and more.

The ever-expanding Washtenaw County border-to-border (B2B) trail runs

along Ford Lake on Grove St. and seamlessly connects Ford Lake to the wonderful Ypsilanti parks along the Huron River. Beyond Ypsilanti, the B2B trail runs northwest along the Huron River and connects to Ann Arbor, Dexter, and Chelsea. Heading southeast, the B2B trail will eventually connect to Belleville, the Lower Huron Metroparks, and all the way to Lake Erie, just as the ancient Huron River flowed through the Ypsilanti delta to Glacial Lakes Maumee and Whittlesey and carved out the basin that would one day become Ford Lake.

Robert Anschuetz grew up in Ypsilanti and is a regular contributor to the Gleanings.

References:

Bien, Laura: May 8, 2001, *The Birth of Ford Lake, Ypsilanti Archives Dusty Diary*,

Bryan, Ford: 1997 *Beyond the Model T: The Other Ventures of Henry Ford*

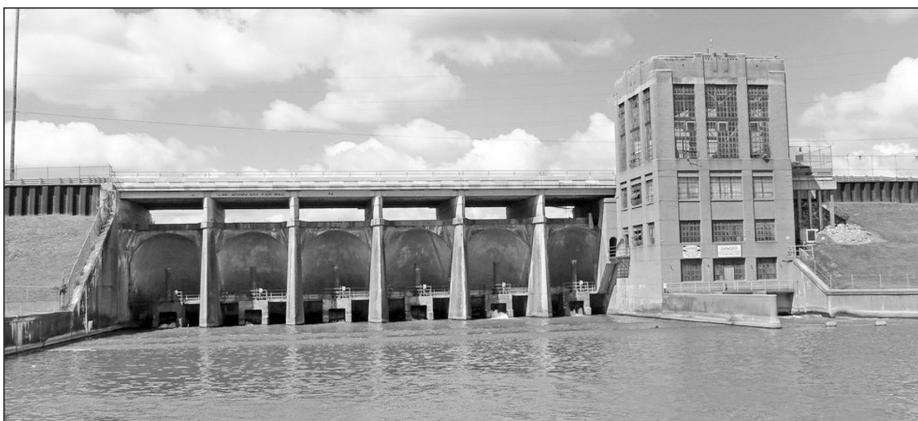
Door, John and Eschman, Donald: 1970 *Geology of Michigan*

Gardner Stewart Williams Papers, University of Michigan Bentley Historical Library: 1907-1909, *The Huron River Survey Maps*, <https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/handle/2027.42/101953>

Mann, James: Fall 2009, *Bridge Under Water!*, *Ypsilanti Gleanings*

Peterson, Sarah Jo: 2013, *Planning the Home Front: Building Bombers and Communities at Willow Run*

Washtenaw County Office of Community and Economic Development, *Willow Run: Arsenal of Democracy*, <http://gisapp.washtenaw.org/public/hp/willowrunstory/>



Ford Lake Dam and Powerhouse, with Bridge Road spanning over the dam.

Historic Depot Town



Linda French
Owner

**56 East Cross Street
Ypsilanti, MI 48198**

Phone: (734) 483-1035

Fax: (734) 483-1490

ladyfrench@aol.com

www.sidetrackbarandgrill.com

the GILBERT RESIDENCE

Assisted Living/Memory Care/Nursing

*"Our mission is
to continue a tradition of
excellence by
providing compassionate
and dignified care
for seniors
in our community."*

Please contact:
(734) 482-9498 ext. 121
to schedule a tour.

203 S. Huron Street • Ypsilanti, MI
gilbertresidence.com



Women's Suffrage Display

BY MARCIA MCCRARY

There is a new display in the Library area of the Ypsilanti Historical Museum. It features some of the information available about the Ypsilanti fight for the right of women to vote. This year is the One Hundredth Anniversary of the ratification of the amendment to the US Constitution which granted women voting rights.

In January and February of 2011, The League of Women Voters and the Washtenaw County Historical Society put together events and display boards titled *"Liberty Awakes"*. This summer, the Ypsilanti District Library will have the display boards at the library on Whittaker Road. The brochure that was produced included some prominent Ypsilanti people who were leaders in the movement. On the cover was Mrs. Daniel L. Quirk, founder of the Ypsilanti Equal Suffrage Association, and local leader in First World War service work. Other Ypsilanti persons named: Miss Estelle Downing, English Instructor at Michigan State Normal College and first woman elected to the Ypsilanti City Council (in her honor, Downing Hall was named); and Miss Jessie Phelps, Science professor at Michigan State Normal College and early advocate of health education in teaching colleges (for whom Phelps Hall is named). The brochure featured a picture from the Ypsilanti Archives of a large gathering of both men and women at Recreation Park. A copy of this photo is on display!

Even though Dr. Helen McAndrew passed away in 1906, she was very involved in the struggle to allow women to vote and was responsible for bringing nationally known speakers to Ypsilanti promoting women's rights. These included Susan B. Anthony, Frances Willard, Mary Livermore and Lillie Devereux Blake. An interesting side note is that the dressmaker's form which is showing period clothing is wearing a skirt from Dr. McAndrew's son's wife. Her name



The "Women's Suffrage Display" currently set up in the Library in the Museum.

was Alice Rowley McAndrew, who was born in 1855 in Dundee, and married Thomas McAndrew on January 1, 1878. He owned the Mack and Mack Furniture Store. She died in 1944.

Other items in the display include a US flag with 48 stars (1912-1959), signs typical of what women carried when they were marching, four plates showing fashions of the era (from Karen Nickels' collection), and a timeline of events.

One of the many newspaper articles that Sarah Zawacki of the Ypsilanti District Library uncovered by searching through microfilm from 1913 to 1920 is a song composed by Mrs. Martha Warner, and sung to the tune of *"Auld Lang Syne"*. The words are reproduced in the showcase. The meeting where it was first performed was the Pittsfield Ladies' Aid Society but met at the home of Mrs. William Deubel on N. Washington Street in Ypsilanti. The ladies were piecing blocks for a comforter while they met. It was a very detailed article from the Ypsilanti Daily Press of January 9, 1914 and mentions several others in attendance. One of the additional benefits we have provided is a notebook next to the display case with additional background material, which includes the full text of *"Aid Women Adopt a Suffrage Song"*. This article and more are also available on the website for Votes for Women 100 Washtenaw Celebrates: <https://onedrive.live.com/?authkey=%21AK%2DGtnRcoxiOOn4&id=8F9CBF6DBFD84979%211951&cid=8F9CBF6DBFD84979>

The State of Michigan legislature voted in June of 1919 to ratify the federal suffrage amendment, and women in Michigan were allowed to vote in 1919 on state questions. The country needed three quarters of the states to ratify, which didn't happen until August of 1920 when Tennessee became the 36th state to approve the nineteenth amendment.

(Marcia McCrary is a regular volunteer in the YHS Archives and is a member of the YHS Board of Directors)



Ypsilanti Special

\$99

Radon Testing

(reg. \$150)

Safe at home.

Should radon be on your radar?

Radon is a naturally occurring, odorless radioactive gas that seeps into homes from underground, becoming trapped inside. Any home may have a radon problem – new or old, drafty or tight, with or without a basement.

Why test for radon?

- **In Michigan, one in four homes is expected to have a radon problem, and in some counties as many as 40-50% of the homes could have problems.**
- **Radon is the second-leading cause of lung cancer after smoking, causing about 21,000 deaths per year.**
- **Radon can accumulate to dangerously high levels inside the home, putting your family's health at risk.**

Radon testing is the only way to know if your home is affected. Your professional Pillar To Post Home Inspector will test for unsafe levels of radon inside your home and recommend steps to reduce radon levels if necessary.

Contact us today to have your home tested for radon.



Andy Blum
Certified Home Inspector

734-707-6693
andy.blum@pillartopost.com



pillartopost.com/andyblum

Each office is independently owned and operated.

