

3/27/2005

The Quakers and the Underground Railroad

Introduction

In the writing of American history, Quakers have occupied a place out of proportion to their numbers. Probably the most important reason for this is the group's position and pioneering work against slavery.

The Anti-slavery movement in America is unique and interesting in the fact that a number of people, mainly Quakers, adhering strongly to certain beliefs and principles and willing to sacrifice everything - health, wealth, and position - were able to influence the government and economy of our nation and succeeded in abolishing slavery in America after a Civil War.

The Quakers or Friends played a significant role in the anti-slavery movement. [The latter was their real name, but one of their speakers having said that they "quaked at the power of God" their enemies called them Quakers in derision.] The Friends were pious and sympathized deeply with the oppressed like the Indians and colored people. They were not only highly religious but maintained strongly the ideals of personal and religious freedom and equality. The Quakers were among the first to appreciate the evils of human slavery and did not hesitate to do all in their power to eradicate it. Further, they if slavery was wrong for them, it was wrong for the United States. The Quakers believe that all men are equal in the eyes of God.

In fact one Quaker, Charles Osborn, was called the Father of the Abolitionist movement by William Lloyd Garrison at a meeting in Cleveland in 1847.¹ Charles was born August 21, 1775, in Guilford County, North Carolina to Daniel and Margaret (Stout) Osborn and his grandfather Matthew Osborn emigrated from England to Delaware. About 1794 he migrated to Knox County, Tennessee, where he became a Quaker preacher and for thirty years and was held in esteem wherever he spoke or traveled. Endowed by his Quaker environment with a reforming spirit and influenced by the privations of a semi-pioneer life, he maintained with courage and ability his moral, religious, and anti-slavery convictions.

Charles preached a full anti-slavery Gospel, establishing manumission societies

¹Garrison was not the first American Abolitionist, but he was the first one to demand "immediate and complete emancipation" of slaves. Garrison was an outspoken sometimes almost a fanatic against slavery and it is said that he inspired more than he led in the anti-slavery cause and that the actual task of freeing the Black was carried through by better balanced leaders. However, he courageously upheld a righteous cause when it was unpopular. [Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, editors. *Dictionary of American Biography Volume VII*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 1931. .168-172.]

in North Carolina and Tennessee in 1814 and 1815. Charles advocated with tongue and pen the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves and was the first man in the United States to take this stand and publicly advocate it. He lived in Jefferson County, Tenn. Until he caused a division in his own Friends church and in 1816 was so persecuted for upholding his views that he was compelled to leave Tennessee. He and his family moved to, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, where he established a newspaper that was partially devoted to anti-slavery, *The Philanthropist* which was published from August 29, 1817, to October 8, 1818." From 1819 to 1842, he and his family lived in Wayne County, Indiana, except from 1837 to 1838 that he spent in Warren and Clinton Counties, Ohio. As an active minister he preached not only the Gospel, but continued to publicly advocate the emancipation of the slaves. From 1806-1840 he traveled thousands of miles visiting and preaching in nearly every Quaker meeting throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain. He also visited Europe and preached in France, Germany, Prussia and Holland in 1832 and 1833. In 1833 he had been chosen as Indiana's delegate to the World's Anti-slavery Convention, which was held in London, England and started to attend the convention, but was forced to return home on account of poor health. Charles Osborn's strong moral and religious convictions and activities did not advocate demands for immediate emancipation until his affiliation with Garrisonian abolition about 1832. Following the Quaker tradition he long opposed the use of products of slave labor, considering them stolen goods because slaves' labor was stolen by their masters. His exhortations resulted in the formation on January 22, 1842, of the Free Products Association of Wayne County, Indiana, and the establishment of a propagandist newspaper. He had been a worthy and trusted member of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends, but when more conservative members gained control of the 1842 Annual Meeting of Friends, which had previously been dominated by the active abolitionist radicals, they removed him and others from the Meetings for Sufferings, a governing committee of the Church, on which he had served for years. The anti-slavery proponents were proscribed for their zeal in the cause of anti-slavery; but the conservative members refused to state the cause and claimed they "were disqualified for their position." This was a severe and unexpected blow to Osborn. Bitterly lamenting the conservatives' position, he participated prominently in the secession of 2,000 radicals who formed the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends in February, 1843. He continued his interest in the Anti-Slavery branch of Quakers and died condemning the Fugitive-slave Law. After his death on January 11, 1854, the Church published *The Journal of that Faithful Servant of Christ, Charles Osborn*. [Dumas Malone, editor. *Dictionary of American Biography Volume XIV*. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1934 p. 66 - 67.)]

In 1842 Charles Osborn removed to Cass County, Michigan, and had a farm opposite James E. Bonine's. On January 11, 1798, Charles married Sarah Newman, of Virginia who died on August 10, 1812, leaving seven children. Charles married again on September 26, 1813, to Hannah Swain. See the Section on the Osborn family later in this paper for detail about the family and children.

Quaker History

The Society of Quakers was founded by George Fox in the middle of the 17th century. Persecution in England sent a number of Quakers to America in 1656, where they landed in Boston and scattered into settlements along the Atlantic coast as well as in the Quaker colony founded by William Penn in Pennsylvania.

The Quaker society concentrated on inward faith to God and outward faith to man. The early meeting houses, like the lives of the Quakers, were plain without stained glass windows, ornamentation or instrumental music. Hard benches, often with no backs, held the congregation with men on one side of the room and women on the other. The congregation sat in silence with elders watching from the front, unless someone felt moved to speak or pray. The dress and speech of Friends were also plain; gray or black clothing, bonnets for women and flat black hats for men. Friends believed in absolute equality and since the word "you" was used in addressing a superior, "thee" and "thou" were considered and used as words of affection and used instead of "you." Friends refused to utter oaths and asserted that water baptism and other sacraments were nonessential. The faith was strict, with chastisements for shortcomings such as not using plain speech or dress or marrying outside the meeting.

When William Penn founded the state of Pennsylvania, liberal offers and inducements brought large numbers of immigrants from England, among whom there were many Friends or Quakers. The Friends soon took up lands in eastern Pennsylvania and as the Allegheny Mountains formed a barrier to the West, they later migrated south into Maryland and Virginia. There, during the French and Indian wars, the Indians became very troublesome and to escape, many Friends went still further south into North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. They became numerous and several large Quaker meetings were established. They prospered in business, had large homes, and a delightful climate in which to live. As their neighbors they bought and kept slaves.

Slaves were part of the labor force of colonial Quaker landowners and the slave trade a source of income for many New England Friends. Long before the 19th Century Abolitionist movement, Quaker consciences came to realize the evils of slavery.

Until American Revolution slavery was common throughout the world and the injustice of the institution quite unquestioned. Then certain writers and thinkers began to ask why anyone should have the power to oppress any other person. The agitation not only caused the French Revolution but considerable political unrest throughout Europe, and the Revolution in America was brought about by it. The sentiment against human slavery developed with it and was readily discussed in our own country. Slavery was abolished in the British Empire, and after the Revolution when the Constitution of the United States was written, some of the men on the Committee would have liked to do away with slavery too, but they were outnumbered. However, a group was strong

enough to force a compromise on the question.

While the greater body of Quakers was identified with Pennsylvania there were strong groups of them in other parts of the country and wherever they were, they began to agitate in favor of Abolition. However, those in the South were not able to change the views of their neighbors who found slavery essential to producing rice, cotton and indigo and the business profitable. As the slavery issue festered, the Northwest Territory was opened up for settlement. Slavery was to “be forever prohibited within its borders.”

First the Quakers gave up the slave trade and the purchase of slaves and finally about 1800 all Quakers, except those in Virginia the Carolinas and Georgia, manumitted their slaves. Georgian and South Carolinian Quakers left the South almost in a body early in the 19th century for Tennessee and farther north. Virginians in the Society of Friends were clear of slavery by 1817. North Carolina Friends as conscientious as their Northern counterparts, found themselves in a particularly intolerable situation. Manumission was illegal through a variety of devices so that slaves they freed could be returned to slavery. In face of this and of the difficulty of free labor competing with slave labor, a great number, including many later to become the Birch Lake Quakers, left for free territory.²

Hundreds of Quakers from different parts of the South, mostly North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia sold their plantations for what they could get, and taking their slaves came north into Ohio and Indiana where they freed their slaves and helped them make homes for themselves. [Three counties will be mentioned here: Logan County, Ohio, and Wayne and Union Counties in Indiana. There was a large colony of Quakers in and around Richmond, Indiana.] [One Monthly Meeting alone in western Ohio received the transfer by certificate of nearly 1,900 members in the four years from 1803 - 1807. Ellwood O. Ellis, Early Friends in Grant County, Indiana (1825 - 1913) mimeographed paper found in the Allen County Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana. p. 2]

When the Friends speak of a meeting being established, or set up, they mean the organization of the meeting by another meeting to which it becomes a subordinate and the approval of the next higher superior meeting is also obtained. A Monthly Meeting may establish a Preparative Meeting, or another Monthly Meeting, with the approval of the Quarterly Meeting, after which the Preparative Meeting will be subordinate to the Monthly Meeting establishing it, but the new Monthly Meeting will be subordinate to the Quarterly Meeting. A Quarterly Meeting may establish another Quarterly Meeting, the approval of the Yearly Meeting, to which the new Quarterly Meeting becomes subordinate. [Ellis p. 3]

The Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends (both a regional unit and an annual

²Jane East Karkalits. “The Story of the Birch Lake Quakers” Mimeographed history in the possession of Barbara Cook. 1963. p. 1,

convention) formed in 1821. By 1850, the Indiana Yearly Meeting (Orthodox) was the largest yearly meeting of Friends in the world and stretched from central Ohio to Iowa. Before the Civil War, with the exception of badly fractured Quaker groups in eastern Ohio, the Indiana Yearly Meeting was Midwestern Quakerism. However Midwestern Quakers were not a united body. In 1828 driven by theological controversies among Friends in the East, they had split into Orthodox and Hicksite (reform) groups; thereafter both called themselves Indiana Yearly Meeting, with the Orthodox embracing about 80 percent of those who had become members before the split. Both yearly meetings in turn, experienced division in the 1840s when a group that called itself Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends split off from the larger Orthodox body, upset by the refusal of the majority to support the radical abolitionist movement. Hicksites experienced a similar schism, with their radical abolitionists separating to form meetings of what became known as Congregational or Progressive Friends. Finally, because of steady growth, in 1868, the Orthodox Indiana Yearly Meeting “set off” or established a new yearly meeting called Western, which included Orthodox Friends in Illinois and western, central and southern Indiana. [Thomas D. Hamm, April Beckman, Marissa Lorio, Krisi Giles and Marie Hopper. “A Great and Good People’ Midwestern Quakers and the Struggle Against Slavery” *Indiana Magazine of History*. (Vol 100, No. 1) March, 2004. <http://www.historycooperative.org/journals/imh/100.1/hamm.html> on 2/24/2005]

The Midwestern Friends lived amidst unrelenting racial prejudice. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 had excluded slavery from the area, yet antislavery forces had to beat back strong efforts to legalize forms of bondage in Indiana and Illinois. All of the Midwestern states imposed myriad schemes of racial discrimination, culminating in Indiana; constitutional ban on the admission of people of color approved by the voters in 1851. Those who opposed such laws usually found themselves politically isolated. For African Americans, freedom north of the Ohio River was definitely better than slavery, but it was a limited, often degrading freedom. [Emma Lou Thornbrough, *The Negro in Indiana before 1900: A Study of a Minority*. (Indianapolis, 1957) 33-37, 43, 45, 58, 100-2, 203. and Leon F. Litwack, *North of Slavery: The Negro in the Free States, 1790-1860* (Chicago, 1961) 69-103, 115-116.

From its establishment in 1821, the Indiana Yearly Meeting had maintained a Committee on the Concerns of the People of Color, sometimes called the African Committee. The committee’s annual reports are a fertile resource for understanding African-American life as Quakers saw it. Each of the quarterly meetings had a similar committee. [Hamm, etc.] As organized bodies, Midwestern Friends systematically and repeatedly condemned racial prejudice. They did not segregate their schools, their meetinghouses, or their graveyards. They opposed legal limits on African-American rights such as the notorious Indiana and Ohio black laws. Blacks could not vote, serve on juries or in the militia, or testify in court against a white person. Neither state allowed black children to attend public schools, nor did they provide separate schools before 1849, even though African Americans paid school taxes. The Quakers sometimes received black students into Quaker schools, but more often subsidized schools that

black parents controlled. After 1831, both states required free blacks entering the state to post bonds against becoming public charges, and in 1851 Hoosier voters approved by a four-to-one margin a constitutional provision banning the entry of people of color into the state. The Quakers gave considerable time and effort to promotion black education and relieving cases of poverty. They aided fugitive slaves and gave time and money to rescue kidnaped people from slavery. [Hamm, etc p 3]

Still, Midwestern Friends had their limits. Some were not free from the racist attitudes of the larger society. At least a few believed in returning the Blacks to Africa or the Caribbean and thus envisioned America free of slavery and free of Blacks also. Many Friends were no doubt apathetic. Most Quaker attitudes and concerns - aiding fugitive slaves, education free blacks, providing charity, protesting discriminatory laws - remained constant from the time the Quakers crossed the Ohio River in the early 1800s until Reconstruction following the Civil War. Changes came largely in response to forces in the larger society: court decisions that forced freed people to leave North Carolina in the 1820s, discriminatory black laws in Ohio and Indiana from the 1820s into the 1850s, the rise of the abolitionist movement, and the Civil War and its aftermath. [Hamm, etc. p 4 and 13]

In 1826 the Indiana Yearly Meeting received word from North Carolina Yearly Meeting that many colored people wanted to leave that state and come to the states north of the Ohio river, and the result told in the words of the minutes adopted "After solidly deliberating on the subject, and having our minds clothed with feelings which breathe good will to men, we have come to the conclusion to inform Friends that we are free to extend such assistance to those who may be found among us, as our means will permit; and, although it is desirable, to avoid an accession of this class of population as neighbors, we are concerned to impress it upon the minds of all that our prejudices should yield when the interest and happiness of our fellow-beings are at stake, and that we exert no influence which will deprive them of the rights of free agents, in removing to any part of the world, congenial to them." [Ellis p. 14]

However, although Indiana was a free state, laws were passed prohibiting white persons from employing blacks, under penalty of a heavy fine. The attempted enforcement of these laws in Cincinnati affected 2,257 colored people who made arrangements to go to Canada, but their helplessness and inability to migrate was shown in an incident reported to the yearly meeting in 1829 that a party of 28 persons left the city for Canada with barely \$25 between them. The Friends over the years made many financial contributions to aid escaping and migrating blacks. Schools were maintained for their education and committees were appointed to go to distant states and secure the release of slaves who were being inhumanely treated or illegal bondage. [Ellis. p. 14 - 15]

It is important to recognize that not all Quakers were without prejudice. Individuals as well as conservative meetings did not want to live by or associate with

blacks. They did not want their children to go to school with blacks, but would support black schools. They did not want Blacks to be a part of their meetings and subjected their applications for membership to long procedural delays. They did not believe in interracial marriage. The prejudice in the East was stronger than that in the Midwest. However. The white people who had migrated northward from the South were more likely to be less receptive of and actually fear what might happen if the blacks settled in large numbers near where they had settled.

The Midwestern Friends did not leave behind any records of racial feelings and almost nothing exists from the blacks about their experiences with Friends. The one fact that does speak eloquently to the issue is how African Americans in the Middle West voted with their feet by disproportionately living near Quaker communities. Hamm and others noted:

“One of the largest rural black communities in Michigan was in Cass County, which had a considerable Quaker population. Free blacks often turned to Quaker neighbors for legal help or support. Other whites were well aware that Quakers ‘have always befriended these unhappy people’.” [Hamm, etc p. 13]

One perplexing aspect of the relationship between African-Americans and Quakers was the extremely small number of blacks who joined the Society of Friends. However, when the English ministers Robert and Sarah Lindsay visited Cass County Michigan in 1858, recorded that “one of their members is a coloured man; others of the same race were present.” [Hamm, etc p.14.]

The role of the Quakers in the Underground Railroad is legendary. The fugitive slave, not the “conductor,” took the greatest risk; and free blacks in the North were as central, if not more so, to the enterprise as whites, it is nevertheless true that Midwestern Quakers worked closely and in a relationship of trust with African-Americans. Thomas Hamm and others reported:

“One abolitionist in southwestern Ohio remembered that fugitives would first approach free blacks, but that the free blacks referred them to nearby Quakers, ‘for the colored people thought them safer among the whites than with themselves, and they were right, for the slave hunters would be more apt to use violence on them than on whites’.” [Hamm, etc.]

Some 100 Quaker families came into Cass County Michigan in the 1830s and the early 1840s. They included the Jones, Bonine, Bogue, East, Osborn and James families besides many more.³

³*Cass County, A Brief History* compiled by Mae Schoetzow, 1935: The Marcellus News, Marcellus Michigan. p 30 and. 56,

The Birch Lake Meeting was associated for many years with the Indiana Yearly Meeting. Although the Quakers did not approve of slavery and worked to aid freed and fugitive slaves, all meetings did not adopt an active abolitionist stance. However, break-away groups from monthly meetings who actively supported abolitionism formed in both Indiana and Michigan. In February, 1843, a second yearly meeting was established in Indiana under the title of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-slavery Friends, which was a separate and parallel organization to the original Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends. The Anti-slavery groups existed for the most part between 1843 and 1856. By the mid-1850s there was more unity among the members of the two divisions and gradually the members who had succeeded from the parent organization went back to the church from which they came until the Quakers were again united. [Ellis p. 15 - 18]⁴

Early Quaker Settlements in Cass County

The great number of Quakers from southern Ohio and Indiana, and before that from various Southern states chiefly North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, migrated northward to Cass County. They settled in the northern part of Calvin Township, the southern part of Penn Township with some in both Jefferson and Porter townships. The first settlement made in what was later named Penn Township in 1828 and a concentration of Quakers or Friends settled in the Young's Prairie area. The Prairie was named by Nathan Young after himself, when the surveying party with which he was connected as an axeman/cook was running out the land in 1827. The center of Young's Prairie lies today in about the center of Section 21 of Penn Township and extends north and south about 3½ miles and east and west about 2 ½ miles. There were enough members of the Society of Friends in the county for a township in 1829 to be named Penn. For the earliest settlements in the county, The Quakers tried to help the earliest black settlers whether fugitives or freed slaves in their efforts to settle and become independent land owners. Cass County took an active part in a national movement to free the slaves.