A Secretary Comes Home

BY JANICE ANSCHUETZ

This is a happy and joyful story written in an age when most of the news that we read and hear on television, radio and the internet is sad and bad. If you want to be inspired by a tale of kindness, please read on. In the Autumn, 2019 edition of the *Gleanings*, I wrote about our home – the Swaine House at 101 East Forest Avenue. I have also often written about the only family other than ours that built and lived in this beautiful home. I ended the article with a mystery:

what happened to the third Swaine family photo album that featured the daily life of an upper-middle-class Ypsilanti family who had their own camera? I have been searching for this album for the past 40 years and have long wanted to make copies of the pictures in the album for the Ypsilanti Historical Museum archives and for my own viewing pleasure.

Proof that my articles are sometimes read, a kind woman by the name of Cheryl Ori, who had read the article, contacted the editor of the *Gleanings*, Al Rudisill, and told him that there was a piece of furniture that had left our home 51 years ago. She told him that her family wanted the furniture returned to the Swaine House where it had originated. It seems that she and her mother were friends of Evelyn Shear, who was the housekeeper and companion of Florence and Jessie Swaine as they grew older. Florence died in 1960, and after Jessie's death in the same bed and bedroom in which she was born in 1968, Evelyn had the daunting task of emptying the house in order to put it up for sale. Many of the items, even cups and saucers, had been willed to friends, family, and institutions such as The Henry Ford Museum and The Ypsilanti Historical Museum, but Evelyn was still left with much to clear out.

Evelyn invited her neighbor and friend, Cheryl, who was then 19 years old, and Cheryl's mother Joyce Benedict Chamberlain Peterson, to come to the Swaine house to view an Eastlake style desk, sometimes called a secretary. They not only viewed it, but they treasured it enough to take it into their possession, and that is how it left the Swaine house in 1968 and started on its 50 year plus journey.

After teaching in various Ypsilanti Public Schools for 33



Gordon Cahours – Ypsilanti resident and 100 year old friend of Joyce Benedict.



The Swaine secretary that came back "home" after over 50 years of traveling.

years, Joyce eventually retired to Florida, and the secretary, which she had once painted red to liven up the dull dark walnut finish, went with her. While in Florida, she dedicated two months to carefully refinish it and bring out the golden oak wood grain. This was not easy with the three drawers, the nooks and crannies in the desk compartment, the carved wood decorations, and the decorative top. When Joyce moved back to Michigan, the secretary came with her looking much more cheerful than it had in over 100 years. There is no doubt that Joyce removed all

of the paint and dull finish in a professional and dedicated manner. The secretary had then been in the care of Joyce's daughter and son-in-law, Cheryl and Jim Ori, at their White Lake home, when Joyce moved into a senior residence.

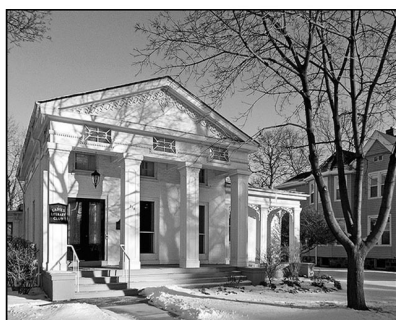
And here the story ends where it also began at the Swaine House at the northeast corner of River Street and Forest Avenue. This beautiful piece of Eastlake furniture was cheerfully delivered by Jim and Cheryl to exactly where it had originated in the 1880s, and had been missing for 51 years. In December 2019, the beautiful piece of furniture spent its first Christmas back in its original home and is once again proudly displayed in the parlor. Joyce, Cheri and Jim refused payment, saying that the secretary had been given in the spirit of love and they wanted to give it back with that same sentiment.

Those of you who are regular readers of the *Gleanings* may have read some of Florence Swaine's handwritten articles which I have rediscovered and were published over the past couple years in the *Gleanings*. Perhaps these articles were written on this same beautiful desk in the same house where Florence lived her entire life. I have placed Florence's set of Compton's encyclopedias from around 1880, which are in near perfect condition, in the secretary's shelves. I have also added a set of religious books near the encyclopedias, which probably came from Florence's grandmother from England. It is an honor and pleasure to have this beautiful piece of furniture back in the Swaine House. Everytime I view the secretary, I think of the kindness and generosity of strangers and the reminder that this world, especially the Ypsilanti part of it, is still filled with good people who do good things.

(Janice Anschuetz is a local history buff and a regular contributor to the Gleanings.)

Archives and Museum Acquisitions

Number	Date	Donor	Item	Description
HS-2020-1	01/09/20	Gary Fischer	Tie	Tie
HS-2020-2-1	01/08/20	Sally and Rex Richie	Apron	Carpenter's Apron from Hartwick-Wescott Lumber Company
HS-2020-2-2	01/08/20	Sally and Rex Richie	Match box	Match box from Lee and Cady
HS-2020-2-3	01/08/20	Sally and Rex Richie	Paperweight	Lion Club paperweight
HS-2020-2-4	01/08/20	Sally and Rex Richie	Tin	Haab's Chicken in the Rough Tin
HS-2020-2-5	01/08/20	Sally and Rex Richie	Utensils	Kitchen utensils
HS-2020-3	03/02/20	Jim Curran	Toy	Steel Friction Toy Truck
HS-2020-01	01/02/20	Kirk Prophet	Photos	Various photos of Kirk Prophet and events, various years.
HS-2020-02	03/05/20	Ethel Ballard	Books	Ethel Ballard's 1918 Year Book & 1917 Botany Book.
HS-2020-03	01/08/20	Sally and Rex Richie	Assortment	Large Donation of Assorted Items
HS-2020-04	03/03/20	Christiaens	Photos	Photo copies of Photos of Henry & Helen VanRiper, C. 1872.
HS-2020-05	03/04/20	Griffin	Recipe Book	Chapel Guild Recipe Book
HS-2020-06	02/19/20	Bernard	Class Photo	St. Alexis School Class Photo, 1962. (In Willow Run Village)
HS-2020-07	03/12/20	Edmunds	YpsiFest Info	Heritage Festival Info, Issues of The Gleanings, Postcards & more.
HS-2020-08	03/12/20	Warner	Photo	Photo of 214 N Adams, Now moved to 214 N River.
HS-2020-09	03/03/20	Alvin Rudisill	Books	Ypsi Press Four Days Book, 150 Years AA News (book), Triangle Press Issues.



Ladies Literary Club
218 N. Washington Street
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197
www.ladiesliteraryclub.org

Rent our historic 1842 Greek Revival Clubhouse for showers, receptions, business meetings, club meetings and family gatherings.

For more information visit our website or call 734-482-7615.



**Barr,
Anhut &
Associates,
P.C.**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
105 Pearl Street
Ypsilanti MI 48197
734-481-1234

EXPERIENCE YOU CAN TRUST

Karl A. Barr, J.D.
kbarr@barrlawfirm.com

John M. Barr, J.D.
jbarr@barrlawfirm.com
Wills, Estate Planning, Probate
Real Estate, Business, Family Law
Contracts, Municipal Law
Litigation in all courts

**Highest "AV" Peer Rating
Named "Super Lawyer"
• Since 1959.**

*Two Convenient Locations
To Serve Your Needs*



STARK FUNERAL SERVICE
MOORE MEMORIAL CHAPEL

*Stark Funeral Service
Moore Memorial Chapel
101 South Washington St.
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
(734) 482-4900*



*Ochalek-Stark Funeral Service
218 East Main Street
Milan, MI 48160
(734) 439-1100*

“They Shined Me”—



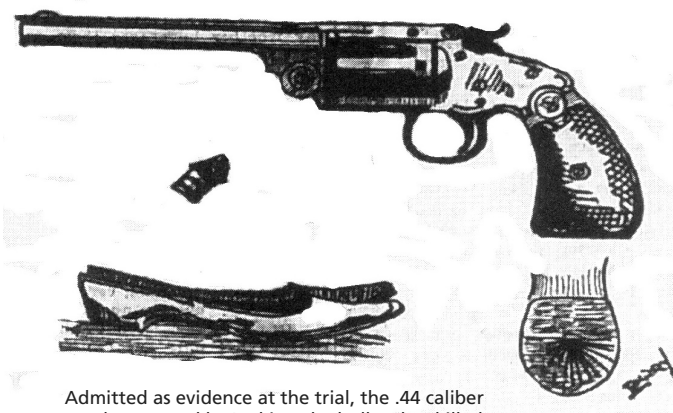
The Murder of James Richards

BY JAMES MANN

James Richards was an eccentric farmer living on his 80-acre farm three miles northeast of Dixboro. He had lived on this farm since he arrived from England in 1852 when he was 25 years of age. Here Richards worked hard, living on only the necessities of life, and choosing to live apart from others. He saved his money and kept it hidden in the small log shanty that was his home. Rumors went about he was wealthy and had a fortune hidden in his home. Richards most likely never knew how much money he had, as he could neither read nor write, and had trouble counting past the number four.

Then on the evening of August 12, 1880, Richards returned home and as he entered the shanty, a man came up from behind and tried to knock him to the ground. They had a lively fight for a time, then two more men, who had been hiding, came up and joined the fight. *“One of them struck Richards down with a heavy club and the two others then blindfolded and gagged him and bound his hands and feet. In the tussle the key to the door had been lost, and one of the thieves accordingly cut out a window pane and unlocked the window. They then handed in Richards through the window and by placing some bed clothes on the floor, made a comfortable place on which they proceeded to place him. They then rifled his pockets and searched the house,”* reported *The Ann Arbor Argus* of Wednesday, August 18, 1880. Then the men carried off an unknown amount of money which Richards had hidden in the cellar. The two failed to find \$120 Richards had on his person.

It was quite dark at the time of the robbery so Richards was



Admitted as evidence at the trial, the .44 caliber revolver owned by Larkins, the bullet that killed Richards and Lyons' rubbers and heel of footprint.



The accused at trial, Jones, Larkins and Lyons.

unable to give a description of the men and later said he did not think he could identify them. As a result of the robbery, Richards went insane and was sent to the asylum at Pontiac. John W. Nanry was appointed guardian for Richards and searching the shanty found large amounts of money hidden in cans, bottles and the wall. Many of the bills Nanry found were ruined by age and mice had chewed many. Still Nanry was able to deposit about \$1,000 in the Ann Arbor Savings Bank. Richards remained at the asylum three years, leaving when cured. He then returned to his shanty and resumed his former life. This was a life of peace and quite until January of 1897.

“The farm was stocked with a good team of horses, a cow, a calf and nineteen sheep. He worked the farm but little, using it mainly for grazing purposes for the stock he kept upon it. The neighbors speak kindly of him. He never bought anything without paying for it on the spot. He bought what he wanted but he wanted little,” reported *The Ann Arbor Argus* of Friday, February 5, 1897.

The shanty where Richards lived was made of hewn logs and was one story and a huge attic. Richards used only the lower floor, which was divided into two rooms and a pantry. *“The huge beams across the room are just six feet three inches from the flooring,”* noted *The Ann Arbor Argus*. *“It was almost barren of furniture. The bed took up one half of the little bedroom in the east side of the house. In the living room was a cook stove, a small table, a barrel of cider and an Ann Arbor Brewing Co.'s keg of beer, two or three chairs and the pantry contained a number of jugs. Under the flooring was a meal bin. There were very few old dishes, a couple of spoons, a knife and fork, a shaving mug and razor, plenty of firewood on each side of the stove, a pitchfork, an axe and shovel. The flooring was absolutely destitute of covering, but had evidently been occasionally cleaned. In the attic there were a number of rags, corn, etc.”*

The shanty was a quarter of a mile across two fields from the road, yet the shanty, which was on an elevation, was visible from the road, and a nearby house could be seen from the shanty.

The Second Attack: On the evening of January 30, 1897, Richards put out the light at about 9 p.m., and lay down on his bed, fully dressed. Then there was a knock on the door. Richards asked who was there. Someone said they wanted

to see Richards and get warm. Richards said he would not let them in, unless they told him who they were. At this the men outside flashed a light from a dark lantern through the window to find Richards. Richards jumped around the room to keep out of the light, and as he did he took hold of a pitchfork.

Unable to find Richards with the light, the men went to get sticks to break the door down. Richards watched as the men went to his wood pile and searched for what they needed. One of the men went for a stick to use as a battering ram, which was over a foot in circumference. The other man went to pick up a stick to use to ward off the pitchfork. Then they went to break down the door. It may have been at this time that the first gun shot was fired. This was from a 32-caliber revolver, and imbedded itself in the door, the boards of which were made of elm.

Richards used the pitchfork to fight the men off. The men used the door to shield themselves from the pitchfork. As the men used the door as a shield, they kept the light from the dark lantern centered on Richards's eyes to blind him. *"We want only your money,"* shouted one of the men. *"Let up with the pitchfork and we won't hurt you."*

Richards continued to put up a brave fight, until the second shot was fired. This was fired from an ugly 44-caliber revolver. The shot was fired from just outside the door or from just inside the shanty. Richards was struck by the bullet as he stood inside his bedroom. *"The bullet went entirely through his body, entering just below the breast and passing out near the hip and entering a heavy board back of the bed,"* reported *The Ann Arbor Argus*. *"To gain some idea of the terrific force of the bullet, it may be well to state that Richards was very warmly dressed. He had on two jackets, a vest and very heavy undershirt. One of the jackets and the vest were of a sort of canvas lined with heavy coarse*

flannel. Through all this clothing the bullet plowed its way twice, besides passing through the body and six feet beyond, yet having force enough to imbed itself in a hard board." The shot caused the fight to end, and the two men took Richard's money. They did not search the shanty, but seemed to know where to look.

Once the men were gone, Richards lit a lamp, filled the stove with fire wood and lay down on the floor by the stove. Here, alone, he passed the night, his blood seeping out of his body. Richards lay alone on the floor, bleeding, and not until the next day, Sunday, did anyone stop by. At about 1 p.m. Henry Tolbert stopped by to see Richards. Tolbert had been hunting rabbits, and stopped by the shanty and knocked on the door. Richards called Tolbert into the shanty. When Tolbert asked Richards what the matter was, Richards said he was sick. Then Richards asked Tolbert to, *"please let the chickens out and feed them."*

After Tolbert had done this and returned to the shanty, he asked Richards, *"How long have you been sick, Jimmie?"* Now Richards told Tolbert he had been robbed and shot. Then Richards asked Tolbert to go to the John Shankland place, and get him a loaf of bread. Soon others came to help and a Dr. Jane A. Walker arrived from Salem and had Richards removed to the house of a neighbor, where she could better care for him. Richards said one of the two men who robbed was taller than the other and both wore long coats. He said he did not think he could recognize the men if he saw them. When Richards was asked how much money was stolen, he said only, *"They got enough."* Richards died at 7:30 a.m. of Monday, February 1, 1897.

Investigation: The investigation determined that on Saturday night three men had driven up to the property in a cutter with a sidebar and single sharp-shod horse, possibly a fast one, and opened the gate by the road. Then they drove the cutter to the second

LET ME PAINT YOUR HOUSE!



CUSTOM PAINTINGS OF
HISTORIC HOMES BY A LOCAL
ARTIST.