Early Quaker Settlers

The early history books of Cass County identify a few of the early settlers who were Quakers and settled in what is now Calvin, Jefferson and Penn Townships.⁵ When the lands were first offered for sale in 1818, the price was \$2 an acre. The purchaser had to pay 1/4 down and the remainder in three annual payments. In 1832 the credit system was abolished and the price reduced to \$1.25 an acre, but had to be paid in full at the time of purchase.

⁴ A ration of apportionment on record shows the Quarterly Meeting composed of Deer Creek in Grant County, Indiana, being assessed for 62 ½% and Young's Prairie Monthly Meeting in Cass County, Michigan, being assessed 37 ½%. Ellis, p. 17

⁵ Glover, L. H. *History of Cass County*. Pp 111-112

Calvin Township

Calvin Township was estimated as having 200 inhabitants by 1837. A number of early settlers to Calvin Township came from Logan County, Ohio including:

Andrew Grubb

William Grubb and his wife Elizabeth (McIlvain) and two children arrived in 1830.

G. Scott and his wife Mary and one child

Harvey Reed

John Reed ...

Nathan Tharp and wife Lucinda (Zane) migrated from Logan County and first settled on 80 acres in Calvin Township southeast of Diamond Lake until he moved in 1836 to Jefferson township

Jefferson Township

The first settlers came between 1828 and 1830 and a large number had originally been Virginians or from some part of the South. Most of these families were related to each other by blood or marriage.

Jonathan Collier

Samuel Collier or Colyer

Peter and Richard Marmon

John Miller

Nathan Norton

Pleasant Norton

Giles Norton?

Levi Norton

Moses Reames

Aaron Reames

Silas Reames

Williams Reames

John Reed

John Stephenson came from Logan County and settled in Section 6 of Jefferson Township

Abner Tharp - also lived for some time in Calvin

Widow White?

Isaac Williams

Maxwell and Noah Zane - the Zane family were famous Indian fighters and built their first fort at Wheeling, West Virginia. They established Zanesville and Zanesfield in Ohio

Penn Township

Penn Township was created in 1829 when Cass County was divided into four townships. The original township of Penn contained what is now Penn, Volinia, Marcellus, Newberg, and the north half of Calvin and Porter townships.

Many of the early settlers of Penn Township were Quakers and came from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas because of their abhorrence of the system of human slavery.

The following were early purchasers of land in 1829 in what later became Penn Township and was named after the famous founder of Pennsylvania, William Penn.

Stephen Bogue

George Jones and his four sons Charles, Henry, Nathan, and George, Jr. George made land entries in Sections 17, 18, 20, 28 and 30 in 1829 and more in 1830. George Jones, Jr. made original land entries on section 8 and 21. Charles Jones had a land entry on Section 19.

William McClary - He made an entry on Section 18 in 1829 and an additional land entries in 1830 and 1831. He originally came from Virginia.

Daniel McIntosh and three sons: Daniel, Jr., Duncan, and William. Daniel made a land entry on Sections 18 and 30 in 1829 and other entries in 1830. The first school in Penn township was taught by Louise Gedding in the log house of Daniel McIntosh for \$1.50 a week and board.

John Price made a land entry in 1830 and his name was on the 1837 assessment roll.

John Rinehart and his four sons Jacob, Lewis, John and Abraham, who were later settlers in Porter Township. He made an early land entry on Section 27 and 28 in Penn Township.

Martin Shields - He made an early land entry in 1829 on Section 20. The first election held in the township was held in the home of Martin Shields.

Henry White made a land entry in 1829 on Section 9.

The Development of Quaker Houses of Worship and School

According to the *Michigan Quakers, Abstracts of Fifteen Meetings of the Society of Friends 1831 -1960* compiled by Ann and Conrad Burton, there were four Quaker meetings in Cass County for which there are records.

Birch Lake Monthly Meeting also known as Prairie Grove of which there are records from 1841 - 1915

Vandalia Monthly Meeting with records from 1879 through 1903

Penn Monthly Meeting with records from 1883 - 1930 In 1883 Penn Monthly Meeting opened.

Vandalia/Penn Quarterly Meeting 1887 - 1917. In 1880 the Vandalia PM opened; and in 1886 a Vandalia Quarterly Meeting was established.

In 1850 a group of Friends tried to organize the Oakland Indulged Meeting in the Diamond Lake area; no records exist of this group. There was some discussion of starting meetings in the Osborn Area, Vandalia and Newburg in 1851. In 1852 Samuel Bonine tried to set up meetings for youth at Birch Lake, LaPorte, IN and among Anti-Slavery Friends at Clear Lake.

Rogers in his History of Cass County published in 1875 stated that the Quakers "In 1837 organized a Church and now have an unpretending house of worship." Samuel Bonine was the first minister and Joel East the second.

For a while the meeting was called the Prairie Indulged Meeting and met at the home of Isaac Bonine in 1846. In 1848 the monthly meeting name was changed to Prairie Grove PM. In 1875 Prairie Grove PM was established.

Early Quaker Services in Penn Township

The first Quakers to settle in Cass County initially held meeting for worship in the home of Stephen and Hannah Bogue and the first business meeting of the Friends was held in their house. Later the Friends met in the home of William and Rachel East. Meanwhile other Friends moved to the county and these included: Ishmael and Sallie (East) Lee, Josiah Osborn, Ellison Osborn who married Sallie East, Josiah Osborn and his sons Ellison who married Martha East, and Jefferson who married Joel East's daughter Susanna, Isaac Bonine whose wife was Rachel East's sister; Lot Lundy whose daughter, Mary, married William H. East as well as Peter Marmon, Francis Sheldon, Lemuel Maulsby and Zachariah Shugart. The first Quaker church in the county was built at Birch Lake and the second was the Prairie Grove Church.

Birch Lake Friends Meetings and Church (1836 - 1915)

A Friends' Meeting was organized in 1836 and held at William East's home with Nathan Lee, Nathan Williams, William East, Stephen Bogue, Joel East, and James East as trustees. In 1837 a log house of worship was constructed on the Joel East farm in Calvin Township. The first meetings were conducted under the direction of a Northern Quarterly meeting held near Marion, Indiana. Samuel Bonine was the first minister and Joel East the second and Josiah Osborn the third.

The Friends organized and operated a school that was much superior to the ordinary rural school.⁶

The Birch Lake monthly meeting was established and the opening session on

⁶Scheetzow.

August 7, 1841, under the authority of the Mississinewa Monthly Meeting in Indiana. Francis Sheldon and Rachel East were the first clerks and Joel East was treasurer for the monthly Birch Lake meeting. Other officers were Stephen Bogue, Richmond Marmon, Ishmael Lee, Joel East, and Josiah Osborn. Interestingly, the Quaker Monthly Meeting was held on Wednesdays. An apportionment was made at that time to raise \$5.00 to defray the expenses of the church.

The Quaker women wore black or grey dresses. Their bonnets were black or grey trimmed with white. They also wore calico aprons for every day and a white one for church while in the house of worship. The men wore black or grey clothes, a black hat with a broad brim which was also worn in the house of worship.⁷

A branch meeting of the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting was granted the few Friends who resided on Door Prairie near LaPorte, Indiana later in 1841. The friends in Cass County thought it no hardship to drive across the country - 63 miles to mingle with these brethren and give counsel in the Lord's work. In those days it was not uncommon for members of the Birch Lake meeting to ride on horseback to Marion, Indiana to attend the Quarterly meeting at that place. This was frequently done by Stephen Bogue and his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Bonine, who accompanied him riding the entire distance in the saddle and over corduroy roads most of the way.⁸

In 1856 the log structure was replaced by an unpretentious white frame building, which has since been torn down. The second meeting house was built on land donated by Joel East and his wife. James East and his wife Anna donated an acre of ground for a burying ground across the road from the church. By 1882 the membership of the Birch Lake meeting had decreased to about thirty-five due to the construction of two new churches, one in Vandalia and one in Penn. The members that formed the Vandalia and Penn Monthly meetings had originally been members of the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting. A lovely, well-kept cemetery exists across the road from the original church site in 2005, but the meeting house no longer exists.

Free blacks were attracted to Calvin and Porter townships by the availability of land and perhaps by the friendly character of the Quakers. Birch Lake Quakers struggled to relate themselves helpfully to the angry and aggressive abolition movement while keeping their testimonials of love and reconciliation. Some members of Birch Lake Meetings were disciplined by the Indiana Yearly Meeting for over-zealousness in the abolition movement, and formed for a time a separate meeting of anti-slavery Friends.

⁷ Harry East. "Short History of Vandalia." Copy of typewritten document typed from History of Cass County (mostly Vandalia) recorded by Miss Clara Bonine found in the History Library of Cass District Library. This document was typed from a History of Cass County (Mostly Vandalia) recorded by Miss Clara Bonine from reminiscences of her father. Undated. p. 8, p.

⁸ Ibid., p. 30.

Birch Lake Quakers were able to maintain their testimony against war for the most part and only four men bearing the surnames of Birch Lake Friends appear among the hundreds of Cass County men who served during the Civil War. The Quakers' concern for freedom for the Negro must have been essentially a unifying and lift-giving one for this religious community. After the Civil War removed the issue of slavery, the life-blood of social concern apparently ebbed. Much energy went into disagreements over outward indulgences such as singing, marrying outside the faith, improper speech, non-attendance, and deviating from dress and speech guidelines.

In addition agricultural life was not for everyone, a shortage of land to divide among the sons in the family, marginal productivity, lack of the knowledge to farm profitably, and employment opportunities in neighboring villages and cities influenced young people to go to neighboring communities, north to Traverse City, or West to Missouri and Iowa.

Beginning in 1904 annual East Family reunions were begun and held for decades. A picnic lunch was shared in the meeting house and in the afternoon the children played in the cemetery across the street among their ancestor's graves. The youngsters believed that this was a way to keep in touch with the ancestors. The Easts enjoyed music and at one of the reunions there was a big debate over whether or not to buy an organ. Some thought the devil was making them do it. Well the devil won that day and music filled the air at future reunions.⁹

In 1904, extensive repairs were done to the Birch Lake Meeting house. The work was done by Morton East. Eventually the worshipers from Birch Lake were absorbed into the Friends churches in Vandalia and Penn. As of May 21, 1921, the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting was laid down (terminated) due to a lack of members. This information was recorded in the minutes of the Penn Monthly Meeting. The property of the Birch Lake Friends reverted to the Indiana Yearly Meeting at Richmond, Indiana. The spiritual legacy lives in the hearts and minds of descendants and some still living in the community, others scattered near and far. [Karkalits, p. 8]

On December 19, 1927 the Trustees of the Indiana Yearly Meeting deeded the land of the Birch Lake Cemetery and the Meeting House and its land to the Birch Lake Cemetery Association with the provision that the property was to be kept in repair and used for religious meetings or any meeting for the spiritual betterment of the community. The cemetery is still used today and the Cemetery Association has an annual meeting each May.

The church was torn down in 1951, but a State Historic Marker plaque stands to make the historic site and reads:

⁹"Pam Moormann. "Easts' move north helped hundreds." *Kalamazoo Gazette*. November 20, 1983.

“Birch Lake Meeting House Quakers from the mid-Atlantic region settled here during the 1830's. This is the site of the meeting house, built in 1856, which replaced a log cabin dating from 1837. The congregation contained many active Abolitionists, and this area soon became an important link in the Underground Railroad. In 1927 the property was deeded to the Birch Lake Cemetery Association to be used ‘for spiritual betterment of the community’.”

The records found in the Archives Earlham College, Richmond, IN were filmed by the Latter Day Saints and used as a basis for the information published in *The Michigan Quakers* and from this information the following list of members has been compiled for the Birch Lake/Prairie Grove Meeting during the 1840s and 1850s However, this list is not inclusive but only a list of those members for whom notations in the records were made:

Alexander, Esther - dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline in 1842
Alexander, Sarah (formerly Jones.) Dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline in 1848.
Alexander, Ruth - received as a member in 1883.
Allen, William appointed to mind opening of Birch Lake Month Meeting (from Northern Quarterly Meeting and Back Creek Monthly Meeting IN) 1841
Allen, Lydia, dismissed for non attendance and joining another society without proper transfer in 1859.
Allen, Joseph, and wife Anna and minor children got a certificate of transfer to Vermillion MM in IL in 1865
Anderson, Marietta W. Dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline 1842
Arnold, Mary - appointed to a committee 1859
Arnold, Mary requested to marry Samuel Bonine 1861
Artis, Kinchen received a certificate from Goshen Monthly Meeting in 1847
Baldwin, Charles appointed to mind the opening of Birch Lake Monthly Meeting (from Northern Quarterly Meeting, Back Creek , IN)
Bales, Jemima received membership 1859
Barnard, Sally dismissed 1847
Barnard, Anna reinstated in 1860
Baugman/Baugum/Bangman, Humphrey and wife Mary and minor children Agnes, Martha, Ann, Caroline, Elisabeth, Jonathan, Phoebe received on certificate of Dover Monthly Meeting, 1850
Baugman, Humphrey dismissed for non attendance and using unnecessary liquor
Baugman, Elisabeth dismissed 1852
Baugman, Mary dismissed 1852
Beason, Jesse W. Admitted a digressions, 1844. Joined an Anti Slavery Friends Meeting. He was dead by 1847
Bogue, Stephen, dismissed JASF 1843
Bogue, Hannah, dismissed JASF 1843

Bogue, Sarah dismissed jASF 1843
 Bogue, Elizabeth dismissed jASF 1843
 Bogue, William dismissed jASF 1844
 Bogue, Sarah Bonine (formerly Bogue) dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline 1845
 Bogue, Sarah received membership 1849
 Bogue and Hannah requested their minor son Stephen be received as a member. 1851
 Bonine, Samuel of Whitewater MM, IN requested by Birch Lake MM to talk about him marrying contrary to the discipline 1843
 Bonine, Isaac, wife Sarah and minor children: Jacob, Lot, Lydia, Isaac, Sarah, Jonathan, received on certificate from Whitewater Monthly Meeting, IN 1843.
 Bonine, Samuel condemned himself for his marrying contrary to the discipline. 1843
 Bonine, Samuel received into membership from Whitewater Monthly Meeting. 1844
 Bonine, James E Whitewater MM, IN requested to be talked to for marrying contrary to the discipline. 1845
 Bonine, Sarah (formerly Bogue) dismissed for marrying contrary to the discipline.
 Bonine, James E. Condemned himself for marrying contrary to the discipline 1845; later received on certificate from Whitewater Monthly Meeting, IN. 1845
 Bonine, Evan J dismissed from Whitewater MM for marrying contrary to the discipline, non attendance, deviating from plainness of dress and address and becoming a member in a band of musicians. 1846
 Bonine, Lot dismissed in 1847 for marrying contrary to the discipline.
 Bonine, Isaac Jr., condemned himself for his attendance at a marriage contrary to the discipline. 1847
 Bonine, James dismissed for joining and supporting a singing school in 1848 and non attendance
 Bonine, minor children Evan, Elwood and Mary Emily of James E. Bonine received membership in 1849
 Bonine, Samuel named a minister in 1851
 Bonine, Melinda T. Appointed to a committee in 1859.
 Bonine, Sarah Carrier formerly Bonine condemned herself for marrying contrary to the discipline in 1859
 Bonine, Elizabeth G. Reinstated 1860
 Bonine, Samuel requested permission to marry Mary Arnold in 1861.
 Booth, Charlotte Sheldon (formerly Booth) received on certificate from Leeds Monthly Meeting, Canada in 1843
 Caplin/Coplin, Hannah received on certificate from West Grove Monthly Meeting, 1842.
 Case, Sarah Ellen (formerly Hunt) dismissed for marrying contrary to the discipline, non attendance and deviation from plainness of dress and address 1848.
 Charles, Rebecca reinstated after transfer by new Garden Monthly Meeting 1859 and two months later got a certificate to transfer to another meeting.
 Davie, Allen W. Dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline in 1841
 Davie, Edwin dismissed for non attendance and deviating from plainness in dress and address. In 1842.

Davie, Sarah (formerly Green) confessed her digressions for marrying contrary to the discipline and non attendance. 1845

Davis, minor children Ester, Jesse, Mary, Charity, Sarah, William G. Eliza Ann of Enoch and Hannah Davis received on certificate from Mississinewa Monthly Meeting, IN in 1846.

Davis, Jesse dismissed for non attendance, using profane language, and joining and supporting a singing school. In 1847

Davis, Mary dismissed in 1847

Davis, Sarah and her sister Charity dismissed for non attendance, deviating from plainness of dress and address, attending places of diversion and dancing in 1851.

East, James appointed to committee in 1841

East, Joel appointed to committee to visit Dorr Prairie to set up a PM called Clinton in 1841.

East, William appointed to a committee in 1841

East, Rachel appointed to a committee in 1842.

East William H requested permission to marry Mary Lundy in 1842, married by 7/2/1842.

East, Sarah appointed to committee

East Martha Osborn (Formerly East) dismissed for marrying contrary to the discipline in 1845.

East, James M. Dismissed in 1846 to non attendance, deviating from plainness in dress and address and using profane language.

East, Edom appointed to a committee in 1847

East, Esther Jane dismissed for marrying contrary to the discipline in 1847.

East, Isom dismissed for non attendance and supporting a singing school in 1848; he was reinstated in 1850

East, John H. dismissed for non attendance and supporting a singing school in 1848.

East, Exom dismissed for joining and supporting a singing school and marrying contrary to the discipline in 1849

East, William H. Was dismissed for non attendance and attending places of diversion in 1850

East, James H was dismissed for non attendance and attending place of diversion in 1950.