CONTACT ANDREW AT:

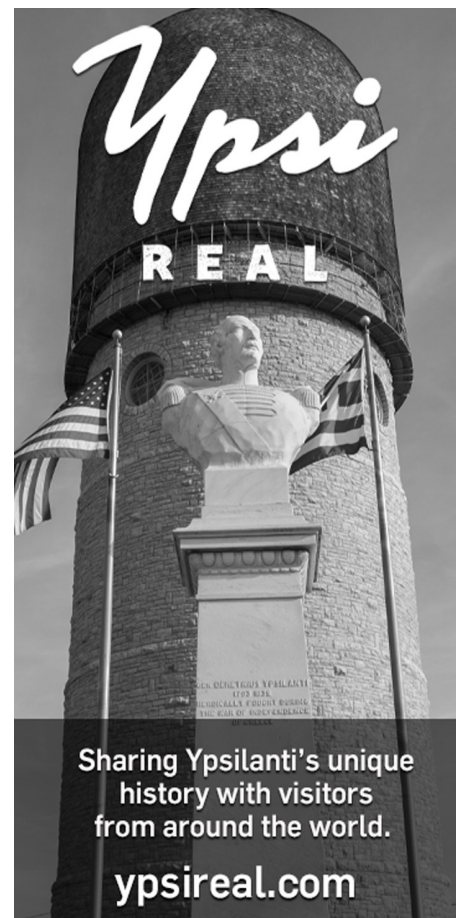
MAX_KOLBE@HOTMAIL.COM

OR

(734) 330-4222

AND CHECK US OUT ON FACEBOOK @

[https://www.facebook.com/
andrewwaltersart/](https://www.facebook.com/andrewwaltersart/)



Sharing Ypsilanti's unique
history with visitors
from around the world.

ypsireal.com

gate, and hitched the horse to the gate. One of the three men stayed with the horse and cutter, while the other two made their way across the field, by a circuitous route, so as to avoid a marsh. They clearly knew the lay of the land. The two hid behind a small hill and rack, from where they could watch the shanty. There they watched and waited for Richards to put out his light.

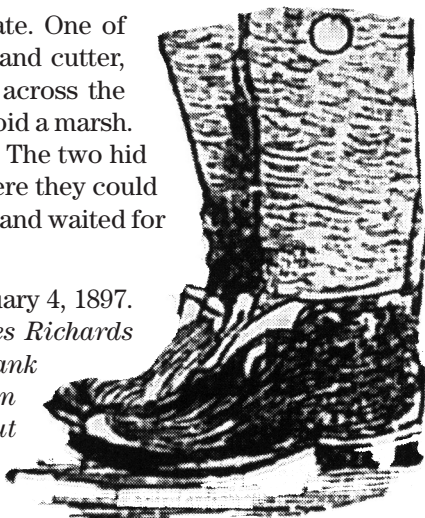
The inquest was held Thursday, February 4, 1897. The jury returned a verdict of: *"James Richards came to his death at the house of Frank Dures in the township of Superior, on the first day of February, 1897, about 7:30 a. m. from the effect of a pistol shot received sometime during the night of January 30, 1897, at his home on his farm in the township of Superior; said shot being fired by some one unknown to the jury and for the purpose of robbery."*

Marshal Peterson arrested three men at Plymouth for the murder of James Richards on Saturday, February 13, 1897. The three men were, William Larkins, Rupert Jones and Edward Lyons. Peterson was assisted in the arrest by Deputy Sheriffs Eldert and Sweet, who had been shadowing the three for at least three days before the arrest. On the night of the murder the three men had hired a rig from the Tennay's livery stable at Plymouth and were absent from there from 9:30 p. m. until 2 a. m., plenty of time to drive the ten miles to Richards' farm and back.

The three men said they had been drinking and set out that night and went to Northville, Novi and Farmington. They said when they reached Northville, the hotel was closed and the lights were out. Then the three went on to Novi, where they knew the bartender. There the hotel was closed and no one responded to their calls. From Novi they went to Farmington, but were unable to get into a hotel there. Finally they returned to Plymouth.

On Monday, February 15, 1897, Marshal Peterson and ex-Sheriff Brenner traveled the rout the three said they had taken. The clerk at the hotel at Northville said he was awake until 1 a.m. The proprietor and clerk at Novi said the lights were on until 11:30 p. m. and no one tried to get in. The proprietor of the hotel at Farmington said the three, who he knew, did not try to get in his place that night. The toll gate operator on the road to Farmington said no such rig passed through the gate that night.

"Larkins owns up to wearing rubber boots. Lyons to wearing pointed shoes with pointed rubbers, and Jones pointed shoes without rubbers. At the Richards house were found tracks of a man with rubber boots, and of another with pointed shoes and rubbers, and where the horse was tied were tracks of a third man with pointed shoes and no rubbers," reported *The Ann Arbor Argus* of Friday, February



Evidence at the trial, Larkins' boots.

19, 1897.

A 44-caliber revolver was found on Larkins when he was arrested. This was the same caliber as the shot that had killed Richards. His wife said he had fired the weapon twice the day before the murder. Officers suspected he was testing the gun to be sure it worked. When Larkins was arrested, one chamber of the revolver was empty. His wife also said he owned a dark lantern, but it was now missing. Larkins and his wife had married the previous Thanksgiving. His wife had lived on a farm near the one owned by Richards, and Larkins came to know Richards well, it was said, and had driven stock out of his farm.

Because the stories of the three conflicted, Peterson requested that they be kept apart, so as not to get together and agree on a story. When Peterson called at the jail a few days later, he found the three together. For this reason, a few days later Jones was moved to the jail in Ypsilanti.

The three were arraigned for the murder of Richards on the morning of Thursday, February 18, 1897, before Justice Gibson. Over a hundred citizens of Plymouth, as well as all of the farmers who had lived near Richards arrived to watch the proceedings. The arraignment had to be moved to the circuit court room, and that was soon filled to overflowing.

Defense attorney Starkweather of Northville asked for an immediate hearing, and said to a man, the people of Plymouth believed the three innocent of the murder. John P. Kirk, the prosecutor, told the court, the case was not ready for trial. *"After considerable sparring,"* reported *The Washtenaw Evening Times* of that date, *"the date for formal examination was set for March 9 at 9 a. m. The prisoners were then remanded to jail and after several minutes spent in receiving the hearty greetings of their many friends were locked up again."*

The preliminary examination of the three was resumed on Tuesday, March 9, 1897. Marshal Peterson testified the three had told him about the night of the murder, but the stories did not agree. Larkins, said Peterson, told him they went to Northville for a lark. Lyons said they went to pick up a music stand. Jones claimed they went to have a time. Peterson also told of the tracks found at the Richards farm, and of the careful measurements he made of these tracks.

Another witness called was Frank Kingsbury, a farmer who lived west of Plymouth, who said on the night of the murder, he was passed by a one-horse cutter with three men in it. *"His statement could not be shaken in any particular. He was unable at that time to recognize the occupants of the cutter,"* reported *The Washtenaw Evening Times* of Wednesday, March 10, 1897. In the end, the three were bound over for trial in the circuit court, with trial set for the

October term.

How the three came under suspicion was never explained, but several newspapers reported that it was because of a startlingly realistic dream a woman in Plymouth had on the night of the murder. On the night of the murder the woman dreamed she saw William Larkins, Ed Lyons and Rupert Jones get in a cutter and drive to a place in the country, which corresponded to Richards' shanty. The three men got out of the cutter and two went into the shanty, but what happened in the shanty she could not say. Then the two hurried out of the shanty and got in the cutter and the three returned to Plymouth.

"The next morning the lady told Mrs. Jones about her dream," reported The Ann Arbor Argus of Friday, March 5, 1897. "She was asked not to say anything, as Mrs. Jones' son was out that night, and that might cause suspicion, but the dream was so real to the lady that she could not help telling other friends, not however because she suspected there was any truth to it, but because it was so realistic." In truth the dream had nothing to do with arrest of the three; Sheriff Peterson did not learn of the dream until after the three were under arrest.

Another subject of interest to the community concerning the case was the question of how securely the prisoners were kept in the jail. Three young men said they had seen Rupert Jones in Fred Brown's saloon at about 9:00 am on a Saturday morning asking for some bottled beer unattended by an officer. The back door of Fred Brown's saloon ran along an alley which also ran along the jail. Marshal Peterson swore in an affidavit that he had seen Larkins on March 15, in the jail yard without an officer in attendance. Further, Peterson claimed he had seen Rupert Jones alone in the hall of the jail with the door unlocked. This meant that the prisoner could come and go as he wished. Peterson added that *"in spite of Mr. Judson's belief in the innocence of the prisoners, he is*

making no effort at finding the guilty parties."

Sheriff Judson obtained a statement from the bartender of the saloon, stating Jones had not been in the saloon at any time on Saturday. Judson also secured a statement from his deputy that the three had never been out of the personal supervision of the officers since placed in custody. *"While scoffing at the story and affidavits of Marshal Peterson, the sheriff says that Jones has been out of his cell several times, but always in the company of a deputy or himself. A few days ago he was taken to a Huron St. barber shop to have his hair cut, and was taken for a little walk on another occasion, but the story of hanging around saloons unaccompanied is emphatically denied,"* reported The Ann Arbor Argus of March 19, 1897.

At about the same time Washtenaw County Probate Court Judge Newkirk received a letter from an attorney in Axminster, England, concerning the estate of James Richards. The attorney, a Mr. W. Forward, stated the daughter of Richards and Temperance Board, a Mrs. Sarah Pierce, was illegitimate, Richards and the mother never having married. Under Michigan law at that time, an illegitimate child could inherit property from the mother but not from the father, unless the father had filed with the probate judge a properly witnessed document to acknowledge the relationship. This Richards had never done. There was however letters from Richards to the daughter, written by someone else, as Richards could not write, acknowledging the relationship.

"If the estate goes to court and is decided against the daughter, the property will go to a wealthy sister who lives in northern England. The letter states that the daughter is in destitute circumstances and has a young family to support," reported The Ann Arbor Register of Thursday, March 18, 1897.

In the end, Judge Newkirk decided that the estate of James Richards



*Your Local Community
Grocery Store*

Everyone is welcome at the Co-op!

Come check out what you may be missing right in your own back yard!

We carry a full line of groceries, ready made deli and bakery items, frozen goods, locally-grown produce, Fair Trade Coffee & Chocolate, Michigan beer & wine and so much more!

Looking for something special? Use our Special Order Program to request items we do not carry as well as items in bulk for 20-30% off regular prices.

Open Daily 9 to 9



**312 N River St, Ypsilanti
734-483-1520**

in charming Depot Town

**ALL SHOPPERS WELCOME!!
www.ypsifoodcoop.org**

should go to the daughter. The decision was based on letters found in the Richards shanty. "A letter from the girl's mother was pathetic in the extreme. She and Richards expected to be married, and, when a child was born to them, she went to live at the home of his parents for a year till trouble with his father caused James to leave for America. After reaching here, he often wrote her to come, but she feared the voyage, which was opposed by her parents."

"Judge Newkirk decided that since the parties had intended marriage; and had lived together, and since the father had acknowledged his daughter, the relation was a 'common law marriage,' and the child legitimate," reported *The Ann Arbor Register* of Thursday, March 24, 1898.

The Case Comes to Court: The trial of the three opened on the morning of Tuesday, October 19, 1897, with prosecutor Sawyer describing in great detail the last hours of James Richards, including how he cared for his stock and went to bed with his cloths on. Sawyer told of the fight between Richards and the two robbers, and their flight after the taking of the money. He talked at length of the tracks found by the shanty, and of the alibi of the three. Henry Talbert was the first witness called to the stand; and he told of finding Richards the next day, feeding his chickens and going for help. The next witness was Dr. Jane Walker, whom *The Washtenaw Evening Times* Wednesday, October 20, 1897, described as "a genteel-looking middle-aged lady." "She told where the ball had entered Mr. Richards' body, puzzling Mr. Sawyer and the jury by the use of some pretty big words. She had had the bullet in her possession, with which the wound had evidently been made....She judged the wound necessarily fatal, although she had not so stated at the time," noted the account.

John Shankland was questioned and said Richards attempted to describe the men who robbed him, and said "both were youngish and wore long overcoats with the collars turned up. One of them had a light moustache. Further than this he did not know." Under cross examination Shankland said he had heard a rumor concerning the robbery that had occurred years before. He said the rumor "connected more persons than the one that is dead."

"Mr. Sawyer warned the defense that if they persisted in opening the question of the alleged confession in regard to the previous robbery, he should take advantage of the

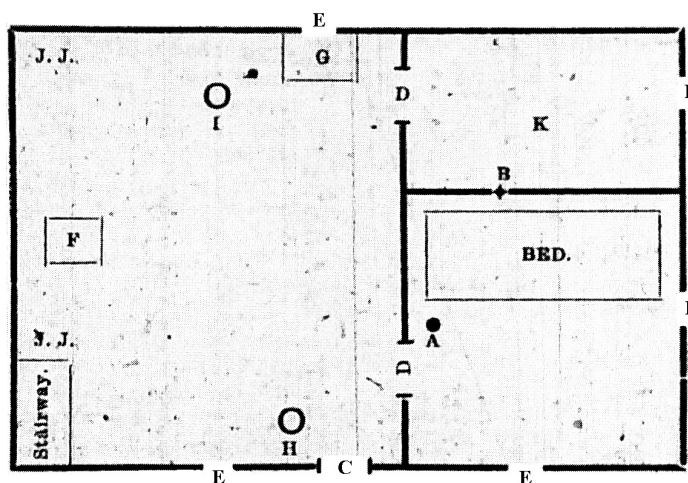


Diagram of the house as it was when Richards was shot.
A. Where Richards was standing when shot.
B. Where the bullet which passed through Richards struck the board partition.
C. The only outer door to the house. D. Bedroom door.
E. Small windows of house, which were partially boarded up or filled with rags.
F. Old cook stove beside which Richards spent the night.
G. Small table. H. Cider barrel. I. Beer keg. J. Firewood.
K. Pantry where the jugs and a few small bottles were.

opening to show that it connected the mother of one of the defendants with this robbery." Defense objected to Mr. Sawyer making this statement before the jury, and the court reprimanded him for doing so. "The defense were allowed to ask the question, but the prosecution was denied the privilege of going into the matter by the court," reported *The Washtenaw Evening Times* of Thursday, October 21, 1897.

Shankland said he had not told the Sheriff and his deputies all he had known at the time, and was glad he had

not done so. He could not explain why he was glad he had not told all he knew. He said he answered all the questions he was asked. The defense then produced a letter from the files of the probate court, from an official in England. The official claimed that a John Briston, formerly of Washtenaw County, said he knew who had murdered Richards. At this Sawyer jumped to his feet to say the letter fraudulent and intended only to clear the defendants. "The discussion as to its admission as competent evidence was heated," noted *The Washtenaw Evening Times* of Friday, October 22, 1897. "Judge Kinne finally got a chance to speak and overruled the evidence."

Shankland admitted under question he had not entered the item of \$1237, which was in the bank, in his inventory of the Richards property. He said he did not think he was obliged to list the money in his inventory. After a recess of five minutes more, witnesses were called to testify and questioned about visiting Richards the day after he had been shot. The witnesses were asked about his statements and about the tracks in the snow. Probate Judge Newkirk was called to the stand, and said Mr. Shankland had brought to him the bank books of Richards with the record of the money he had in the bank. The defense again brought forth the letter from England stating John Briston knew who had committed the murder. After some quibbling among the lawyers, Judge Newkirk was allowed to say he had received such a letter. A later witness would testify that Briston had left the United States for England in November, two months before the murder.

When court reconvened the next morning, Thursday, October 21, 1897, a Daniel Marr of Superior Township was called to the stand, and said he visited Richards's shanty at about 4 in the afternoon of the day after the shooting. Then went to where Richards had been taken. There he heard Richards

say he was attacked by two young men, one a little larger than the other. The two men had worn long overcoats. He heard Richards say something about a light flashing through his window and that he saw the men standing in front of his house. After Marr, more witnesses were called, and each was asked about the tracks in the snow.