East, Jesse dismissed for marrying contrary to the discipline and non attendance in 1850.

East, Joel declared a minister on November 1, 1851.

East, Martha J dismissed for attending a marriage contrary to the discipline and joining and supporting a singing school in 1852.

East Calvin dismissed for attending a marriage contrary to the discipline and attending and supporting a singing school in 1853.

East, Thomas was dismissed fo attending a marriage contrary to discipline and attending and supporting a singing school in 1853.

East, Anna appointed to a committee in 1859 and 1860

Geer, Mary Amanda dismissed for marrying contrary to the discipline and unchaste - Pregnant at the time of the marriage. 1842

Gifford, minor children: Abel, Michael, Patience, and Hannah of Alexander and Isabelle Gifford received with certificate from Whitewater Monthly Meeting in 1843.

Green, Amos appointed to a committee in 1843.

Green Sarah Davie (Formerly Green) confessed her digression of marriage contrary to the discipline and non attendance in 1845.

Grinnell, Rebecca requested membership reinstatement from Mississinewa Month Meeting in 1845 and dismissed in 1865 for non attendance and association with Spiritualists.

Harris, Wilson and wife Susannah and minor children: Asenath, Thomas, E., Robert B. Benjamin F., Martha, Sarah C. Margaret A. Received membership with a certificated from Spiceland Monthly Meeting in 1849

Hinshaw, Nancy dismissed for non attendance and deviating from plainness of dress and address in 1842

Hinshaw, Lydia Travers (Formerly Hinshaw) dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline deviating from plainness of dress and address and non attendance in 1842.

Hunt Elias dismissed for non attendance and deviating from plainness of dress and address in 1842.

Hunt, Sarah Ellen Case (formerly Hunt) dismissed for marrying contrary to the discipline deviation from the plainness of dress and address and non attendance in 1848

Jackson, minor children Lydia , Olive, Rebecca Allen, Mary of Elijah and Anna Jackson received for membership with a certificate in 1844.

Jackson, Elijah Sparrow Creek Month meeting requested a transfer for jASF and not paying his just debts. Dismissed from Sparrow Creek monthly Meeting in 1844.

James, Isaac P. and wife Susanna and minor children: Caroline, Lot B., Mary, Lydia, Ellen received with a certificate from Whitewater Monthly Meeting in 1846.

James, Anna deceased Sept 6, 1851.

Jones, Charles received membership in 1843.

Jones, Stephen dismissed for marrying contrary to the discipline and non attendance in 1843.

Jones, Nathan confessed he had married contrary to the discipline and attending a marriage contrary to the discipline in 1847.

Jones, Sarah Alexander (formerly Jones) dismissed for marrying contrary to the discipline in 1848.

Jones, George D. Dismissed marrying contrary to the discipline, non attendance and deviating from plainness of dress and address in 1849.

Jones, Charles dismissed for non attendance and disunity. In 1850

Jones, Lydia B. Clerk of women's meeting in 1852.

Jones, Martha dismissed for non attendance and joining another Society in 1859.

Jones, Sarah Ann Campbell (formerly Jones) chastised herself for marrying contrary to

discipline in 1860

Jones, Frances P. And family requested certificate to Minneapolis Monthly Meeting in 1863.

Jones, Nathan and his minor children granted certificate for Minneapolis Monthly Meeting in 1863.

Jones, Frances and Campbell, Sarah Ann and their adopted child Eliza Thomas get certificate for Minneapolis Monthly Meeting in 1863.

Jones, Frances B. And wife Adah and their minor children get certificate for Minneapolis Monthly Meeting in 1863.

Jones, Mary Jane got certificate for Minneapolis Monthly Meeting in 1863

Jones, Mary Ann (formerly Green) dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline and non attendance in 1866

Jones, Maria received membership in 1869

Jones, William appointed to committee in 1883

Jones, Nathan appointed to committee in 1883

Jones, Maria appointed to a committee in 1883

Kinsley, Allie M became a member in 1891

Kinsley, Phebe became a member is 1891

Lamb, Mary

Lee, Ishmael appointed to set up Clinton Preparatory Meeting at Dorr Prairie in 1841; dismissed along with his wife Mariam for joining an anti-slavery friends meeting in 1843 and reinstated as a member in 1849.

Lee, Ishmael and wife Mariam and minor children Eliza, Ann, Hannah, Rachel, Peter, H., Mary P., Sally E. Ruth C., Lydia A., Samuel Judgos got a certificate to transfer to another monthly meeting - Spring Creek Month Meeting in Iowa. In 1852. Ishmael and Mariam had requested membership for their minor children Mary Jane, Elizabeth and Ruth Samantha in 1850.

Lee, Sarah

Lee Henry

Lee, Hiram

Leeds Martha (formerly Bartlett)

Lemon, Eliza received as a member in 1868

Lemons, Jane appointed to a committee in 1872

Lilly, A. P. received membership resided in Stilwell, IN

Lilly, Sarah received membership, resided in Stilwell, IN

Lubbeck, William received membership, resided in Stilwell, IN

Lundy, Lot and wife Rachel and minor children: Mary, Robert, Priscilla, Thomas, Elizabeth received into membership from another meeting in 1842

Lundy, Mary requested permission to marry William H. East and reported marriage by July, 1842.

Lundy, Robert was dismissed for joining and supporting a singing school and shooting for a prize in 1848.

Lundy, Lot and wife Rachel and minor children Thomas, Elizabeth, Ira C. got a certificate to transfer to Mississinewa Monthly Meeting in 1851.

Lutes, Flora became a member in 1880

Lutz, Ann became a member in 1890

McDonald, James became a member in 1883 and lived in Stilwell, IN

Marmon, Peter appointed to set up Clinton Preparatory Meeting at Door Prairie in 1841.

Marmon, Benjamin dismissed for non attendance and deviating from plainness of dress and address in 1842

Marmon, Mary dismissed for joining anti-slavery friends meeting in 1843.

Marmon, Peter dismissed for joining anti-slavery friends meeting in 1844 and reinstated in 1850

Marmon, Richman dismissed for joining anti-slavery friends meeting in 1844 and reinstated in 1850.

Marmon, Isaac dismissed in 1849

Marmon, Alphred dismissed in 1849 for non attendance and deviating from plainness of dress and address.

Marmon, Job dismissed in 1852 for non attendance and deviating from plainness of dress and address.

Marmon, Mariam received as a member with consent of Goshen Monthly Meeting in Logan County, Ohio.

Marmon, Rebecca dismissed

Marshall, Franklin and wife Rachel and minor children Anna, Estella, Aaron A. Levi F., Ruth Elmira, Charla, Elvel Rosetta received with a certificated from Pleasant Grove Monthly Meeting in 1889. Rachel and the following children got a certificate to transfer to Deer Creek Monthly meeting in 1901: Ruth Elmira, Charles Griffin, Verela Rosetta, Orsborn Ray, Cristie Onetta.

Maulsby, Lemuel was appointed overseer for Clinton Preparative Meeting and was dismissed in 1847 for joining an anti-slavery monthly meeting.

Maulsby, Benjamin and Rhoda and their minor children in 1842 received a certificate to transfer membership and another one in 1865..

Maulsby, William blamed himself for his dismissal from Springfield Monthly Meeting in 1843

Maulsby, Benjamin dismissed for joining an anti-slavery meeting

Maulsby, Ruth, dismissed in 1847

Maulsby, Rhoda was dismissed in 1847 and reinstated as a member with her minor daughters in 1859.

Mendenhall, Mary E. got a certificate to transfer membership in 1877 and was received back as a member with a certificate in 1880

Mendenhall, William was appointed to a committee in 1883

Merrie, Samuel K became a member in 1889 and resigned membership in 1890

Miller, Anna requested membership but was denied in 1891

Mills, Sarah dismissed in 1842

Mills Susannah and minor daughters Abigail and Mary received with a certificate from Oak Ridge Monthly Meeting in 1863. In 1865 Amasa and Susannah and their minor children got a certificate to transfer to South River Monthly meeting.

Moon, Eli dismissed in 1842

Morris, Lydia Arnorl (formerly Morris) received certificate to transfer to Bangor Monthly Meeting in Iowa. In 1866.

Morris, Jesse and wife requested transfer certificate in 1891.

Oren, Lydia and minor children received certificate to transfer to Chester Monthly Meeting. In 1849

Ormer/Osmer, Flora became a member in 1880

Osborn, Josiah appointed to a committee in 1841, dismissed in 1843 for joining an anti-slavery meeting

Osborn, Ellison appointed to a committee in 1841

Osborn, Charles, minister, and wife Hannah and minor children Benjamin, Sarah, Anna received a certificate to transfer to Springfield Monthly Meeting

Osborn, Hannah dismissed for joining an anti-slavery meeting in 1843

Osborn, Mary dismissed for joining an anti-slavery meeting in 1843

Osborn, Charles dismissed for joining an anti-slavery meeting in 1844.

Osborn, Elizabeth received with a certificate from Mississinewa Monthly Meeting in 1844.

Osborn, Ellison dismissed in 1845

Osborn, Martha (formerly East) dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline; reinstated in 1860

Osborn, Benjamin dismissed in 1847 for joining and supporting a singing school.

Osborn, Obed dismissed for joining and supporting a singing school in 1847.

Osborn, Sarah dismissed in 1847

Osborn, Leander dismissed for non attendance in 1848

Osborn, Anna B. dismissed in 1848

Osborn, Jefferson dismissed in 1848; received membership in 1883 and appointed Elder in 1898

Osborn, Hannah appointed to a committee in 1860

Osborn, Buelah condemned herself for marrying contrary to the discipline in 1869.
Horace, Buelah and Martha got a certificate to transfer to Union monthly meeting in 1872.

Osborn, Susannah received membership in 1883 and appointed Elder in 1898

Osborn, Clara received membership on certificate from Baptist Church of Union, MI in 1885

Overman, Polly in 1841 was appointed to mind opening of Birch Lake Monthly meeting.
From Norther Quarterly Meeting, Back Creek

Parker, Narcissa received membership in 1876 and in 1896 got a letter to transfer to First Church of Christ Scientist.

Parker, John and wife Tamar got a certificate as the plan to go to Nebraska in 1884.

Patrick, Elma J./Ella Received membership in 1877 and dropped membership in 1908.

Paxon, Amy Ellen and minor daughters received membership with certificate from Goshen Month Meeting in 1870

Paxon, Margaret received membership with certificate from Goshen in 1871

Paxon, Amy Ellen and minor children got a certificate of transfer in 1872

Paxon, Eliza got a certificate to transfer in 1872.

Pason, Martha got a transfer certificate in 1875.

Peacock, Dorcas received membership with a certificate from Oakridge Monthly Meeting in 1876 and got a certificate to transfer to Peace Monthly Meeting In Kansas in 1879.

Pegg, Rebedda was dismissed in 1842 for marrying contrary to discipline

Perry, Sarah A. (Formerly Williams) condemned herself for marrying contrary to discipline in 1873

Pickett, William and his minor children received membership in 1870 on a certificate and got a certificate to transfer to Poplar Grove Monthly Meeting in Indiana in 1873.

Pipher, Jennie became a member in 1897

Pullen, Cynthia received with a letter from the Baptist Church of Union, MI in 1885.

Pullen, George received membership and appointed and Elder in 1898.

Pullen, Fred B. received membership in 1898

Reames, Jeremiah dismissed in 1842

Reames, William Winkfield dismissed in 1842

Reames, Jonathan dismissed in 1842

Reams, Rhoda requested her minor daughter Susannah receive membership in 1851.

Reese, Lydia Jane and minor daughter Emma received on certificate from Back Creek Monthly Meeting, Indiana in 1869.

Reese, Lettuce received on certificate from Back Creek Monthly Meeting in 1869.

Reese, Jane appointed to a committee in 1871.

Reese, Lettuce got a certificate to transfer to Mississinewa Monthly Meeting, IN in 1872.

Reynolds, Levi dismissed in 1847 for joining an anti-slavery meeting

Reynolds, Elijah dismissed in 1847 for joining an anti-slavery meeting

Reynolds, Deborah dismissed in 1847

Reynolds, Hannah dismissed in 1847

Reynolds, Eva J. received membership in 1891

Reynolds, Cassius received membership in 1891

Rhinehart. Laura received membership In 1878 and resigned membership in 1880. In 1886 she got a certificate to join Vandalia Monthly Meeting. In 1897 she received membership again and in 1902 she was appointed treasurer.

Richardson, Susan received membership in 1877

Richardson, Millie chastised herself for something in 1878

Richardson Thomas appointed Trustee in 1883

Richardson, Mary appointed to a committee in 1883

Richardson, Kossouth appointed to a committee in 1883; removed to another locality in 1886, appointed to a committee in 1886;

Richardson, Malzina appointed to a committee in 1883

Richardson, Norris received membership in 1884 and resigned membership in 1888.

Richardson, Mellie appointed to a committee in 1888; got a certificate to transfer to Long Lake Monthly Meeting in Michigan in 1897.

Richardson, Edward H received membership in 1889

Richardson, Belinda received membership in 1889
Richardson, L. K. Resigns membership in 1890 and is reinstated in 1891.
Richardson, Jesse appointed to a committee in 1891; appointed an Elder in 1895
Richardson, Loin received membership in 1891
Richardson, Laura B. received membership in 1892
Richardson, Louis appointed to a committee in 1894
Rickert, Charles received membership in 1897 See writ-up in Glover's History of Cass
County
Ridgeway, Martha W. received membership with certificate from Mississinewa Monthly
Meeting in 1843.
Ridgeway, Melinda received membership in 1860
Ridgeway, Naoma appointed to a committee in 1872
Rinehart, Lydia E. (Formerly James) condemned herself for marrying contrary to
discipline in 1864.
Rinehart, John W. Resigned membership and was reinstated in 1883
Rinehart, Parthana received membership in 1883
Rinehart, Eliza received membership in 1884
Rinehart, Laura received membership in 1897
Robinson, Olive received membership in 1874 and got a certificate to transfer to Penn
Monthly Meeting in 1886.
Root, Mariah appointed to committee in 1895
Root, Polly resigned membership in 1900
Root, Cynthia resigned membership in 1900
Rudd, Lydia reinstated 1860
Rudd Lydia, requested membership for minor daughter, Ella A. In 1874
Rudd, Lucinda received membership in 1880
Rush, Adah and minor children Anna and Almeda received membership with certificate
from Oak Ridge Monthly Meeting in 1863.
Rush, Azel and family got a certificate of transfer for Spring Grove Monthly Meeting in
Kansas in 1865.
Russey, Mary received membership in 1880
Ryan, Margaret received membership in 1880
Scott, Etta, appointed to committee in 1890
Scott, Stephen and wife Mary Etta and minor children Olive E. Emery, Alden H, Walter
A, Anna Lexis received with certificate from Fairmount Monthly Meeting, IN in
1893
Scott, Stephen and family got a transfer certificate in 1903
Sears, Cora A. Received membership in 1898 and got a letter to transfer membership -
sent to her Kalamazoo address in 1906/
Sears, Mabel received membership in 1898
Sears, Mildred received membership in 1898
Shaw, Nathan appointed clerk in 1859
Shaw, Mariam appointed to committee in 1860
Shaw, Rachel appointed clerk for the day 1860; condemned herself for marrying

contrary to the discipline in 1866. She married H. S. Chandler.

Shaw, Saray Ann requested permission to marry Joseph Votaw, Reported married two months later in 1860.

Shaw, Malvina received letter of transfer to Baptist Church in 1884; dropped in 1908

Shaw, Amanda M requested letter to Freewill Baptist Church as Brownsfille in 1892.

Shelden, Francis got certificate to transfer to Leeds Monthly Meeting, in Canada to marry Charlotte Booth in 1842. Charlotte was received on certificate from Leeds Monthly Meeting in Canada in 1843.

Sheldon, Charlotte received on certificate from Leeds Monthly Meeting, Canada in 1843

Sheldon, Francis and family got a certificate to transfer to Salem Monthly Meeting, IA in 1845.

Shinerally, Elizabeth (formerly Williams) condemned herself for marrying contrary to discipline in 1867.

Shugart, George, Susanna, Zachariah appointed to mind the opening of Birch Lake Monthly Meeting from North Quarterly Meeting, Back Creek in 1841.

Shugart, Zachariah and wife Susanna and minor children Levi H., Ketita D. Malinda, Lucind received with a certificated in 1843.

Shugart, Susannah discharged for joining an Anti-slavery Friends Meeting in 1843

Shugart, Zarachiah discharged for joining an Anti-slavery Friends Meeting and telling an untruth in 1843

Shugart, Levi H. discharged for non-attendance

Shugart, Kalita D. discharged for non-attendance.

Simon/Symonds, Bertha received membership in 1898

Simpson, Mary E. Received membership in 1891; released in 1893

Simpson, Nellie received membership in 1891; resigned membership in 1893

Simpson, Sophronia received membership in 1891

Sloan, Alice Ann (formerly Votaw) discharged for marrying contrary to discipline, and non attendance in 1864.

Stout, Sarah Arnold (formerly Stout/Slout) discharged for marrying contrary to discipline by Mississinewa Monthly Meeting, IN in 1861

Smith, Nancy W. Received membership with minor daughters: Adella J and Rosadel T. In 1864.

Smith, minor daughters Ella Viola and Adaline Loelah of Lewis Smith received membership.

Snyder, Mary received membership in 1880

Stanley, Rhoda appointed to a committee. 1860; received certificate to transfer to Springdale Monthly Meeting, IA in 1867. Certificate dated 1866.

Stanley, Garland and wife got certificate to transfer in 1865

Starr, Martha received with certificate from Muncy Monthly Meeting, PA in 1866.

Stephenson, Mary E. Condemned herself for marrying contrary to discipline in 1868.

Storey, Marcia received membership in 1884

Storey, Fred A. received membership in 1884.

Stover, Wesley and wife received with certificate from Northwich Monthly Meeting in

1863.

- Stover, Amanda received membership in 1868
- Sutton, Levi received membership in 1891. Appointed Elder for Chapel Hill in 1893.
- Symonds, Abigail appointed to a committee in 1859; discharged for an attempt to employ men to pull down a man's house over his head.
- Symonds, Margaret appointed to a committee in 1869
- Symonds, Jane appointed to a committee in 1860
- Symonds, Ruth got a transfer certificate to Mississinewa Monthly Meeting IN in 1861.
- Symonds, Hannah appointed to a committee in 1864
- Tabor, Elizabeth Ann received on certificate from Raisin Monthly Meeting, MI in 1871
- Tabor, Mary E. Received on certificate from Alum Creek Monthly Meeting in 1871.
- Talbot, Edeard condemned himself for marrying contrary to discipline at Whitewater Monthly Meeting, IN and received on certificate from White Water Monthly Meeting in 1848.
- Tappan, Luemma N. Received membership in 1869
- Taylor, Racehl received membership in 1891 and requested letter of transfer to Christian Church, Chapel Hill in 1894.
- Teague, Rachel and minor daughter, Sarah Jane received with certificate Union Monthly Meeting in 1861.
- Tharp, Rachel received with certificate from Westland Monthly Meeting Carmel, OH in 1889
- Thomas, Mary appointed to mind the opening of Birch Lake Month Meeting from Northern Quarterly Meeting, Back Creek in 1841.
- Thomas, Samuel and wife Sarah and minor children: Josiah, Exum, Silas, David, Enos, Abigail, received with certificate from Mississenewa Monthly Meeting, IN in 1842.
- Thomas, Samuel discharged for joining an Anti-slavery Friends meeting in 1843; he was reinstated in 1850
- Thomas, Sarah discharged for joining an Anti-slavery Friends meeting in 1843
- Thomas, Ruth and minor children Calvin, Alesandria requested certificate of removal in 1853.
- Thomas Elvira B appointed to committee 1859; appointed Elder 1876
- Thomas, Isaac and family requested certificate to transfer in 1859
- Thomas, Eliza adopted child of Sarah Ann Campbell and Frances Jones got certificate to Minneapolis Monthly Meeting in 1863
- Thomas, Sarah Coate (formerly Thomas) chastised herself for marrying contrary to discipline in 1864.
- Thomas, Esther got certificate to transfer to Rocksylvania Monthly Meeting, IA is 1866.
- Thomas, Lydia M and minor daughters Sarah Ann, Rena (Irena) Anna, Jane Lois received with certificate from Back Creek Monthly Meeting in 1872.
- Thomas, Malcena appointed to committee in 1877
- Townsend, George dismissed for non attendance and using profane language in 1848
- Townsend, James dismissed for using profane language and non attendance in 1848.
- Townsend, William for using profane language and non attendance in 1848
- Train, Caroline received membership in 1884; got certificate to transfer membership to

Vandalia Monthly Meeting, MI in 1894.
 Train, Stephen received membership in 1884
 Train, Alva received membership in 1889
 Travers, Lydia (formerly Hinshaw) dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline non attendance and deviating from plainness of dress and address 1842
 Underwood, minor children Borley, Israel, Naoma, Elijah, Mary of John Underwood received with certificate in 1844..
 Underwood, Mary received membership in 1868
 Underwood, Amos deceased in 1908
 Vining, Lucy W. And minor daughters Alice, Mary Louise, received with certificate from Scipio Monthly Meeting in 1870. Lucy overseer at LaPorte Preparatory Meeting 1871.
 Votaw, Rebecca appointed to committee in 1859
 Votow, Joseph requested permission to marry Sarah Ann Shaw, in 1860. Reported married by end of 1860.

 Votow, Sarah James formerly Votaw chastised herself for marrying contrary to discipline in 1861.
 Votow, Isaac and family got certificate to transfer to Salem Monthly Meeting, Henry Co., IA in 1863.
 Votow, Alice Ann Sloan (formerly Votow) dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline and non attendance in 1864.
 Votow, Joseph and family got a certificate to transfer to Oskaloosa Monthly Meeting, IA in 1868
 Wagner, David received membership in 1910
 Wagoner, Catharine received membership in 1910
 Warren, Phebe dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline and joining another society in 1868
 Westgate, George and wife Abby received a sojourning minute from Raisin Monthly Meeting, MI He was pastor at Birch Lake in 1900
 Wheat, Philander S. Received membership in 1891 and resigned membership in 1892.
 Whie, Chester A. Received membership in 1889,
 White, Charles dismissed non attendance, deviation from plainness of dress and address and marrying contrary to discipline in 1842.
 White, John reinstated after having been discharged from Chester Monthly Meeting in 1842.
 White, John Jr. Dismissed for non attendance, non attendance, deviation from plainness of dress and address and joining another society in 1842
 White, Susan received membership in 1884
 White, Joel W. Received membership in 1884
 White, Lettie received membership in 1884
 White, Amos received membership in 1884
 Williams, Jonathan appointed overseer in 1841; dismissed for joining an anti-slavery Friends group in 1847.
 Williams, Hannah dismissed for marrying contrary to discipline and deviation from

plainness of dress and address in 1842
 Williams, Richard appointed to committee in 1842; dismissed for joining an anti-slavery Friends group. In 1844
 Williams, Abraham appointed to a committee in 1843
 Williams, Thomas P. Complaint that he had joined an Anti-slavery Friends group in 1844
 Williams, Alfred dismissed for joining an anti-slavery Friends group in 1847
 Williams, Jane dismissed in 1847
 Williams, Rachel dismissed in 1847
 Williams, Josiah reinstated having been dismissed by Whitewater Monthly Meeting in 1849.

Williams, Sarah received membership in 1850
 Williams, Josiah requested meeting to advise and help him settle some of the outward affairs in 1851; complaint file for not complying with his engagements and making false statements Forwarded to Whitewater Monthly Meeting in 1853.
 Williams, Esther appointed to a committee in 1861
 Williams, Josiah appointed Elder in 1865
 Williams, Cassandra go a certificate to Chester Monthly Meeting, IN in 1865
 Williams, Elizabeth Shineraly (formerly Williams) chastised herself for marrying contrary to discipline in 1867.
 Williams, Eliza A. (Formerly Davis) dismissed marrying contrary to discipline and non attendance in 1868.
 Williams, Sarah A received membership in 1869; Sarah A Perry (formerly Williams) chastised herself for marrying contrary to discipline in 1873.
 Williams, Esther got a transfer certificate in 1878
 Williams, John resigned membership in 1883
 Williams, Jesse M. Appointed to a committee in 1883
 Williams, Sally received membership in 1884
 Williams, Bessie received membership in 1884
 Williams, Melvina got a letter of transfer to Methodist Church in Niles, MI in 1889
 Williams, Jesse M got letter of transfer to Methodist Church in 1895
 Williams, Sarah dropped in 1908.
 Willis, Peggy dismissed in 1847
 Winters, Martha received membership in 1898
 Winters, Edward received membership in 1898; appointed Elder 1904
 Wright, Hannah and minor daughter Lucy received with certificate from Back Creek Monthly Meeting in 1864.
 Wright, Sarah Ann received membership based on certificate from Back Creek Monthly Meeting in 1864
 Wright, Nancy received membership in 1868
 Wright, Buelah Ann received on certificate from Oak Ridge Monthly Meeting in 1868
 Wright, Maria L. Received on certificate from Back Creek Monthly Meeting in 1869
 Wright, Lucy H East (formerly Wright) chastised herself for marrying contrary to

discipline in 1869
 Wright, Lydia and minor daughters Sarah A, Aura C received membership in 1870.
 Wright, minor children: Calvin V., William, Sarah M., Lilly of Isaac and Nancy Wright received membership in 1870
 Wright, Vincent appointed Elder in 1870
 Wright, Isaac appointed Elder in 1870
 Wright, Joanna and minor daughter, Hannah Jane received a certificate from Fairmount Monthly Meeting in 1870
 Wright, Alcinda chastised herself in 1871
 Wright Asenath (formerly Clark) chastised herself for marrying contrary to discipline in 1872.
 Wright, Nancy acknowledged Minister in 1873.
 Wright, Joanna appointed Elder in 1876
 Wright, Vincent and family requester certificate of removal in 1877.
 Wright, Sarah A. Wife of Vincent requested her request for certificate of removal be withdrawn and resigned in 1877.
 Wright, Rosetta received membership in 1878
 Wright, Hettie received on certificate from Pipe Creek Monthly Meeting in 1879
 Wright, Flora received membership in 1880
 Wright, Birtha resigned membership in 1895
 Wright, Z. J. And A. M. Got a letter of transfer in 1895
 Wright, Frank G. Received membership in 1898
 Wright, Flora received on certificate from Vandalia Monthly Meeting, MI in 1898.
 Wright Franklin got certificate to transfer to Traverse City Month Meeting, MI on 1900
 Wright, Flora got letter of transfer to Methodist Church Allegan, MI in 1902
 Wright, L. G. And wife Amanda received on certificate from Penn Monthly Meeting, MI in 1914.

Young's Prairie Meeting (1845 - 1848)

In the fall of 1845, a number of Quakers with strong abolitionist feelings voluntarily withdrew or were involuntarily dismissed from the Birch Lake meeting and formed their own Monthly meeting. On October 11, 1845, the break-away group organized a society known as "Anti-Slavery" Friends and its name was "Young's Prairie." Zachariah Shugart, Ishmael Lee, and Samuel Thomas were elected Trustees for the first meeting. These anti-slavery Friends would not use cotton cloth, sugar or anything else they knew to have been made by slaves. The only anti-slavery meeting known to have existed in Michigan was Young's Prairie in Cass County. It belonged to the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-slavery Friends. In the log building the Anti-Slavery Friends used for a church they had a school for their children. James Osborn, a son of Charles, being one of the first teachers

This group of devoted Friends realized that their meager protests could and would not bring about the end of slavery, prevent one stroke of the lash or cure one

heartache of the black burden bearer, so they returned to the mother church after a few years of fruitless effort. The meetings of this Cass County splinter group were held in a log house on the farm of James E. Bonine in Penn Township. The pastor was the Rev. Charles Osborn, a renowned minister among Friends. Charles was the father of Sarah (Osborn) who married James Bogue Bonine. [See his write up at the beginning of this paper.]

Records for the Anti-slavery Friends Meetings are not at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana. The log house where the anti-slavery meetings were held was on the south side of present-day M-60 where a chestnut orchard was planted. When Young's Prairie dissolved, some of these people joined the Penn Friends. An attempt will be made to compile a list of these members from those dismissed from the Birch Lake Meeting during the 1840s

Bogue, Stephen
Bogue, Hannah
Bogue, Sarah
Bogue, Elizabeth
Bogue, William
Mariam Lee
Ishaael Lee
Marmon, Mary
Marmon, Peter
Marmon, Richman
Maulsby, Benjamin
Maulsby, Lemuel
Osborn, Josiah
Osborn, Hannah
Osborn, Mary
Osborn, Charles
Reynolds, Levi
Reynolds, Elijah
Shugart, Zachariah
Shugart, Susannah
Thomas, Sarah
Thomas, Samuel
Williams, Jonathan
Williams, Richard
Williams, Alfred
Williams, Tomas P.

No doubt this list is not inclusive as only those Quakers who were members of the Birch Lake/Prairie Grove Monthly Meeting and formally dismissed were recorded. Other anti-slavery Quakers may have lived and/or moved into the area and joined the group as

well.

Glover, pp. 385-387

Prairie Grove Church (1846 - 1880)

The minutes of the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting indicated that on November 7, 1846, the Prairie Indulged Meeting was approved to be set up at the house of Isaac Bonine. In 1848 the Friends completed a church; and further, on April 1st of the same year, the name of Prairie Indulged Meeting changed to Prairie Grove. The church was located about one mile south of the village of Penn in Section 22 of Penn township and adjacent to the Prairie Grove Cemetery. In 1875 the Prairie Grove meeting status changed to that of a Preparatory Meeting. The Prairie Grove Church was the second Quaker Church in the County and monthly business meetings were held alternately at Prairie Grove at Penn and at Birch Lake. This structure was not used after 1880 when the more commodious and modern churches were built in the village of Vandalia and a year later another one in the village of Penn. It was out of this indulged meeting that the Penn Friends Church grew.

The Prairie Grove Cemetery, on today's Penn Road was mentioned in the minutes of April 4, 1885 for the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting.

Other Quaker meetings

In the 1850 minutes of the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting the Oakland Indulged meeting was approved to be set up near Diamond Lake. No other information is known about this meeting.

The Birch Lake Monthly meeting minutes for November 1, 1851, discussed starting Quaker meetings in the Osborn area - near the Osborn settlement in Calvin and Porter townships, Vandalia and Newberg.

Samuel Bonine was trying to set up meetings for youth at Birch Lake, LaPorte, Indiana, and among Anti-Slavery Friends at Clear Lake according to the February 7, 1852 minutes of the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting.

In 1860 Clear Lake was approved by the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting for an Indulged Meeting (August 4, 1860 Minutes). Evan and Lucy East moved north from Cass County and no doubt were proponents of this meeting. This meeting later became part of the Vandalia Quarterly meeting.

In 1871 a Friends meeting was established in LaPorte, Indiana. This meeting was accepted into the Kokomo Month meeting in 1874.

The minutes of the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting mention on April 2 and May 7, 1892 the Chapel Hill/Log Chapel meeting in south Porter Township. The Chapel Hill Monthly Meeting was established in 1899.

There may also have been a Quaker meeting called Mill Creek on the road between Constantine and Williamsville and about 2½ miles west of Constantine. This meeting alternated between Birch Lake, and Penn. One of the earliest roads in the county was built from Vandalia to Constantine and over this road the produce was carried out and supplies brought in. Flat-bottomed boats brought cargoes up the St. Joseph River to Mottville and Constantine and carried back furs, lumber and grain etc. to the lake boats at St. Joseph. The first road through Penn township was from Mottville to Cassopolis was laid out in June 1832 and known as the old Territorial Road. The next was from Vandalia to Constantine.

Vandalia (1879 - 1903)

Nearly all the members of this meeting were former members of the Monthly Meeting established on Young's Prairie in 1841 and they retained their membership there until their new brick edifice was completed. The Quakers in the Vandalia area had held meetings on the lot on which their church was later constructed for about three years.

The Vandalia monthly meeting was established in 1880 by action of the Wabash Indiana Quarterly Meeting.

Having plenty of money and zeal coupled with a strong desire for a better house of worship, James E. Bonine, Silas H. Thomas, Henry Coat, W. E. Bogue, and Stephen. A. Bogue were appointed as a building committee to build a new brick church in Vandalia in July of 1879. The building was 34 x 57' with a twenty foot ceiling surmounted by a belfry and cost \$5,250 to erect. John East was the contractor and William Henry of Constantine laid the bricks. The bricks were donated by Lot Bonine and came from a brick kiln on his farm, later the farm of J. N. Bonine. The meeting house was completed and dedicated December 28, 1879. Robert Douglass of Wilmington, Ohio preached the dedication. The building committee was appointed as trustees. Rev. Henry Coat became the first pastor and was probably the first minister in the Friends church to receive a salary, it being one of the tenets of the church that the Gospel should be free to all. [Salaried ministers are now common in the Society.]

The Birch Lake Month Meeting minutes reported the approval of the Vandalia Preparatory Meeting on August 7, 1880. In 1882 the church officials were Elders James E. Bonine, Sarah H. Bonine, Silas H. Thomas, and Elvira B. Thomas, Overseers were S. A. Bogue, Ira East, Mary Russey, and Mabel East. The clerk was W. E. Boue; the Treasurer was Peter Snyder. The Sunday School in 1882 boasted of 100 students and was taught by eight teachers.

Branch meetings of the Vandalia Monthly meeting were created, one at Long Lake near Traverse City and one at Log Chapel.

The Vandalia Friends Church was sold in 1920 and dedicated on October 21, 1921 as the Masonic Temple. Masonic Lodge No. 30 was chartered in Vandalia in 1871 with 47 members. The first Masonic Lodge was destroyed by fire in 1888 by an arsonist who was also responsible for burning down Dodge's meat market, Townsend's Bank, and Curtis Drug Store.¹⁰

The people who contributed money for the construction of the Vandalia church were

James E. Bonine	Parker James	William F. Wren
Henry Coates	Perry Lavenburg	F. Oxenford
S. A. Bogue	H. A. Snyder	W. A. East
W. E. Bogue	O. C. Grinnell	J. W. East
S. H. Thomas	A. A. Grinell	Clarkson East
James B. Bonine	A. B. Losee	C. R. Dodge
Sue Bogue	W. L. Chamberlin	Joseph H. Johnson
J. H. East	D. R. Whitcher	Eli Bump
J. F. Lemon	A. B. Rudd	J. M. Pemberton
Peter Snyder	J. M. Bonine	D. R. Thurston
William Green	W. W. Fellows	S. R. Wright
J. M. Elliott	J. S. Stuar?	Norris Richardson
S. J. Reynolds	F. H. Ruff	William Lane
Elwood East	N. J. Crosby	D. M. Howell
C. K. East	H. H. Phillips	M. Thorp
James Ryan	G. P. Jones	Samuel McRee
S. J. Hues	Wm ? Jones	Z Aldrich
A. C. Wing	Leander Osborn	C. W. East
	Anson East	

Penn Friends Church 1883 - present

The Quaker church in the village of Penn was an outgrowth of Friends' meetings held in George W. Jones' house, with Benjamin Cox of Indiana sometimes officiating. In 1880 the meeting house known as Penn Friends Church was built at a cost of \$1,700. Nathan Jones and Lydia Bonine gave the land where the church was built in the village of Penn, that had previously been known as Jamestown, but since there was another village in the state with the same name, the name of railroad stop was adopted as the village's name.

¹⁰East. p. 14.

The building was well constructed. The stones for the foundation were well cut and of several colors representing the typical stones in the area. The wainscoting is two colors, whitewood and walnut and the window and door trim is walnut also. The pulpit is also made of two types of wood. The elders used to sit on caned chairs.