A Frank Klugsbury was called to the stand on Friday, October 22, 1897. He said he lived about three miles from Plymouth. *"On the night Richards was murdered, he was calling at the house of a friend named Root. Leaving about 11:30 he started toward Plymouth driving at an ordinary road gait. On the way, three men in a cutter passed him. He could not identify the men,"* noted *The Washtenaw Evening Times* of that date. Witnesses were called who were barkeepers at the saloons and hotels where the three said they had stopped on the night of the murder. All said they did not see them that night. A George Eldert said he saw Larkins in Adams saloon in December and had a conversation with him. During the course of the conversation, Larkins showed him a big revolver and said, *"Well, here is something that'll bring me either money or blood."*

Under cross-examination Eldert said he thought the revolver was to be used for *"its accustomed purpose, that of killing cattle."* Larkins, it was noted, being a butcher. Hattie Seeley said she operated a tollgate between Novi and Farmington on the night of the murder until 11:30 pm and no cutter with three men passed through during that time. Her husband George took the stand after her, but added nothing to the evidence. George did admit that after someone else had replaced him as gatekeeper the gate was found open. Those who wished to avoid the toll gate could do so, without going more than a mile and a half out of their way.

Lizzie Finch was called to the stand, but Sawyer refused to question her, as she had declined to talk with him about the case. Because she had not talked with him before the trial, he had nothing to ask her. Atkinson protested, saying it was the duty of the prosecution to examine the witness. The court declined to interfere and Lizzie Fitch was excused. John Ridout was called to the stand, and said he had become acquainted with the three defendants while in jail. *"I was in jail with these prisoners,"* said Ridout. *"One day Mrs. Larkins came and talked with her husband and said: 'You know you're guilty, and you better say so. I can help you get off easy.'"* Ridout said he had heard Jones say to Larkins, *"I wouldn't live with such a woman. She would convict anybody."*

Under cross-examination Ridout said: *"I've been in jail so many times I can't count them, or all the crimes I can't think of."* In answer to a question, he said: *"Yes, I'm a liar; a common liar like the rest of you."*

The next witness sworn was former Marshal Peterson who had been the detective who had investigated the case and had arrested the three accused. Peterson told of the inves-

tigation and of finding tracks in the snow the day after the murder. He said the tracks at the shanty were fairly well preserved. *"Saw mark in the heel of the rubber track at house. Told others that it was of importance and made drawing of the same on back of bank check. Made design from right foot. Rubbers were produced and identified as those given the witness (Peterson) by the sheriff and said to belong to Lyons."* He talked of how he had made the measurements and recorded theses on a copy of newspaper *The Ypsilanti Sentinel*. The marks on the newspaper, Peterson said, had not been changed. A large revolver had been found at the Larkins house, and Larkins had acknowledged the revolver as his own. Peterson said he examined the tracks at the second gate. These tracks, said Peterson, looked like the tracks found near the shanty. The wear shown by the tracks was similar to the wear on Larkins' boots.

Peterson told of the arrest of the three and recounted their stories of that night. Under cross-examination Peterson said he first saw Lizzie Finch when he went to Larkins house. She and Mrs. Larkins refused to speak to him. *"No one assisted to take measure of tracks. Did not tell sheriff. Was lack of sympathy between sheriff and witness. Judson was enemy of his ever since he was made sheriff. Did not feel unkindly toward Ball. Had been opposed by sheriff's force while he was marshal. This part of the examination was not concluded until the hostility existing between city and county offices at that time was fully exploited,"* reported



Tradition.

Gene Butman Ford is a company that believes in tradition. For the past 60 years we have sold and serviced some of the best vehicles on the road, Ford Motor Company vehicles. We are proud to represent a company that has a rich tradition in our community. Our Ypsilanti community is what sustains our family owned and operated business. The Butmans would like to thank our customers and our community for keeping our traditions alive. Customer service, loyalty, honesty and empathy are values our team hold close to their hearts and give each day to our customer.



www.butmanford.com

734.482.8581

The Washtenaw Evening Times of Monday, October 25, 1897.

Washtenaw County Sheriff William Judson was called to the stand and said he had made measurements of the tracks by cutting notches on a stick. He said he had never tried to compare the measurements to the feet of the defendants. Sheriff Judson said he had always tried to help Peterson, and always kept Peterson informed as to what his deputies were doing. He said it was not true that the prisoners had played cards in the corridor of the jail. After Sheriff Judson was excused, the defense requested that the prosecution be compelled to call Lizzie Finch to the stand. The court denied the request.

The prosecution rested and the defense opened by calling Lizzie Finch to the stand. She said she knew Peterson who had called on her at the Larkins house in Plymouth. Fitch said she had been at the Larkins house for four weeks before the murder of Richards. Larkins, she said, left the house on the night of the murder at about 8:45 p.m. and returned home at just before 3 a.m. Jones came home with him and was drunk. She helped Larkins take his shoes off and put him on the lounge where he slept. Mrs. Larkins had the revolver during the time Larkins was away, and she told Finch they need not be afraid as she had the gun.

Under cross examination Finch said she did not remember keeping house at Ypsilanti with Mrs. Larkins. The Larkins house was comfortably furnished, Finch said. She admitted knowing a John Birch, but denied being in his house when his wife was away. Mrs. Birch, Finch said, did not find her at the house and did not make her leave with nothing on but a bed quilt. Finch said she had known Jones for three years. Jones, she said, came to see her. She and Jones were engaged to be married. Jones sometimes stayed all night.

After Finch, the defense called a number of witnesses who testified to the good character of the three. Additional witnesses were called who had been at the Richards shanty after the shooting, and said they had not seen anyone take measurements of the tracks in the snow. The defense called several witnesses who said they had found the toll gate between Farmington and Novi often open at night. A few witnesses said they had seen a cutter, like the one the three had rented that night, on the road. The defense rested on Wednesday, October 27, 1897.

The attorneys made their closing arguments, and this was followed by Judge Kinne addressing the jury.

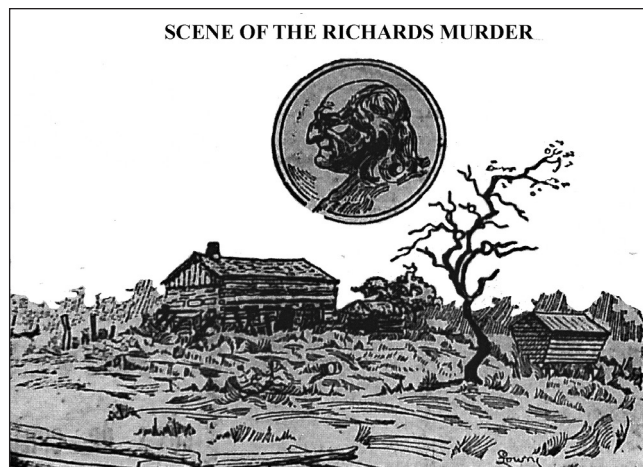
"The evidence against the defendants in this case," explained Judge Kinne, "is what is known as circumstantial evidence, and it now rests with you to determine from a careful consideration of the same whether or not in your minds it had produced a conviction of their guilt or of their innocence." Judge Kinne concluded by say: *"You will discharge all passion or prejudice from your minds and act in this matter impartially, fearlessly, and conscientiously; influenced by no other consideration than a determination to reach such a verdict as shall be justified by the evidence and the law."*

The next morning, at 10 a.m., the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." *"As soon as the announcement was made the crowd in the courtroom broke into a perfect storm of cheers, surrounding the three prisoners and tendering their heartiest and loudest congratulations. Judge Kinne and Sheriff Judson rapped repeatedly for quiet and when quiet was partially restored the Judge sharply reprimanded the crowd. Then followed the formal polling of the jury and the discharge of the prisoners. Thus ended one of the most hotly contested criminal trials Washtenaw County has ever seen,"* concluded *The Washtenaw Evening Times* of Friday, October 29, 1897.