Myron Hartly was one of their first leaders and the building committee was Milton J. Wright, Isaac Bonine, Nathan Jones, and John W. Rinehart. The head carpenter was Henry Sears. The Penn Friends Church and the Birch Lake meeting house were part of the Wabash (Indiana) Quarterly Meeting and it was a common practice to load a wagon to make the trip to Wabash with no spring seats and only board to sit on. The trip usually took two days each way.

Early Friends kept things simple and only wanted voices praising God. Later the violin was brought into the service and still later the organ, and nowadays the piano also. Quakers wanted to attend every prayer meeting. However, today according to Rose Sparks in 1877, people no longer dress in black or grey but dress like anyone else. The congregation relies on paid ministers to give them for messages; however, they still have testimony, Bible study, and people can give prayers. Also fund raising projects and special Sunday school classes for children are changes from the past. Penn did not have a paid minister until 1937. The services today somewhat resemble those in the Methodist and Baptist faiths, however, there are no baptisms, although there is communion. Each service is opened with a quiet waiting before the organized service with singing and prayer.

The Birch Lake Monthly Meeting reported that the Penn Monthly Meeting opened April 21, 1883.

The Penn church was heated with two Number 20 Round Oak stoves in the back of the building. A wood bee was held each year at the Milton Wright home with ladies furnishing a bountiful dinner. It took two hours of firing to have the meeting room comfortable. Many years the basement was dug by men of the church, an inside stairway was added and some time after this electric lights were installed.

In the early days the church was lighted by oil lamps, one chandelier in the rear with six lamps, one in the center with eight lamps and one over the pulpit with four lamps. On the sides of the room were two lights with reflectors.

John Main was the first paid minister and he came in 1937. He was followed by Billie Lewis and his wife Marie, Myron T. Hartley, Harold Smook and Hervbery Kinsey and his wife Fern. Rev. Clayton Hiatt had been the minister for 11 years prior to the 80th anniversary of the Penn Friends Church.

Amos Keworthy made brooms and preached. One day as he was making

brooms, he felt the call to go and hold some meetings. He went into the house and told his wife that he must go. She said, "Amos, you haven't the money to make the trip. He said, "The Lord will provide a way." He started for the train and on the way he met Isaac Bonine, who gave him \$20.

The Penn Monthly Meeting was set up in 1883 from the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting. The opening page of the minutes states "Members found on the records of Birch Lake Monthly Meeting belonging to Penn Monthly Meeting and they are transcribed below:

Alexander: Josie

Arnold: Jessie

Beard, William W. Telamacus, Elmer E, Isaac, William W. Emma and Alice

Bonine: Isaac, Anna D., Jennie A., Wilbur. Lot J.

Brody: Carrie, Rose

Cowgill: Mariam

De Long: Caroline

Denham: Mary M., Emma, John, Frank, Anna.

Ferris: Mary M.

Garretson: Joseph T., Emma S., Maggie A.

Garwood: Malinda, Aura C.

Green: Lucy

Grover: Franklin S., Sarah E., Fred M.

Hoffman: Sarah

James: Isaac P.

Jones: Nathan, Lydia B., Isaac B., George, Warner D., William, Maria,

Lilly: A. P., Sarah

Lubbeck: William

Markham: Elizabeth

Marsh: Irene

Mendenhall: William, Mary E.

McCaron: Maria

McDonald: J. A.

Morley: Sarah A.

Pine: Malinda

Reece: Ruben, Emma

Robinson: Olive

Rudd: Lydia

Shaffer: Inda S.

Smith: Ella

Sutimester: Constantine, C. P., Meriba, Vernie.

Swinehart: Thomas, Etta

Thomas: David, Lydia M., Anie J., Lois E., Enos E., John J., David C.

Underwood: Amos

Wright: Milton, Alcinda, Flora, Hattie, Susie, Fred, Rosetta, Nathan, Lydia, John C.,
Maria

The original Penn Friends Church was purchased by Ed Lowe and moved to "Billyville" on the Lowe Foundation Property on the west side of Decatur Road east of M - 60. The Quakers built a new church and have the only Quaker religious services in the county.

Vandalia Quarterly Meeting (1887 - 1917)

Monthly meetings of Friends called Long Lake near Traverse City and Log Chapel in South Porter township of Cass County were established and these meetings along with Penn and Birch Lake, constituted the Vandalia Quarterly meeting and were loyal subjects of Indiana yearly meeting, the largest body of "Friends" in the world. No doubt when Ivan and Lucy East moved north to near Traverse City they helped establish the Long Lake Quaker meeting. The Vandalia Quarterly meeting was authorized in September, 1886, and included Birch Lake, Vandalia and Penn Monthly and their branch meetings as well. Quarterly meetings were to be held on the "4th Seventh Day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th and 11th months at 10 a.m.". The Vandalia Quarterly meeting was subject to the Indiana Yearly Meeting at Richmond, Indiana, the largest body of Quakers in the world.¹¹

Biographical Sketches of Quaker Families

The East Family

William East and his wife Rachel, who were members of the Society of Friends, were the parents of the large family. The Easts were instrumental in establishing and maintaining a church of their faith in Calvin township.

The Easts ancestry can be traced to England from which some ancestors emigrated to America in an early day and located in Virginia. William East was born in North Carolina on May 8, 1773 and was the son of William and Frances (Cochran) East. His wife Rachel (Talbot) was born in 1780 near Concordville, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and not near Winchester, Virginia as the monument in Birch Lake Cemetery indicates. She was the daughter of Jacob and Susannah Talbot; her siblings include John, Samuel, Hannah, and Lydia.¹² The Talbots moved to Grayson County,

¹¹Typewritten copy "Reminences of J. N. Bonine History of Cass County (mostly Vandalia) recorded by Miss Clara Bonine from reminences of her father." Located in the History Library of Cass District Library, Cassopolis, Michigan. p. 30.

¹²Records of Hopewell Monthly Meeting, Virginia, (located five miles north of Winchester and still an active meeting) include the following minutes dated 1785-2-5. "Jacob Talbot and sife Susannah and children, John, Samuel, Hannah, Rachel, and Lydia received on certificate from Concord Monthly Meeting, Pennsylvania dated

Virginia when Rachel was fifteen; therefore it seems likely she met and married William East in Grayson County. They married when Rachel was seventeen and settled in mountainous Grayson County, Virginia, where the following children were born: Hannah, Joel, James and Polly East. In 1809 Rachel asked for a certificate to transfer to Newberry Meeting in Tennessee. The family then moved to Blount County, Tennessee, where Susanna and Jacob were born. In 1815, William asked for membership at Newberry. In a few weeks, he and Rachel asked for a certificate to take to Whitewater Meeting, Indiana Territory. There in Wayne County, Indiana, Sallie, William H., Rebecca, Martha, and Isom were born.

Rachel was a fifth-generation American Quaker, a great-great grandchild of John Sharpless, who was born in 1624 and left England in 1682 to take up, yet un-surveyed land in the wilds of Pennsylvania, from William Penn. Sharpless and his family, with hope of greater advantages for his family and religious liberty for all, emigrated to America in 1682 and he died near Chester, PA on April 11, 1685. John Sharpless was a member of the Society of Friends and suffered persecution for conscience sake.

Rachel was the daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Sharpless) Talbot and the great-great-granddaughter of John Sharpless. [Rachel was also the sister of Sarah (Talbot) who married Isaac Bonine, and later the Bonines migrated to Cass County.] It is said that Rachel attended Quaker meetings at Westfield, North Carolina, However, a trip from anywhere in Grayson County to Westfield Meeting in North Carolina, could require crossing a section of the Blue Ridge Mountains through gaps of 3,000 feet elevation. The distance from Mount Pleasant Meeting to Westfield is about 42 miles. Meeting attendance at Westfield must have been rare. In 1890 Rachel took her membership to Mount Pleasant Meeting in Grayson, (now Carroll) County, Virginia, of which her mother, Susannah Talbot, had been one of the founders in 1801.¹³

When Stephen and Hannah (East) Bogue came to Cass County in October 1831, Hanna's twenty-year old brother Jacob East accompanied them. On the following April, 13, 1833, William East took up eighty acres and his son James took up another 160 acres in Section 1 of Calvin Township through the White Pigeon Land Office. The northeastern portion of Calvin has been known as the East Settlement since the William East and his wife Rachel and their children came here from Wayne County, Indiana, with one horse and two ox-teams attached to the ponderous lumber wagons into which was loaded their household effects. The family arrived from Wayne County, Indiana, on November 13, 1833. William had been here during the summer of 1833 and raised a crop of corn on Young's Prairie, which provided food for the extended family and livestock upon arrival, and plowed and planted twelve acres of wheat. The Easts

1784-4-6.

¹³ Corrections and additions to The Birch Lake Story completed by Jane East Karkalits in the summer of 1964. Susanna Bogue Smith. "An Historical Sketch of the East Family" written for the Fourth Reunion at Birch Lake, Michigan, August 8th, 1908. A copy of which is in the possession of Barbara Wood Cook.

brought with them eighteen head of hogs, 28 cattle, and 100 sheep. Because of exposure to the winter weather and the ravages of the wolves, then to be found in large numbers, their flock of sheep was depleted so that only five remained the following spring. William East acquired a total of 176 acres of land in Section 1 of Calvin township on which he lived until his death in 1864 at the age of 91. His wife died before him in 1851 at the age of 71.

The first winter the family lived in half-faced pole shanties until mid-winter, when their log cabins were ready. They survived that winter and the one which followed, the killing June 25th 1835 frost. Frost which destroyed most of the crops and at best only partial crops of corn were harvested.

According to Jane East Karkalits: the William East family arriving from Indiana included his wife Rachel and their unmarried children: Polly, Jacob, Sallie, William, Rebecca, Martha, and Isom John and his wife and James and his wife and four small children were also in the caravan. On their trip they must have stopped at the White Pigeon Land Office, because on October 29th, 1833, William got a land grant for another 96 acres.

Listed below is biographical information on a number of the William and Rachel East's family.

Jacob Talbot East was born June 12, 1811 in Blount County, TN. He was married February 28, 1833 in Cass County, MI to Emeline (Odell). He died on October 9, 1887 in Calvin Township, Cass County, MI

Hanna East first married Stephen Bogue in Indiana and migrated to Cass County in October, 1831. Hannah was a native of Grayson County, Virginia, and born on December 16, 1798. She had gone with her parents to Tennessee in 1807 and from there to Wayne County, Indiana in 1816. She married James Bonine in 1824 in Wayne County, IN. James Bonine died before his only child and son James Bogue Bonine was born. Hannah then married Stephen Bogue in 1831. See write-up under Stephen Bogue. She died in 1891.

John H. and wife Ann - settled on 147 acres of land in Section 6 of Porter Township near Birch Lake in April of 1833 and later moved to Cassopolis. John was born May 31, 1800 in Grayson County, VA and died in 1891 in Porter Township of Cass County. He married Ann Lee of Blount County, TN in 1833. Ann was the daughter of Nathan Lee and the sister of Ishmael Lee, both of whom migrated to Cass County. [See write up of Nathan Lee] Ann died in 1867 and they had seven children including Ira and Helen.. Joel was granted a land patent for 160 acres in Section 1 of Calvin township on October 16, 1832 and thus preceded his father by a year in coming to Cass County. Joel was born in Grayson County, Virginia on September 26, 1802. He was a leading preacher in the Society of Friends

and sent to Tennessee from Virginia and from there to Richmond, Indiana. In 1825, Joel married Sarah (Bulla), who was born in Wayne County, Indiana in 1809 and died in 1873. Her parents were Thomas and Susanna Bulla, and were members of an old North Carolina family. Joel and Sarah had the following ten children: Elwood, James W., Susannah born October 10, 1829,, wife of Jefferson Osborn in Calvin; Clarkson and Enos lived in Calvin. William Edom and Caroline (Mrs. Elliott) reside in Porter in 1882. Martha was deceased in 1882. Thomas J. Lived in Van Buren County in 1882. Joel died in 1871 in Cass County.

James M. East was born June 1, 1804 in Grayson County, VA and on June 24, 1824 he married Anna Jones in Wayne County, Indiana. Ann had been born in Tennessee in 1805.[It is not known if Anna is/was related to Nathan Jones or George Jones.] In 1833 James and Anna moved with other members of the family to Calvin Township. James was one of the original members of the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting. Six of their children (Jacob, Isom, William, Polly, Susannah, Martha, and Rebecca) accompanied them. They bought land in Sections 1 and 12 of Calvin Township. The deed to their home farm was signed by President Andrew Jackson. In all, James and Anna had four daughters and six sons. The sons attained manhood, but two of the daughters died young. James made an original land entry for 80 acres of land in Section 1 of Calvin Township on April 18, 1833, and an 80 acre parcel in Section 12 of Calvin on the same day. James died April 19, 1887 at the age of 83. The children included:

Alfred J.
Armstrong S
Calvin

Mary, who married _____ Merritt

Jesse S. was the third child born to James and Anna. He was born in Henry County, IN on June 2, 1829. Jesse was educated in the subscription schools of the district. In 1850 at the age of 21 he married Anna B. Osborn, daughter of Charles Osborn. For while Jesse and Anna farmed in Calvin Township, then moved to Vandalia and engaged in the milling business first as an employee and later as the owner. In 1868 he moved to Niles and was employed in a flouring-mill. The couple then returned to Calvin for six months, then lived for two years in Vandalia and then migrated to Buchanan in 1887 where he bought a sixteen acre plot where they continued to live. They have three children Charles A., James F. and William W. Jesse was a

successful man and made money loaning it to others. He is a Mason and was identified with the Blue Lodge in Cass County. Although not religiously active in the Quaker or any other faith, he contributed to various Presbyterian Church programs. He was buried in the Birch Lake Cemetery.

Polly East was born in Grayson County, VA on March 29, 1807 and married Zaddock Clark on January 28, 1837. Zaddock was born in North Carolina in 1808. She died October 30, 1883 aged 76 years and Zaddock died May 1, 1883. Polly and Zaddock had four children: two of which were Sallie East Clark and Asenath East Wright.

Susannah was born March 6, 1809 in Blount County, TN. She died in Wayne County, IN. She married Felix Gorton and when the oldest of their seven children were twelve years old she died. Felix raised the children until nearly all were able to take care of themselves.

Jacob Talbot East was born in Blount County, TN on June 12, 1811. He was twenty-years old when he accompanied Stephen and Hanna (East) Bogue, his sister, to Cass County in October of 1831. He took up land in Porter Township near Birch Lake. On February 28, 1833, he married Emeline Odell, born in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio on November 6, 1813. She was the daughter of James and Catherine (Pittinger) Odell. He died in October 9, 1887 in Calvin Township at the age of 76 and his wife died in Calvin township on February 2, 1899 at the age of 85. This couple had twelve children: Leonard, Rachel, Catherine, Eliza J., Hannah, Sarah A., Franklin, Ellison, Anson, Sylvandor, James Madison (Jay), and Thomas Jefferson East.

Sallie East was born April 8, 1814 in Wayne County, IN. In January, 1836, she married Ishmael Lee at Geneva (Diamond Lake), Michigan in 1836. Ishmael was born in Blount County, TN in 1815. Sallie died at Birch Lake on April 22, 1840. She had three children: Eliza, Hannah and Rachel, all of whom married and had homes in Iowa where they moved with their father in 1853. [See write up on Ishmael Lee]

William H East was born on April 17, 1817 in Wayne County, IN. He married at Birch Lake to Mary, a daughter of Lot and Rachel Lundy. He was married a second time to Melvina Williams. He died in Plainfield, MI on April 1, 1889 at the age of 72. Mary's children were Sallie Jordan who lived in Oklahoma and Evan J. of Traverse City in 1908. Melvina's children were Eanest East of Three Rivers and Elmer East of Plainwell in 1908.

Rebecca East was born on August 3, 1819 in Wayne County, IN. On November 23, 1838, she married in Cass County to Micajah P. Grinnell, who was born in Bennington, VT in 1816 and died in San Deigo CA in November 1899 at the age of 88. Rebecca died on July 20, 1886 in Vandalia, Cass County, MI at the age of 67. They had six children: two of which are Sylvander of Philadelphia and Mary of Dan Diego, CA in 1908.

Martha Jane East was born on October 22, 1822 in Wayne County, IN. She married Ellison Osborn on February 23, 1845. They lived for many years in Michigan and then moved to Missouri where she died in 1884. Ellison died at Eureka Springs, AR on March 10, 1897 at the age of 74. Martha remained active in the Friend's Church and they had three children: Charles F. and Fred E. and George D. After her death Amos married Miss Sue Bogue who was also an active Quaker.

Isom East was born on April 4, 1826 in Wayne County, IN and died May 3, 1888. He was married in Cass County to Asenath (Harris) in 1849. Isom was a member of the Friends Church during the greater part of his life. Of their six children, three in 1908 were residents of Cass County and one of Kalamazoo. They are Emma Wright, Edgar East, Mary Haller and Henry East.

Other East family members

- Armstrong lived in Calvin
- Jesse lived in Niles as an adult
- Mary L. Married and became Mrs. S. K. Merrit and lived in Porter township.
- Calvin K. Lived in Calvin township and was the first white child born in Calvin Township on October 7, 1834. On December 25, 1854 he married Mabel P. Reynolds, who was the sister of Levi J. Reynolds. Calvin died in Vandalia on April 17, 1906 at the age of 71 years, 6 months, and 10 days. The couple had seven children: five of which were living at the time of Glover's History of Cass County: Oscar J. Rollie M., Bertha Wright, Mary Williams, and Harley M. Calvin was a lifelong member of the Friends church and he was buried in the Birch Lake Cemetery.
- Alfred J. lived in Vandalia

The Osborns

Charles and his family moved to Wayne County, Indiana in January, 1819 settling in Perry Township where Charles Osborn laid out the town of Economy in 1825 as the owner of the property. He added to the town plat in 1829 and again in 1834. Most of the settlers of Perry Township, Wayne County, IN were from Tennessee, and previously from NC, and Friends. Charles was one of the original members of the Springfield Quaker meeting and was the "only resident recommended preacher" to come from this congregation. In 1842 he moved to Cass County. Charles Osborn was the first preacher "of any note" in Wayne County and the Quaker church was known as Springfield Church. Charles Osborn was in attendance at the first convention of Antislavery Friends on February 6, 1843 in Indiana and he and the following other settlers of Cass County became defendants in the Kentucky Raid lawsuits: Stephen Bogue, Eilliason Osborn, and Zachariah Shugart.

Charles Osborn, was a famous Quaker preacher and abolitionist, having traveled in the interest of his church pretty much all over the civilized world. See write-up on him at the beginning of this paper. In order to live in complete consistency with his views on not using any of the products of slave labor, he himself refused to wear any garments made of cotton, nor would he eat cane sugar, on the ground that slave labor was used in its manufacture.

Charles was married twice and information about his wives and children are listed below.

Charles' first wife was Sarah (Newman), and It is believed that Sarah was born on December 12, 1773, in Shenandoah County, Virginia. They were married on January 11, 1798, in Knox County, Tennessee. She died at Lost Creek in Jefferson County, Tennessee, on August 10, 1812. Charles and Sarah (Newman) Osborn had the following seven children. The birth dates were taken from Ancestry.com:

James, the eldest became a teacher. Born Nov 10, 1798 in Knox County, TN. He married and died in Iowa.

Josiah was the second son of the abolitionist. [See following write-up], and He was born March 2, 1800 in Knox County, TN and moved to Michigan from Indiana. Josiah was one of the first trustees of the village of Economy.

Lydia married Eli Newlin who was an influential preacher in the Quaker Church. She was born October 6, 1805 in Knox County, TN

John was well known as one of the leading horticulturists of his day. He was born on November 28, 1801 in either Knox County or Jefferson County, TN. Education was important to him, but he was largely self-taught. He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Carroll in both Indiana and Ohio. He completed his studies, but never practiced medicine. He turned his attention wholly to the culture of fruit and to the nursery business. For fifty years largely because of John Osborn, Wayne County, IN was well known for its fruit. Before starting his nursery in Economy, IN, in 1833, he walked to Long Island and back again to obtain the best varieties of fruits grown in the East carrying cuttings in his hand; and in grafting did not lose a single variety. He would only sell his trees to those who would take care of and be benefitted by them. In those early years, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa were indebted to him for fine fruit trees. John married Rachel (Johnson) and they had seven children.

Isaiah was preacher in the Society of Friends. He was born November 25, 1803 in Knox County, TN .In 1816 he moved with his father to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Philanthropist*. In 1819 he moved with his family to Wayne County, Indiana. In the fall of 1822, he went to Greenville, Tennessee and worked in a printing office for two years for \$00 a year and his board. Most of the

time in the offices of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*. In the fall of 1824 he returned to Centerville, Indiana, and worked on the Western Emporium until the spring of 1827, when he went to Indianapolis and remained a year. He then returned to Wayne County and entered the land on which he afterward lived. Early in 1829 he was elected Justice of the Peace and held this position four years. He was also one of the first trustees in the village of Economy along with his brother Josiah. In the meantime he cleared his land, planted an orchard, and built a house preparatory to moving to his farm. He also taught school and worked at his trade in the winter. In the winter of 1832 he worked for Septimus Smith, publisher of the Western Times, riding from Economy to Centerville and back each week, attending to the duties of Justice one day a week and setting the required amount of type, receiving \$3 a week for his services. For a number of years he was Assessor and Collector of Taxes of the northern townships of Wayne County, IN. He moved to his farm in 1833 and died there on June 16, 1846, leaving a widow and 8 children, the oldest of which was 15. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends. On June 24, 1829, he was married to Lydia (Worth), daughter of Job and Rhoda Worth. She had been born in Guilford County, NC on November 1, 1805, and in 1823 moved with her mother to Randolph County IN.

Elijah Osborn was born November 15, 1807 in Knox County, TN. He followed the occupation of farmer and also started a nursery in Calvin township of Cass County. The propagation of trees was later carried on by Benjamin Hathaway of Volinia. The killing frost in 1835 that caused considerable personal and economic hardship killed all his crops and they subsisted on venison and potatoes for some time. Elijah made several original land entries for land in Section 24 of Calvin township - as a resident of Wayne County Indiana, 80 acres on October 28, 1834; 80 acres as a Cass County resident on July 16, 1836 and 80 more acres on December 12, 1836.

Elihu also engaged in farming pursuits. He was born February 9, 1810 in Knox County, TN. He made an original land entry in Section 25 of Calvin Township as a resident of Madison County, Indiana for 40 acres on September 9, 1835 and another 120 acres on April 28, 1836.

Charles after Sarah's death, Charles remarried on September 26, 1813, to Hannah (Swain), the daughter of Elihu and Sarah Swain, leading Quakers of Tennessee. After Charles' death Hannah lived with her daughter, Mrs. Bonine until February 12, 1878, when she died at the age of 88 years. Hannah and Charles had nine children - four daughters and five sons as follows:

Narcissa - She was born June 20, 1814, in Jefferson County, IN. She died in

Economy, Wayne County, IN at the age of 12.
Cynthia - Cynthia per Ancestry.com was born September 30, 1815, in Jefferson County, TN. She married A. Liggerfoose.
Gideon S - was born August 12, 1817 in Mount Pleasant, Ohio.
According to Ancestry.com a William was born December 18, 1818.
Charles N. - Lived in Clinton County, Ohio in 1893. He was born September 20, 1819.
Parker B. - lived in Clinton County, Ohio in 1893. He was born October 14, 1821.
Jordan P. was living in Cass County in 1893. He was born on August 6, 1823, in Wayne County, IN.
Benjamin was born on November 21, 1825. He married Susanna East, daughter of Joel and Sarah East and Benjamin died September, 1849, leaving one child Cynthia Ann, who later married an Englishman, George Pullen. [George and Cynthia Pullen were living in Calvin Township in 1893.]. Susanna married again, this time to Jefferson Osborn, a son of Josiah Osborn.
Sarah S. was listed as being born February 21, 1828 and married James Bogue Bonine. However, Ancestry.com lists two Sarahs born to Charles and Hannah (Swain). The second is Sarah H. listed as born in 1815 in Perry, Wayne County, Indiana,
Anna Braithwait Osborn was born in Economy, Wayne County, IN on August 8, 1830 . She . married Jesse S. East and resided in Buchanan, Michigan. She was born August 20, 1830 in Wayne County, IN. She died May 18, 1907, at 76 years.

Josiah Osborn

Josiah settled on Section 24 of Calvin township and made an original land entry as a resident of Wayne County, Indiana, for 160 acres of land on October 28, 1834, in Section 24. He also made an original land entry for 36 acres in Section 19 of North Porter Township on January 20, 1837. He was born in Knox County, Tennessee, on March 2, 1800 to Charles and Sarah (Newman) Osborn and was next to the oldest in a family of sixteen children. In 1819, he moved with his father and his second wife, Hannah, to Wayne County, Indiana, to avoid the pain of witnessing “the concomitant evils of slavery.” [p. 383 - 1882]. Josiah was a cabinet maker by trade and started a cabinet shop in 1825 in Economy, Wayne County, IN. Josiah was also elected to the Board of Trustees of the village of Economy. He was, a man of an ordinary education, but was well informed. He was prominent in the Quaker Church and like his father was a most pronounced Abolitionist. It was not his privilege either to see the emancipation of the slaves as he died in 1862 during the Civil War.

The Osborn family started a fruit nursery and successfully raised a number of varieties of fruit, which provided early inhabitants with cultivated fruit to supplement the

wild fruits harvested from the woods and swamps.

His first wife was Mary (Barnard), the daughter of Uriah and Elizabeth (Macy) Banard. Mary was born in Ohio on October 19, 1800. The Barnard and Macy families were natives of the Nantucket Island and were of English ancestry. The men were seafaring men and whalers. Uriah Banard was born at Nantucket on the 27th of August 1761, and his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Macy, was born at Nantucket October 14, 1763, and was one of ten children..

In the spring of 1835, Josiah accompanied by his twelve-year-old son Jefferson came to Calvin Township and purchased the northeast quarter of Section 24 They cleared three to four acres of dense virgin forest and set out 100 four-year-old fruit trees and between four and five thousand seedlings brought with them from Indiana. Thus he planted the first fruit orchard and nursery in the township. A simple log house had been erected on the place by John Zeek, which the Osborns lived. They were not affluent and did not even have an ox team to aid in the logging and clearing of his land. Since the trees had been planted before the logs, stumps, or brush had been removed, this arduous labor had to be carefully performed amongst the growing trees. His orchard and nursery survived and he orchards and nursery provided fruit and planting stock for orchards in Cass and Van Buren county. In the *Portrait and Biographical Record of Cass and Berrien Counties*, Josiah was referred to as a mechanic by his grandson. Josiah's son Jefferson continued to work with his father in the culture and raising of fruit. Josiah also had a son named Jesse

Josiah and his son Jefferson played a conspicuous role and bore some of the expenses of the Kentucky Raid of 1847. It was said that Josiah suffered such severe losses that he had to work ten years to pay off all the obligations incurred.

Josiah Osborn died in June, 1862, and his wife, Mary Banard, predeceased him in August, 1853. The Banards came from England at an early day and settled on the island of Nantucket and were known as whalers. Josiah married a second time to Eliza Malory, a native of Vermont, and they had no children. After Josiah's death in 1862, Eliza returned to Poultney, Rutland County Vermont where she was living in 1893,

Josiah and Mary had a number of children some of whom were born in Wayne County, Indiana, before the family migrated to Michigan. The following children and their whereabouts are indicated as of 1882 as reported in the History of Cass County

Ellison , the eldest married Martha East, who died leaving two sons and two daughters. In 1893 they were living in Jasper County, Missouri where he was a farmer and was a prominent member of the Quaker Church. Ellison was the first to thresh wheat in the vicinity with a steam engine.

Jefferson, the second child resided in Calvin township, continued to own part of

home farm, and was recognized as a leading farmer and horticulturist. His date of birth was January 2, 1821. He like his father, grandfather and great-grandfather before him was an Abolitionist. His first vote was cast in that party, and like his forefathers he was known to have been a "director" in the "underground railroad". In 1854 he was elected County Treasurer of Cass County and filled that office for four years. He also served a Supervisor and Treasurer of Calvin Township and for more than twenty years was a Justice of the Peace. After the organization of the Republican Party, he supported their principles.

For the majority of his life, he has lived in Calvin Township, but in 1867 went to Niles where he resided for some years while he was educating his children but returned to a farm in Calvin in 1876. He and his wife continued their membership in the Society of Friends. Jefferson also became a Mason, which at one time was a little out of the usual order of the Quaker Church, yet not prohibited in later years.

Jefferson was married twice; first time he married Frances Tharp the daughter of Levi and Nancy Tharp. Francis died in 1851 but was the mother of two children

Leroy was born June 15, 1848 and was educated in Niles and Ann Arbor. He married Miss Lydia Chess and had three children. Clara E. was born on January 21, 1850. She died in Jacksonville, FL in May 1888, where her father had taken her hoping that the change of climate would benefit her health.

Jefferson was a farmer in 1882 and Clara was living at home. In 1853 Jefferson married Mrs. Susanna (East), the daughter of Joel and Sarah (Buel) East and the widow of Benjamin Osborn, the youngest son of Charles Osborn. Susanna was born in Richmond, Indiana on October 10, 1829. Two children were born to them.

Mary Frances, who was born on December 8, 1853, and married Irving Mitchell, Superintendent of Schools at Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1893 after living in Grand Rapids Michigan for awhile. They had no children.

Frank Russell who was born September 7, 1858. He married Mary Lee, the daughter of Hiram Lee. For awhile he was a school teacher and later successfully cultivated oranges in De Land, Florida. Frank and Mary had three children, all died in infancy and Mary died in the spring of 1893.

Leander was the third child and born December 27, 1825 in Wayne County, IN. He moved to Cass County with his family in 1835, settling in Calvin Township. There were no schools in the neighborhood, so his mother

provided the rudiments of his education at home and he was a teacher in the Shavehead District School for awhile. After making the acquaintance of Dr. E. J. Bonine, he was determined to study and follow the medical profession. He read with Dr. Bonine and then attended Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1851-2. He began practicing in Vandalia in 1853 and for two years was in partnership with Dr. Bonine. He also served as Justice of the Peace in Vandalia and earlier as Supervisor of Calvin Township. He married Mary Helen Beal of Centreville, Wayne County, IN on November 12, 1854, and they had two boys. In 1866, he was elected to the State Legislature and served two years and had the pleasure of voting to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Obed married Jane Taylor, and after her death married Priscilla Glass. They had three children of which two had died before 1892. They resided near Paw Paw and Obed was a farmer, although in early life he taught school.

Louisa married Alonzo Evans and lived in Constantine.

Angeline became the wife of James Oron, but died before 1882.

Charles in Jasper chose Mary Glass as his wife and became a stock raiser in Eureka, Kansas.

Jones Family

The Jones family was well known in the central portion of Cass County and were of Welsh descent. Henry Jones emigrated to America when he was about 22 years old and settled in Pennsylvania and later removed to Delaware. Henry married Loveday Archer in 1716 in Delaware. Their son George was born September 7, 1717, and George's mother died soon after his death. In 1730 Henry married widow Eleanor (Parke) Lindley, who was a native of Ireland and had 13 children by her first husband. For a time the family lived in an area which was from time to time a part of Pennsylvania and then North Carolina and then moved to Darlington, Maryland. About 1742, George, Henry's son by his first wife, married his stepsister, Sarah Elizabeth Lindley at Darlington, Maryland. George and Elizabeth had a son Henry, who was born either in England where George was for some time on business or in South Carolina.

George's son Henry [51] was born about 1742 in Union County, SC or in England; he died on May 7, 1818 in West Elkton, Preble County, Ohio. In 1767 Henry married Kezia (Hickson) about 1767. She was born September 18, 1738, in Virginia and died in 1794 in Orange County North Carolina. George and Kezia moved to Georgia and acquired 200 acres of land, after the General Assembly of Georgia set aside a tract of 40,000 acres for the Quakers. The family lived in Georgia for eleven years before removing back to North Carolina. Henry was a "saddler" and made not only saddles but also harnesses and leather goods in general. No doubt he purchased raw hides and tanned and cured them. Later he cut and sewed and shaped them into

saddles, bridles, belts, scabbards, shoes, leather hats and coats. At least one of Henry's sons learned the trade of saddlery. The names of their children were: Elizabeth, **George**, William, Sarah, Kezia, Ann, Henry, Mary, Hannah, and Rachel. After Kezia's death Henry married a second time. His second wife Prudence Mardock, and he had a son John, who died young. Prudence was the daughter of John and Ann Mardock, After Henry's death Prudence went to live with her step-daughter, Ann Jones Bogue in Union County, IN¹⁴

George Jones 113

George Jones was the son of Henry [51] and Kezia (Hickson) Jones and born on August 28, 1770 in North Carolina. In 1789 George married Lydia Hobson in North Carolina. Lydia was born May 12, 1768 in Chatham County, NC. She was the daughter of Charles H. And Sarah (Beck) Hobson George and Lydia lived in North Carolina for about five years before moving to Georgia, where George had lived from the age of 2 until he was 14 years old. They lived in Georgia for about eight years before they moved again back to North Carolina, where they lived for two years. They were Quakers and detested slavery. George was a staunch abolitionist and moved his family to Ohio in 1807 to be free "of the contaminating influences of human slavery." The family moved to Preble County, Ohio where they lived for 23 years and eked out an existence but had not materially succeeded by farming and being a harness and saddle maker. They next moved a few miles southwest to Butler County, Ohio, where he erected a large saw and grist mill and built the largest tannery in the State. He was able to build a fine brick two-story home and raise fine horses. George remained active in his Quaker religion and donated land for a large church.

In 1828, George's son Charles made a trip to southwestern Michigan and brought positive reports back to the family in Ohio. When in 1829 he and his family moved to Michigan and settled on a large tract of land on Young's Prairie.

George and his four sons Charles, Henry, Nathan, and George, Jr. Were early land purchasers in Penn Township. George made land entries in Sections 17 (640 acres) ,18 (139 acres), 20 (80 acres), Section 21 (240 acres), Section 28 ((80 acres) and 30 (78 acres). George Jr. Made original land entries on Section 8 and 21. Charles Jones had a land entry on Section 19. Members of the Jones family purchased a total of 3,239 acres direct from the government and this does not count any additional acreage purchased from other patent holders.¹⁵

George and died on April 4,1834. A Lydia Jones was listed on the 1837 assessment roll for Penn Township as owning 40 acres of property. She died October

¹⁴Caroll Brewster Jones. *Jones and Related Families*. (1951 printed privately for family use; copy at History Library, Cass District Library, Cassopolis, MI) pp.21-30 and 33-57.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 66-7

19, 1845 in Cass County, MI The couple is buried in the Young's Prairie Cemetery and they had ten children - five sons and five daughters: **Henry, Charles A.**, Elizabeth, Sarah, William, George, Lydia, Kezia, Martha, and Nathan.,

1 **Henry** [139], the oldest son was born in Randolph, Guilford County, North Carolina on May 28, 1790. [Ancestry.com] and came to Michigan with his father and entered a large tract of land on the prairie where he died in March 19, 1851. The 1837 assessment roll for Penn Township shows him owning real estate, but does not indicate the acreage. For three winters Henry worked in Cincinnati packing pork and took it down the river on flat boats to New Orleans. At the age of 23 and on April 8, 1813 in Preble County, Ohio, Henry married Hannah (Green), who was born on December 14, 1792, and was a Georgia native. Hannah was a milliner as was her mother before her. Henry was not as loyal a Quaker as his father and grandfather had been. He was married by a Justice of the Peace instead of by the Friends ceremony. They lived in Ohio for seventeen years before moving to Michigan in 1830. While in Ohio he was a farmer and engaged in merchandising. The couple had twelve children. She died in 1864, at the age of 72. After residing on rented land in Section 16 of Penn Township for four years he and his family settled permanently on the northeast corner of LaGrange township, on the west side of Young's Prairie, on a 160 acre parcel given to him by his father that included a mill site at the outlet of Jones Lake on the Dowagiac Creek. With the aid of Hardy Langston he built a mill. Henry operated the mill for the rest of his life and put in carding machinery and farmed about 800 acres. The mill is no longer standing but some of the stones of the old foundation can be seen near the outlet to Jones Lake. Henry also made a practice of loaning other people's money [that they had entrusted to him] like a banker

The children of Henry and Hannah had the following children:

Esther born January 26, 1814

Lydia born August 6, 1815

Rebecca born February 4, 1817 and died June 28, 1870

Elizabeth born October 26, 1818; died November 26, 1840 in Cass County; she married Abijah Hinshaw

Amos - lived in La Grange township in 1875; born August 13, 1820

Phoebe born February 28, 1822; died October 14, 1868-9 in Cass County

George W. (See write-up below);

Hannah born November 11, 1825

Henry was born April 27, 1827 in Ohio and moved to Oregon

Phineas born in Cass County in December 1830; lived in Cassopolis in 1875;

Jesse G. was born in Penn township on December 18, 1832 He became a successful farmer.