Life after Trial: The three returned to Plymouth and their lives from before the arrest. Rupert Jones was expected to marry Lizzie Finch but instead deserted her. She, now with child, faced disgrace and ruin. Lizzie Finch, however, was not alone in the world. Jacob Straub, described as an honest young German, was in love with her. *"Others kicked her,"* he said, *"but I pitied her and we were married."* After the birth of her child, Lizzie was gravely ill, and was told she was dying. At this she became greatly agitated, and between gasps for breath, she exclaimed, *"O, I must confess, I must, I want to be forgiven."* When a notary was present, Lizzie made the following statement: *"William Larkins, Ed Lyons and Rupert Jones, of Plymouth, are the murderers of James Richards. The murder occurred January 30, 1897. I was at that time living at the home of William Larkins,*

in Plymouth. Larkins and Jones left Larkins' house about 9:00 pm, January 30 and returned about 3:00 am January 31, Larkins wearing felts and rubbers and Jones wearing a pair of Larkins' rubber boots."

"Jones afterward told me that they went to the home of James Richards and tried to scare him by going from window with a dark lantern and, finding they could not accomplish anything by that means, they tried to break in the door with a rail, or post, or something of that kind. Finding



Scene of the crime - the house where James Richards lived and died and an image of James Richards.

that Richards fought them back they shot through the door with a 32-caliber revolver”.

“Then Richards seemed to cease fighting, but when they broke down the door and entered they found Richards in the corner of the room where the fire was. He fought them with a pitchfork and they used the same instrument with which they broke down the door. During the battle the old man got Lyons cornered and would have killed or injured him but for Larkins who shot Richards with a 44-caliber revolver. Then Richards told them the money was in a sack in the bed tick and while Larkins and Lyons were fighting him Jones got the sack. They were frightened and hurried away and Jones says he dropped the sack somewhere between the house and rig. The dark lantern that they used was cut to pieces by Jones and placed under the kitchen. The boots worn by Jones were sold to a rag peddler by Larkins while those wore by Larkins were burned up.

“The amount of money taken was \$70 of which Larkins and Lyons each got \$20 and Jones \$30, he keeping \$10 that the others knew nothing about.”

Lizzie Finch did not die, but recovered and repeated her statement to a reporter of *The Ann Arbor Register* which published the statement on Thursday, March 24, 1898.

Lizzie Finch also had something to say on how Sheriff Judson ran the county jail. She said Sheriff Judson was supposed to keep the three apart, and Jones was in a room on the third floor. Jones was not confined to this room; as, according to Finch, he had a key and could come and go as he pleased. Lizzie Finch said she would visit Jones at the jail when she pleased; and her shame, she said, was a result of these visits.

“I have stayed in the room with him,” said Lizzie Finch, “from three in the afternoon till nine at night, and no one else was there. My mother went sometimes and she knows that Jones

had a key. Why, one time he went to a saloon and got two bottles of beer. One he drank and the other he passed in to one of the boys. They had a place where they could pass in stuff to drink. It was in one of the south windows, I think.”

Lizzie Finch was not the only one to visit Jones. According to her statement, “One day H. Weeks, Orson Moore, and some other men from Plymouth came to the jail. They all went to Jones’ room and took whiskey which they drank there.”

Her mother, Mrs. Rose Bryant, was asked if her statement was true. Mrs. Bryant said it was, and added more information. “Larkins,” she said, “came to our house in January. He was drunk and in some way showed that he had a 32-caliber revolver.” My husband said: ‘Is that the gun that killed Richards?’ “No,” he answered, ‘but here it is,’ and pulled out a 44 Smith & Wesson.”

When questioned by the reporter for *The Ann Arbor Register*, William Larkins said, “The girl is telling this to get even with Jones. It is not true. I did tell Bryant that I had the gun that killed Richards but I said it as a joke. It is true that Jones had a key to his room in the jail and went in and out as he pleased and took his girl to the room as often as he wanted to.”

Lyon said, “Yes, Jones had a key and he could have got out if he wanted to. He took Lizzie Finch to his room when he pleased and I shouldn’t wonder if she tells the truth when she says her disgrace began there.”

As the three had been found not guilty at trial, no further action could be taken against them.

At the time the statement made by Lizzie Finch was published, newspapers were covering the growing tension between the United States and Spain. The battleship Maine had been destroyed by an explosion in Havana harbor. At the outbreak of war, William Larkins, Rupert Jones and Edward Lyon enlisted in the army. The

three were discharged after the war in 1899.

William Larkins worked as a butcher, and was arrested in February of 1901 for receiving sheep stolen from a farm in Salem Township. In May of that year he was sentenced to two years at Jackson prison. He moved to North Dakota in 1903, but must have returned soon after, as he was arrested for being drunk and disorderly in November of 1904. Then, in 1905 he was injured in an accident when he was scalded by boiling water while butchering hogs. Then in 1906 he was convicted of stealing ten chickens and sent to jail for 90 days.

Larkins died at the Ypsilanti State Hospital on April 24, 1941. He had been an inmate of the hospital for five years. His death certificate lists insanity as a contributory cause of death.

After the war Rupert Jones returned to his occupations of musician and barber. He died September 4, 1914 at the military hospital in Marion, Indiana.

Edward Lyons died January 31, 1944.

(James Mann is a local historian, a volunteer in the YHS Archives, and a contributor to the *Gleanings*.)



Tax Savings Strategies are Still in Place!

- Give Appreciated Securities
- Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD)
- Charitable Gift Annuity (CGA)

**Supporting the YHS endowment
held by YACF can be a win-win**

For Information Contact

Bill Nickels at YHS 734.484.3023

or Shelley Strickland at YACF 734.436.7583

**Ypsilanti Area
Community Fund**

On Monday, March 29, 1909 the Ypsilanti Daily Press published a front page story entitled, A Visit with Wallace & Clark. The story was a tour of the business at 208 West Congress Street, now Michigan Avenue. The firm of Wallace & Clark was founded in 1866, and was originally located at 125 West Congress Street. The business changed address in 1879, when it moved into the newly finished Union block, on the northwest corner of Michigan and Washington Street. This building is also known as the Kresge building. The business of Wallace & Clark occupied the main floor, as well as the floors above, and two additional buildings, most likely located on what is now the parking lot.



The Wallace and Clark store was at 208 Michigan Avenue which is the building to the right of the one with the sign "Bowerbird Mongo."

The published story:

A Visit with Wallace & Clark

SUBMITTED BY JAMES MANN

Have you visited the mammoth furniture store of Wallace & Clark's at 208 Congress street (now Michigan Avenue)? It will repay you well to spend a few hours among the beautiful and useful articles which comprise the great stock of the store with a 'large stock and low prices'.

Upon entering the store one is not particularly impressed, as the first floor is but twenty feet wide and has but a few samples of the great array which is on exhibition on the nine other floors.

On the first floor are China closets, writing desks and Morris chairs. In addition to the larger pieces about 100 different patterns of rockers are on exhibition.

Supplying Detroit People: On the floor are displayed sideboards, buffets, dining tables, both round and square in any finish your heart may desire, only waiting for your approval

Mr. Wallace informed me that only last week, an order to furnish a few rooms for a wealthy Detroit man was received which should amount to nearly \$1,000. Mr. Wallace only recently shipped the complete furnishing for Mr. William. B. Hateh's villa at Seabreeze, Florida., a prominent Ypsilantian who is spending the winter in a more balmy climate.

Davenports, solid mahogany and oak, greet the eye as one is guided by the senior partner of the firm, finished in leather, plushes, Verona with a wide range of prices, to suit any and every pocketbook.

One can purchase rockers on the second floor at any price from \$10 to \$40. This is easy if you have the price, but I didn't, and while appreciating the beauties of such luxuries,

my mind constantly reverted to that little 'hall room' and then I sighed - sighed for a home of my own and that popular little ballad in which the pretty soubrette invites a young man to be her husband came to me and I wished that someone would say it to me.