2. **Charles A.** Jones [140] came from Preble County, Ohio, in 1828 and was the first Friend to come to Cass County. He sent back such a glowing report on the county that Stephen Bogue, his brother-in-law, came the next year and made a land entry. Charles was the second son of George and was born on the 20th of January, 1792, in Georgia. He accumulated a large tract of land in what is now Penn Township, settling there in November of 1829. The family of seventeen existed in a 20 x 30' log cabin until additional homes could be built. Charles also brought several fruit trees with him which he set out. On June 9, 1812, Charles married Anna (Bogue), who was born in North Carolina in January, 1789. [She was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Bogue, and the sister to Stephen Bogue.] She died in 1852, and in 1853 he married Prudy Osborn Pemberton, who was born in Henry County, IN on August 8, 1827. From her first marriage Prudy had a son, Mike Pemberton who married Laura Bonine. Charles preferred the independent life of a farmer and did not pursue the milling business. At one time he owned 1,000 acres of land

From Charles' first marriage to Anna Bogue there were ten children:

William - see write-up below, born March 8, 1813

Stephen, born February 9, 1814

Mary Lucy Jones was born on May 6, 1816 and married William Mote or Moat and Mr. Elliott,

Elizabeth or Betsy married E. Williams and Mr. Darling., She was born October 1, 1818.

George Jones was born on January 19, 1820 and married Lydia Alexander first and Leah Alexander second.

George's children were Lydia, who married Hanibel Brady"; Charles Marion; John A who married Sara? East daughter of John H. East.

Charles Jones was married on May 2, 1821 and married Catherine Parrish,

Anna M. Jones was born on December 17, 1823 and married Joseph Trattles,

Joseph Jones was born on April 12, 1826 and married Miss Crego.

Lydia, was born on August 8, 1828 and died April 21, 1834 in Michigan

Keziah Jones was born on February 21, 1831 and married David Brody.

By Charles' second wife, Prudy (Pemberton) he had two more children:

Merrill D. was born July 26, 1855 and married Miss Reams.

Lodema was born on July 15, 1853 and married William Sleppy. ?

Charles was a prosperous farmer and at one time owned 1,000 acres of land. Instead of milling as his father did he preferred the independent life of a farmer. He brought fruit trees with him when he first came to Michigan from Ohio. Charles died in 1862 in Cass County.

3. Elizabeth born January 21, 1794 in Chatham, NC.
4. Sarah Jones was born on October 1, 1796 in NC
5. Rosea Jones was born in 1797 in Columbia County, GA; died young
6. William A - remained in Ohio and died in 1834 at the age of 35. He was born on January 27, 1799.
7. George, Jr. the fourth son, was born on the 30th of April, 1801. On April 6, 1820 he married Mary Bogue, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Newby) Bogue and Stephen Bogue's sister. Mary was born in 1787. George and Mary, also known as Polly, accompanied the family to Michigan but the change of climate proved unfavorable to him and he died three years afterward in 1832. All his sons, Stephen, Nathan (see below) and George D. were residents of Cass County in 1875. George's wife Polly raised their children, built the first frame house on the prairie, superintended the farm and its marketings, and always made time for kind and helpful offices to sick and unfortunate neighbors. She died in 1870

The children of George Jr. And Mary (Bogue) Jones. were:

Stephen Jones who married a ___ Henshaw and his second wife was Mary Ann Green.

Nathan married Lydia Bonine, his aunt and a daughter of Isaac and Sarah Bonine. After the death of Isaac Bonine, Nathan and Lydia moved onto the Isaac Bonine homestead to take care of Lydia's mother, Sarah. Nathan was engaged in general farming and raised horses for pleasure. He also raised hogs, sheep and cattle. Wood from the sheep was loaded onto wagons, hauled to Dowagiac, and sold to Mark Oppenheim. The pigs were shipped by box car from Vandalia on the Air Line to Buffalo, New York. The cattle were sold to local butchers. Nathan built and established a saw mill in Penn and also owned a sawmill in Cedar Springs, MI

At the time of his death, Nathan owned 300 acres that he farmed with horses. He also served as president of the Cass County Fair for one term. Lydia was a very enthusiastic

church worked and a member of the WCTU (Women's Christian Temperance Union.) She is said to have been the chief instigator in the building of the Penn Friend's Church and the couple donated land and labor toward the building of the church. Lydia and Nathan had five children: Mary E, Sarah Ina, Isaac B., George and Warner D. Lydia willed the farm to her sons George and Warner.

Anna Jones married Ephriam Alexander

Sallie Jones married John Alexander

George D. Jones married Sarah Pegg

8. Keziah Jones was born Nov. 24, 1804
9. Lydia Jones was born in 1806 in Columbia County, GA. She married John Kenworth, who was born on June 9, 1799 in NC and died in 1883
10. Martha was born January 30, 1808 in Columbia County, GA
11. Nathan the youngest son of George and Lydia and was born on the 16th of October 1810. He came to Cass County with the family. The family had owned a mill in Ohio and operated another mill in the northeast corner of LaGrange Township. The 1837 assessment rolls show Nathan him owning 440 acres of land. He remained in the county until 1850, and in his twenties, he joined the gold rush. He returned with \$5,000 for the widow and children and a friend who died while in California and apparently gave his share to the widow too. In 1853 he married Emma Brewster Sherman, the daughter of the first probate judge in Cass County and one of the founders of Cassopolis.

William Jones 292

William Jones was born in Preble County, Ohio, on March 8, 1813, and was the son of Charles and Anna (Bogue) Jones. [see above information] William was raised in Ohio, then a sparsely settled region. On November 11, 1836, William married Lydia (Jones), his cousin; the daughter of Henry and Hannah (Green) Jones and the sister to Charles, George, Jr. Henry, Nathan. Lydia (Jones) was born March 8, 1813. On July 18, 1845, Lydia died, and William afterwards married Miss Maria C. Parish, the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Parish of Kalamazoo County. She was born in Clarkson, Monroe County, New York on March 29, 1824 and came to Michigan in 1841. By the first marriage there were six children and by the second wife there were four children, many of whom six died before 1875.

William purchased the family homestead and owned 970 acres of which 500 were under cultivation. He was a Democrat politically and active in the Quaker church.

William and Lydia (Jones) children were:

Anna L born August 24, 1837

Hannah - born January 8, 18??,

Elizabeth L or Libbie - born March 18, 1840 and died in 1922. She attended Earlham College. Although blind she was an accomplished musician and pianist.

Charles Bingley was born Dec 28, 1844 and died August 14, 1851.

Children of William Jones and Maria (Parish) were:

Sarah Floratine born May 18, 1858

William Lamberton born August 9, 1859

Maria Abigail born September 3, 1861, and died May 25, 1864

George B. Born August 21, 1862 and died March 30, 1864 of scarlet fever.

Note: William Jones of Gards Prairie in Penn Township is mentioned in the literature as being a stationmaster on the Underground Railroad. There are stories of a secret room in the homestead, and cots and breathing holes in a silo. The local Underground Railroad Society is researching the question. It makes sense since Jones' uncle Stephen Bogue, a well known UGRR stationmaster, lived across the street. Perry Sanford, in his eye witness account of the Kentucky Raid, says his 'chum' Rube Stephens "started for Bill Jones' house, a Quaker, who was known as "Nigger Bill" on account of his great friendship for the colored people. Jones mounted his horse and headed off the whole party. The slave owners had revolvers and Bowie knives and threatened to shoot him. He had no arms himself. But told them he could shoot as fast as they could, and parleyed with them until a party of forty men came up from Cassopolis under command of the good old Quaker, Stephen Bogue, who had got out the papers for their arrest for destroying his property and breaking into his houses." Quaker William Jones was present at O'Dells Mill.

Note: There are two William Jones's who played important roles in the Kentucky Raid of 1847. Quaker William Jones of Gards Prairie in Penn Township is discussed above. However, William Holman Jones of Calvin, who was not a Quaker, is also an important figure in the raid. The story of William Jones has become confused over the years. According to the Mathews Cass County History of 1882 "William Jones of Calvin known as "Nigger Bill," and Wright Modlin, of Williamsville, were famous 'nigger runners,' and made frequent trips to the Ohio River, and sometimes to Kentucky soil, for the purpose of assisting and guiding fugitives to freedom."

During the Kentucky Raid events the 1882 History further states: "Nigger Bill' Jones particularly distinguished himself during the excited conference at O'Dell's Mill and upon the march to Cassopolis. It is said that he dexterously disarmed a man who drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him, and several other acts are reported of which he was the hero. Soon after the motley crowd started from O'Dell's Mill, Jones compelled one of the Kentuckians to dismount from his horse, in order that one of the Negroes, taken

at Osborn's, who was sick, might ride. Having thus unhorsed one of the enemy, Jones playfully slipped the shackle which had bound the Negro's wrist to his own. It closed with a snap, and could not be opened, the key being lost. Consequently, the wearer trudged along the road manacled to one of the original pair of chained chattels".

Note: The only reference in the literature to Quaker William Jones on Gards Prairie as "Nigger Bill" is from Perry Sanford. Both William Jones and William H. Jones were present at O'Dells Mill. However, it is likely the actions described above were taken by William Holman Jones.

William Holman Jones of Calvin was one of the defendants in the Kentucky Raid civil trial in Detroit. He lost his farm and moved to Kansas around 1850. Quaker William Jones of Gards Prairie in Penn Township became a prosperous farmer and important member of the community, whose descendents still populate the area.

George Washington Jones 286

George W.[ashington] Jones was six years old when his father, grandfather and their families moved to Cass County in 1830. He had been born on April 3, 1824 in Preble County, Ohio to Henry and Hannah Jones. George W. Jones helped his father, Henry, in the mill and in farming 800 acres of land. During the 1840s, when George was between the ages of 16 and 25, an economic depression existed in the United States. As a member of a large family, George became impressed with the acquisition of wealth and realized the careful retention of it was important to an uninterrupted comfortable existence.¹⁶ When gold was discovered in California and he and some friends set out to make a fortune via the Oregon Trail. He spent two years in California 1849 - 51. One of those in the party died of scurvy; and when George returned, he had to tell the man's wife of his death and also gave her about \$5,000 in gold. George returned to Michigan and found his father gravely ill and his financial affairs in disarray. George, as the administrator of his father's estate, and two of his younger brothers were able in eleven years to pay off all the debts of his father's estate and divide \$22,000 among eleven heirs. George bought out most of the other heirs and re-assembled a large portion of the land previously owned by his father. He built a fine home and at the age of 30 married Emma Brewster Sherman, eighteen year old daughter of a Cassopolis attorney. Elias Brewster Sherman. George was a forward-looking individual and believing that the Peninsular Railroad would bring prosperity he purchased 211 acres of land for \$13,000 and in 1870 platted the village of Marcellus. George and his family moved from Young's Prairie to the village of Marcellus in 1869. Emma whose health had not been good for some time, died in 1870. In 1871 trains began to make regular trips through Marcellus and the town began to grow. G. W. Jones remarried to

¹⁶Carroll Brewster Jones. *Jones and Related Families*. Marcellus, Michigan: Carroll Brewster Jones. p. 125.

Lizzie Osborn, then 22 years old and he was 41. The two Jones boys were educated at the Northern Indiana Business Institute in Valparaiso, Indiana. Frank entered the lumber business and Carroll became the cashier in the bank his father founded in Marcellus in 1878. The village had needed a bank and it was successful venture by George. W. and his son Carroll. S. Jones. George did not take an active role in the bank, but did enjoy visiting with customers. George dealt in livestock and shipped to markets in the city. George died at the age of 72 in 1896.

George and Emma had the following children:

Frank Silver Jones born August 23, 1855.

Carroll Sherman Jones [749] born November 18, 1857. See write up.

G. W. and Lizzie had two children;

Henry Bert was born December 5, 1877

Vera Mae was born on October 22, 1881

Carroll Sherman Jones also known as Kit [749]

At the time of his birth, Kit Carson was a public hero and throughout his life Carroll was known as "Kit." Kit spent a lot of time at his father's farm near Cassopolis and after his mother's death they lived with his grandmother Sherman. On August 21, 1891, he married Bessie Ethel Caul, a school teacher in the Norton District and fourteen years younger than he was. In 1912 the size of the bank was doubled. Kit was active in the Michigan and Southwestern Michigan Banker's Associations. During World War I he was chairman of the Minute Men of Marcellus and the bank purchased war bonds. Kit was active in the Methodist Church and enjoyed fishing in local lakes: Diamond, Skyhawk and Cedar. Kit and Bessie had two children:

Donna Verna [1693] born January 16, 1893, who assumed responsibility for the operation of the G. W. Jones Bank

Carroll Brewster [1694] born November 26, 1903, who became an attorney at law and practiced in Marcellus.

Marmon

The Quaker element was well represented by Richmond Marmon, who came from Logan County, Ohio, in the spring of 1830, and after making a crop went after his family, which consisted at that time of seven, but subsequently nine children. Four of his children were living in 1882: The first entries of land were made in 1830 in Jefferson Township were by Stephen Marmon and Peter Marmon in Section 1. An "R." Marmon made a land entry on Section 2 of Jefferson Township in 1832. Peter Marmon made an

original land entry in Section 3 of Calvin Township on January 4, 1836. Stephen Marmon of Logan County, Ohio, made an original land entry for 80 acres in Section 1 of Jefferson Township on January 11, 1830. Peter Marmon made an original land entry in Section 1 of Jefferson Township for 143 acres on February 18, 1830. Richmond Marmon made an original land entry in Section 2 of Jefferson township for 80 acres on February 12, 1830 and 40 additional acres in Section 2 on December 22, 1835.

Mrs. Nancy Stephenson who lived in Cass County and in whose home Richmond died in November 1865. Nancy remembered three weeks when the family subsisted on a vegetable and meat diet having no flour whatever. Pumpkins, squashes and potatoes forming a goodly portion of their daily meals.

Richmond Marmon was a most Orthodox Quaker, and disliked to have his children attend any but a Quaker meeting, even carrying it so far as to establish a cemetery on his own farm [owned in 1882 by J. London] for the interment of his family. When

Stephen, Peter, and Richmond Marmon made land entries in 1830 - 31 in Jefferson Township

In 1832 Peter Marmon, Richmond Marmon and D. T. Nicholson set out orchards in Jefferson Township.

Mariam Marmon married Ishmael Lee. She was his second wife.

Marriage records of Logan County Ohio

Elizabeth Marmon married Caleb Reams on March 11, 1819

Jane Marmon married Jesse Baldwin on December 22, 1825

Lettice Marmon married Joel Reams on December 20, 1821

Lurana Marmon married Ira Watkins on March 29, 1832

Precilla Marmon married Richmond Marmon on March 26, 1818

Rebecca Marmon married Jeremiah Lall on August 1, 1821.

Peter Marmon married Mariam Collyer on March 24, 1825

Stephen Marmon married Mary Reed on November 8, 1818

Thomas Marmon married Peggy Truitt on October 29, 1818.

David. Thompson. Nicholson

David Nicholson was married to Ruth Brown, an aunt to Ishmael's wife, Mariam Marmon Lee.

Nicholson was a resident of Jefferson, raised apples and received an award for winter apples at the Cass County Fair in 1851. His orchards had been set out in 1832 along with Peter Marmon and his brother Richmond.

In 1835 he served a clerk of Jefferson Township.

D. T. was one of the defendants in the suit brought about in U. S. District Court in Detroit resulting out of the Kentucky Raid. The suit was brought in February 1818 to recover the cost of their slaves. The case was continued several times and finally came to trial the latter part of 1850. In January, 1851, it was concluded and the jury disagreed. At the disagreement of the jury, D. T. Nicholson paid the sum of \$1,000 to clear himself and Ishmael Lee. This virtually settled the cause of the Kentucky slave-owners against the Michigan Abolitionists. The total costs of the case, which amounted to about \$3,000, were born by the several defendants, Nicholson included. The number of witnesses subpoenaed by both sides as somewhere between forty and fifty and many depositions were taken especially by the plaintiffs. The witnesses for the defense charged, as a rule, only the amount of their actual expenses. Had they received the legal fees, the costs of the suit would have been much larger. The sum of \$1,000 paid by Mr. Nicholson, was according to rumor, appropriated by Abner Pratt, for his fee in the case, and the slave-owners never received any portion of it. The Kentucky Raid case had a strong bearing on the Van Zant case in Ohio, and it had a strong bearing upon the passage of the fugitive slave law of 1850, which in turn brought slavery into a more pronounced position as a political issue and powerfully influenced in one way or another all subsequent legislation upon the "peculiar Institution."

Dr. Nathan Thomas of Schoolcraft in answering questions about the Underground Railroad in 1882, listed Thompson, Nicholson, Josiah and Jefferson Osborn, Ishmael Lee, Stephen Bogue and Zachariah Shugart as being involved in the Underground Railroad.