In the front of the storeroom the second floor is the carpet and rug department of this mammoth establishment.

Large windows enable the would be purchaser to make a selection unbiased by the customary electric lights of so many other stores. A contrivance is installed for showing the rugs in this store which lets the purchaser take in the beauties of floor covering in a single glance and see whether it is appropriate or not for the particular room for which it is wished.

Ingrain art squares from \$4 to \$12 are obtainable in many pleasing designs and if one wishes a more pretentious article. Wallace & Clark is a firm ready and able to supply your desire, whatever it may be.

Tapestry Brussels, Roxburys, Body Brussels, Axminsters, Wiltons, may be had in shades and prices to suit the one who has the money.

Feather Your Nest: Carpet in rolls, mattings, 100 designs in small rugs, oil cloths, linoleum, all are there to tempt those who have just celebrated their silver anniversary or those who have just begun to "feather their nest."

As the second floor is left behind one begins to realize the great magnitude of the firm of Wallace & Clark and is accordingly impressed with Mr. Wallace's kindly explanations.

Crossing to the annex on the second floor styles of fancy rattan rockers, and fancy wood rockers, hall trees, etc., are on exhibition. Dressers, parlor suites in many styles and finishings are also there and the fact that it is not necessary to go to a larger city to obtain what you wish in the furniture line is beginning to be indelibly impressed on your mind as you are escorted through this monster establishment.

Which Would You Say?

Whether it is Mr. Wallace's sense of humor, or simply a desire to show me 'completely' through the establishment, that impelled him to show me through a room in this annex where to my horror I gazed at over fifty different styles of caskets, I cannot say, but I understand that this branch of the already large business has had a very rapid growth. Wishing Mr. Wallace all the luck possible, I do not wish to patronize him in that department, at least not yet.

From the annex we went to a second annex in which

are shown library cases, chiffoniers, Princess dressers, in mahogany, birds-eye maple and golden oak. Library and parlor tables are shown in a great variety.

On the fourth, fifth and sixth and seventh floors are shown tabourets, kitchen cabinets, wardrobes, davenports, weather oak desks, leather couches, bedroom sets, in oak and mahogany at prices ranging from \$20 to \$50, parlor suites, office fixtures including magnificent role top desks, revolving office desks and visitor chairs. Folding beds, music cabinets, all the way from \$2 to \$15 are exhibition here. On the fifth and six floors, mattresses and beds are shown. In the front of the sixth floor is the repair department presided over by Mr. Nichols, who is ready to undertake any job in the way of rejuvenating old furniture. On the remaining floors is stored the surplus stock of the firm.



Floor coverings were displayed on the second floor of this mammoth establishment.

Established in 1879:

Follow us on

facebook

& stay informed

Search: Ypsilanti Historical Society

Click: "Follow and Like"



**Like the Ypsilanti
Historical Society
loves preserving
the past.**

We love to help.
How can we help you?
boaa.com

bank of
ann arbor

helps

Member FDIC



636 S. Mansfield Ave.
Ypsilanti, MI 48197

Tel: (734) 483-5811
Fax: (734) 483-9701



On the fifth and sixth floors mattresses and beds were displayed.

Descending to the fourth floor we allowed the elevator to carry us to the basement. Here Mr. Wallace commented on the fact that since 1879 the year in which the firm occupied the Union block, there has never been an accident on this elevator.

In the basement a complete stock of brass and iron beds, sofa davenports are shown ranging in price from \$25 to \$40. Couches from \$6 to \$18 are also on exhibition. A complete line of famous Ostermoor mattresses and sanitary couches are shown here for which the firm is the sole agent in this city. Last but not least, are many different kinds of baby carriages and go-carts.

The firm of Wallace & Clark was established in the year 1866 and in the year of 1879 they, together with Messrs Sanders, Harris and Curtis built the Union Block. They have been in their present location ever since that time and Mr. Wallace is authority for the statement that the business done by them is increasing every year.

It would well be worth the time to visit the establishment of Wallace & Clark and have either member of the firm show you through. But don't go

through the casket room.

During the tour, Mr. Wallace notes there has never been an accident on their elevator in all the years of operation. This comment was most likely because of the death of Mrs. Florence Rathfon, who was found dead at the bottom of the elevator shaft next door at 206 West Michigan, at the G. B. Dunlap grocery store, on March 3, 1909. The circumstances of the accident were never fully explained. Incidentally, there was a second fatal accident at the Dunlap grocery store ten years later, on April 30, 1919, when Cassius A. Root, was found dead at the bottom of the same elevator shaft. The circumstances of his death were never fully explained either.

The firm of Wallace & Clark continued in business at the same location, but the name of the firm was changed in 1915, to Clark Brothers. The name was changed again in 1922, this time to Clark-Augustus Co. The firm remained in business until about 1963, after which the building stood vacant until 1969 when, the ground floor of the building became the Wolverine Pet Store.

GLEANINGS SPONSORS

Anschuetz Family

Jim Curran

Fred & Maria Davis

Virginia Davis-Brown

Laura Gellott

Earnest & Carolyn Griffin

John & Pattie Harrington

Lynda Hummel

Bob & Marcia McCrary

Bill Nickels

John & Fofie Pappas

Joe Mattimoe & Hank Prebys

Al & Jan Rudisill

Diane Schick

Tad & Louise Schmaltz

Bob & Shirley Southgate

Rita Sprague

Nancy Wheeler

Daneen Zureich

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Ypsilanti Historical Society, Inc.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Telephone: _____ Mobile: _____

Email: _____



Please make check
payable to the
Ypsilanti Historical Society
and mail to:

Museum & Archives

220 North Huron Street | Ypsilanti, MI 48197

TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP

		New	Renewal
Single	\$20.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family	\$30.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sustaining	\$40.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business	\$75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patron	\$100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Life	\$250.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gleanings Advertising Application

	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>1/6 page</i> (2.375"x4.625")	<i>1/3 page</i> (2.375"x9.5")	<i>1/2 page</i> (7.5"x4.625")	<i>Full page?</i> (7.5"x9.5")
Spring Issue (Ads Due March 15)	\$20	\$50	\$75	\$125	\$200
Summer Issue (Ads Due June 15)	\$20	\$50	\$75	\$125	\$200
Fall Issue (Ads Due August 15)	\$20	\$50	\$75	\$125	\$200
Winter Issue (Ads Due November 15)	\$20	\$50	\$75	\$125	\$200

Sponsorship: A list of "Sponsors" is included in each issue. Sponsorship is available at a cost of \$20 per issue.

Company _____ Contact Person _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Phone _____

PLEASE CHECK APPROPRIATE BOXES

<i>Issue</i>	<i>\$20</i>	<i>\$50</i>	<i>\$75</i>	<i>\$125</i>	<i>\$200</i>
Spring	_____ Sponsor _____	_____ 1/6pg _____	_____ 1/3pg _____	_____ 1/2pg _____	_____ Full _____
Summer	_____ Sponsor _____	_____ 1/6pg _____	_____ 1/3pg _____	_____ 1/2pg _____	_____ Full _____
Fall	_____ Sponsor _____	_____ 1/6pg _____	_____ 1/3pg _____	_____ 1/2pg _____	_____ Full _____
Winter	_____ Sponsor _____	_____ 1/6pg _____	_____ 1/3pg _____	_____ 1/2pg _____	_____ Full _____

Send this form, ad copy & payment to:

Ypsilanti Historical Society

220 N. Huron Street • Ypsilanti, MI 48197

If you have questions call Al Rudisill 734 484-3023

MUSEUM ARCHIVES
734 482-4990 734 217-8236
yhs.museum@gmail.com yhs.archives@gmail.com

www.ypsilantihistoricalsociety.org

WE HAVE HISTORY BETWEEN US, SINCE 1946



L I N C O L N



SESI LINCOLN VOLVO MAZDA

3990 Jackson Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103

(734) 668-6100