The Bogue Family

The paternal head of the Bogue family was Josiah who was born on June 14, 1680, lived in Southern Scotland, a member of the Society of Friends and who sailed for America in the early part of the eighteenth century as settled at Edenton, N. C. He made his last will and testament in Perquamins County, North Carolina in 1752. He left a large share of property to his wife Deborah and sons Jesse, Joseph and Job and daughters Mary or Margaret, Miriam and Lydia.

Josiah's son, Joseph who was born June 14, 1743, married Mary (Newby), and they were the parents of fifteen children, the youngest of whom was Stephen. Stephen Bogue was born on October 17, 1790, in Perquamins County, North Carolina, near Albermarle Sound. Stephen and Mary (Newby) Bogue had the following children:¹⁷

¹⁷"History of the Bogue Family" Machine copy of Handwritten document on legal sized paper found in the History Library of Cass District Library, Cassopolis, Michigan. 12pp.

Samuel Bogue born Jan 23, 1772 and lived to be 103.
Josiah Bogue born March 16, 1773 died July 6, 1848
Ann Bogue born January 20, 1775 and died young.
William Bogue (Uncle Billy) born December 23, 1775 and died in 1849 in Michigan; he never married and moved to Michigan with Stephen and Hannah.
Elizabeth Bogue (Aunt Betsy) born October 4, 1777 died in 1864 aged 87. After her brother William died she lived with Stephen, Hannah and their family for 15 years. She died in Michigan
Miriam Bogue born December 15, 1778
Joseph Bogue born February 16, 1780.
Newby Bogue born March 20, 1780
Sarah Bogue (Aunt Sally) born June 15, 1782. After William died she lived with her niece Sarah Bonine. She died in Michigan.
Dillon Bogue born Nov. 23, 1783.
Job Bogue born May 7, 1785
Mary Bogue (Aunt Polly) born February 20, 1787 married George Jones, a brother of Charles Jones.
Anna Bogue born Jan 29, 1789 in N.C. - married Charles Jones and lived the rest of her life in Michigan She died August 31, 1851 in Cass County. She and Charles had the following children: William, Stephen, Mary Lucy, Elizabeth "Betsy", George, Charles W., Anna M., Joseph L., Lydia and Keziah. All of the children except the last were born in Ohio and she was born in Michigan.
Stephen Bogue born October 17, 1790 - see write-up below.
another child born in 1792 and died young.

Stephen Bogue

Stephen's father, died in 1803, when his son was quite young, and he willed to his youngest son "the land and plantation whereon I now live." It appears that Stephen was able to manage the small estate, but it was hardly adequate to support Joseph's large family and not the best quality land. With the responsibility of running a farm, his education suffered and as a child his health was not the best, although he had an inquiring and quick mind.

The prohibition of slavery in the Northwest Territories drew Stephen and thousands more from the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky to Michigan and surrounding states. In 1811, when Stephen was twenty-one years old, his family emigrated from North Carolina to Preble County, Ohio. As an early settler in the Ohio County he was able to purchase 120 acres of land for his remaining \$200. Much of the land was covered with heavy timber. He worked hard to clear the land and convert it into a productive farm. In January, 1822 he married Elva Elliott of Wayne

County, Indiana. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Elliott and was born July 14, 1804. They had four children: Mary born August 15, 1823 and died April 21, 1827; Sarah Ann born April 30, 1825 married James. E. Bonine; and twins Joseph, and Benjamin E, who died in childhood. Elva Bogue died in on May 8, 1828, possibly as the result of childbirth as her twin boys were born on May 4, 1828.

After favorable reports from his sister Anna (Mrs. Charles Jones) and her husband had traveled to the area that is now Cass County, but then called St. Joseph Country in the Michigan Territory wand returned to Preble County with favorable reports. When Charles and Anna (Bogue) Jones went to settle on Young's Prairie, Cass County, in 1829, Stephen accompanied them. [Charles Jones purchased land from John Frakes in Section 28 of Penn Township. Stephen purchased the squatter's claim that Job Davis had on 320 acres of land in Section 27 of Penn Township. After buying the tract of land, Stephen returned to Preble County where in 1831 he married a widow with a six year old son, James Bogue Bonine, who later married Sarah S. Osborn, a daughter of Charles Osborn. The widow's name was Hannah (East) Bonine, the eldest child of William and Rachel East. [Hannah was a native of Grayson County, Virginia, born in December 1798. She had gone with her parents to Tennessee in 1897 and from there to Wayne County, Indiana in 1816. She had married James Bonine (a brother to Isaac Bonine, who married Sarah Talbot) in 1824, James died within a few weeks of their marriage.]

When Stephen and his new wife came to Michigan in 1831 they brought with them his two unmarried sisters. Betsy and Sally; and an unmarried brother William all of whom had a living or part of the farm. After William died, Sarah went to live with her namesake and niece Sarah Bonine and Aunt Betsy lived with Stephen Bogue's family for fifteen years until she died in July, 1864, at the age of 87. Stephen's mother had died in Ohio before the rest of the family moved on to Michigan. Polly married George Jones. The piece of property that Stephen had purchased had a small one room house with a garret that had been built by a squatter. Sixteen persons existed in that building until more commodious accommodations could be constructed. Of course, a stable for the horses was the first building erected on the farm and this was followed by a log house. There was plenty of timber on the farm though the majority of the land was a natural prairie. Rails split from black walnut logs were used to make split rail fences. When they first settled on Young's Prairie, the nearest grist mill was Niles - 20 miles away. Strawberries were so plentiful on the prairie that the breaking plows would be bright red from the crushed fruit as the soil was tilled for the first time.

After a few years Stephen had a frame house built. The carpenters came from Constantine. A marker erected by the Cassopolis Women's Club in 1931 commemorates the site of Stephen Bogue's home as a station of the Underground

Railway used from 1840 to 1850 to aid runaway slaves on their way to freedom.¹⁸. Stephen Bogue was one of those at the first convention of Antislavery Friends on February 6, 1843 in Indiana. Others in attendance were Charles Osborn, Elliason Osborn and Zachariah Shugart.

Stephen and Hannah had six children -
Rachel (1832-1834)
Phebe (1834)
Elvira B.(January 19, 1836 - April 12, 1906) , who became Mrs. Silas Thomas; They had several children: James Arthur, Edward Foster, May E, Blanche A, Florence and Cora Alice.
Susannah was born January 31, 1838 and died on March 2, 1918, She married Amos Smith on October 4, 1883.
William East Bogue was born March 16, 1841 and died December 1, 1916. In 1862 he married Mary Eleanor ?; . He may have married a second time to Lina McKinney on Septmeber 4, 1894 and there were no children from this union.
Stephen Arthur Bogue. who was born on May 7, 1845, married Dora Emma Dalton on November 20, 1867. She was born August 9, 1846. Their children were Walter, Stephen A., John Wallace,

In October 1831, Stephen and Hannah removed to Michigan and settled in Penn Township. Stephen built a log house on the angling road which was later to connect Cassopolis and Vandalia. The first Friends meeting in Cass County was held in his house. Here the couple resided until his death on October 11, 1868 at the age of 78. Hannah died December 26, 1891 at the age of 93 years. When Stephen died, the home farm was divided between his two sons: William East Bogue and Stephen Arthur Bogue and the girls Elvira B. Thomas and Susannah were provided for with homes some distance from the old home.

Stephen was by birth, by inclination, and by education a Friend. As such he was a staunch advocate of the abolition of slavery. His home was an important station on the Underground Railroad and aided a number of fugitive slaves in their flight to Canada. He was one of the founders of the Friend's Anti-slavery Society. He was an active participant with those that resisted the Kentucky Raid in 1847 and was named in the suit brought by the Kentuckians against a member of citizens to Cass County to recover the value of the slaves they had kidnapped and been prevented from carrying back with them. Several of the defendants individually accepted offers to compromise their position to settle the case, but Mr. Bogue from principle, resolutely refused all offers to compromise, regarding any payments that might be made under such offers as "blood money." He would have occupied this position alone, save for the company of Josiah

¹⁸ Text of plaque mounted on stone marker along side M - 60 about two miles east of the village of Cassopolis, Michigan.

and Jefferson Osborn. Politically he affiliated with the Whig, Free-Soil and Republican parties. Although from principle, he opposed war, he gave the whole weight of his influence for the suppression of the Southern rebellion.

He was a devoted member of the Friends and was instrumental in the organization of the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting. He was one of its original members and the first meeting was held at his home.

Stephen Bogue established a grist mill on the Christiana Creek and platted the village of Vandalia. [Schoetzow p. 31] In 1851 Stephen Bogue and C. P. Ball laid out the village of Vandalia and built a grist mill. A grist mill, the first in the county was built in 1828, a very primitive affair, but it met the needs of the pioneers for some time. Asa Kingsbury, an early merchant of Cassopolis, opened the first store in Vandalia, it was managed by agents. Dr., A. L. Thorp was the first physician. In 1875 there were two dry goods stores, one clothing store, a hardware, three groceries, boot and shoe store, two drug stores, two meat markets, one machine shop and foundry with planing mill attached, four blacksmith shops, one furniture and cabinet shop, wagon shop, two hotels, millinery shop, handle factory with sawmill and planing mill combined, broom factory, cooper shop, tin shop, and livery barn. There were three physicians and three churches.

Stephen A. Bogue

Stephen A. Bogue was born in Penn Township, Cass County on May 7, 1845. And was the youngest child of his father's second marriage [Stephen Bogue and Hannah (East) Bogue. Stephen A, received his early education in the common district schools after which he attended the academy at Adrian Michigan. On November 20, 1867 he married Miss Dora E. Dalton of Adrian. After marriage, Stephen A. began farming until 1877 when he moved to Florida and embarked in the orange and vegetable business for about five years. Returning to Michigan he resided in Vandalia for two years and then moved to a 180 acre farm about three miles east of Cassopolis. Stephen served a number of public offices including: Township Supervisor and Road Commissioner. He was a Knight 's Templar, member of the Grange, and members of the Friend's Church. Stephen and Dora had three children Walter Marion, Mary Belle, and Hannah S.

Zachariah Shugart

In the Niles Community Library, Niles, Michigan is a partial transcript of a letter from Mr. G. B. Wilson of Elberon , Iowa dated February 27, 1969, regarding Zacharia Shugart which reads:

Zacharia Shugart, after his 'brush with the law' moved to Iowa, settling near the

village of Redman, on the Tama-Benton Co. Line. He and his family farmed and enjoyed 'the good life.' His daughter Lucinda married Simon Peter Overturf, Jr. And they became grandparents of Vivian Overturf, whom I married. We, therefore, have a deep interest in Zacharia's journal too. [A portion of Zachariah Shugart's daily journal has been copied and is available in the Vertical file under "Underground Railroad in Berrien County" at the Niles District Library, Niles, Michigan.]

Zacharia died [of pneumonia on] January 15, 1881 [in Tama County, Iowa.], Susannah, his wife, on March 1, 1894 and they are buried in the Irving Cemetery, about four miles north of Belle Plaine, Iowa. IO note the above, as of possible interest to historians of the 'Under Ground' [Railroad]."

Zachariah Shugart was the son of George Shugart, who was born in North Carolina, where he was married to Mary Davis and in 1811 went to Wayne County, IN and settled on the quarter section (160 acres) where Newport later stood. Indians were very numerous and frequent visitors at Shugart's cabin. During the War of 1812 he remained on his property and built a mill dam and the Indians never disturbed him because he was "one of William Penn's children".¹⁹ Soon after the War two white men shot an Indian several miles south of Shugart's. One of the Indians who had witnessed the deed came to Shugart's and announced "White man kill Injun." Shugart went with a team and a sled to the place where the wounded man was and carried him to the Indian camp. It was a heartrending experience for the whites.²⁰ George was an active supporter of the anti-slavery work of the Quakers. Later George and his family moved to Grant County where he died. He and Mary had ten children: John V., Sarah, Mary Keys, Tamer, George, Zachariah Taylor, Isaiah, Catharine, and Gulielmia.

Zachariah Taylor Shugart was born on November 26, 1805 in NC. Zachariah was a small boy when his parents moved to Indiana and were among the first settlers in Wayne County. His father bought timber land and cleared a farm and also built a mill which he operated. Zachariah assisted his father on the farm and learned the cabinetmaker's trade. He married Susannah Harris on January 4, 1827 in Wayne County, IN Susannah was born May 13, 1805, in NC and was the daughter of Obadiah Harris. He lived several places in Indiana before moving to Michigan in 1840. The family settled in Penn Township and with the assistance of his boys he cleared a farm and made that his home. In time his home became a station on the underground railroad and he received Blacks from Ebenezer McIlvain of Niles and conducted the fugitive slaves that came to him on to Dr. Nathan S. Thomas at Schoolcraft or William Wheeler of Flowerfield. He was a member of the Young's Prairie Anti-Slavery Friends Meeting. Previous to the war, Mr. Shugart was a Lloyd Garrison Abolitionist, Zachariah and his

¹⁹ *History of Wayne County, Indiana, Volume II.* Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1884. p.630.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

eldest son Levi H. Arrived in York Township, Tama County, Iowa in July, 1853, and both purchased land. His theological views underwent a change in the latter part of his life and he became a firm believer in the doctrine that all God's children will finally find a happy home with him. His parents were Quakers and Mr. Shugart was for many years an elder in that Church; but in later years he became a Universalist and died in that faith. His funeral was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Irving, Iowa. At the time of his death he was a Knight Templar to which he belonged and their ritual was part in the funeral services.²¹

Zachariah Shugart had initially been a member of the Birch Lake Monthly Meeting, but was expelled for attending an Antislavery meeting and telling an untruth. He attended the first Antislavery convention of Friends on February 6, 1843, in Indiana.

Zachariah and Susannah had the following children all born in Indiana.

Levi H born October 22, 1827 in Wayne County, IN. At the age of 13 he came with his family to Michigan. He worked as a carpenter and joiner until he removed to Iowa. On February 17, 1859, he married Nancy Overturf who died September 21, 1863 and Levi married Catherine Ashby of Indiana. In Iowa he was a successful farmer of 300 acres and had two children by his first wife and six by his second. After his father's death Susannah Shugart lived with Levi and his family.

Kelita D. born April 13, 1829 became a doctor and moved from Indiana to Iowa in 1853. He practiced medicine for about two years before moving to Colorado and returning to Bella Plaine, Iowa where he operated a drub store until 1870 when he moved to Riverside California.

Elam born April 15, 1831

Malinda born March 9, 1834

Lucinda E. Shugart born March 10, 1840.

In an article entitled "Memories of a Conductor" and published in *Heritage Battle Creek*, in the Winter of 1999, written by Pamela Thomas in 1892 She was the wife of Dr. Nathan M, famous doctor and station master and conductor on the Underground Railroad. She indicated that John Cross asked Dr. Thomas to participate in the Underground Railroad; he consented. "Zachariah Shugart, a Quaker on Young's Prairie in Cass County, was to bring the cargoes here, and my husband was to have them taken to Mr. Erastus Hussey, a Quaker in Battle Creek. They soon began to arrive in loads of from six to twelve. Often after my little ones were asleep and I thought the labor of the day over, Friend Shugart would drive up with a load of hungry people to be

²¹ Biographical Sketch of "Zachariah Shugart". *National Democrat*, February 3, 1881. This newspaper was published in Cassopolis, MI. *History of Tama County, Iowa, Volume 2*. Springfield, IL: Union Publishing Company, 1883. p.1052-3.

fed and housed for the night.

Dr. Nathan Thomas in answering questions in 1882 for A. S. Dyckman about the operation of the Underground Railroad wrote that Zachariah Shugart of Cass County was one of the most efficient agents in providing for the wants of the fugitives and sending them forward with his team to Schoolcraft Station and occasionally to the other stations further east.

In an 1884 interview of Perry Sanford in the *Battle Creek Sunday Morning Call*, Perry Sanford when asked about his first permanent stopping place in Cass County, replied, "Yes, we stopped with the Quakers on Young's Prairie, about three miles from Cassopolis, and near Diamond Lake. I stopped with John Sugard's brother, Zach Sugard, and then went to work for old Stephen Bogue." In the footnotes with the "out of Bondage" article published in the *Battle Creek Heritage Magazine* in the Winter, 1999 edition John Shugart was a Quaker settler in Penn Township. Zachariah Shugart was the brother of John and he lived on Christiana Creek on the present site of Vandalia and operated an Underground Railroad station. Within the body of the interview text, Perry recounted, "We enquired of two young men who were working in a field where John Sugard lived; said we were going to work for him. It seems that Sugard only had a small piece of land and they laughed and said: 'Yes, work for Sugard, you niggers would eat his farm up in a day'. They told us, however, where he lived. When we arrived at this house we informed him of what had happened, and he secreted the women in the cellar and hid us men in the woods. When the right time came we were again hustled off in the night in wagons. This was only one of the many incidents that happened when the slaves were going through the underground railway. It was constant apprehension of danger and a constant excitement."

Lee Family

Nathan Lee was born in Chatham County, NC on September 20, 1777. He died in Cass County in 1845. He was the son of William Lee and Susannah Pike. His first wife may have been Winnifred Sellers and they were married on July 20, 1796 in Johnston County, NC. Nathan and Winnifred may have had the following children: Charlotte Lee, Hiram Lee, Samuel Lee, Susan Lee, and Ann Lee born in Blount County, TN in 1807, who married John East, son of William and Rachel (Talbot) East. [See writeup under William East.] Later Nathan married Hannah Dixon who was born in 1778 and died in 1847; their marriage took place in Wayne County, IN on January 23, 1810. Hannah and Nathan had the following children: Ishmael Lee [see write-up below], Henry C. Lee and Nathan Lee.

A Nathan Lee of Wayne County Indiana put in an original land entry in Calvin township, Section 12 for 80 acres on October 29, 1833. It is not known if this was the Nathan born in 1777 or his son Nathan who was born August 19, 1825, logically, it

would be the senior Nathan..

Ishmael Lee

Ishmael Lee, was born in Blount County, Tennessee on, May 22, 1815. He was the son of Nathan and Hanna (Dixon) Lee. In his youth he learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1832 he moved to the vicinity of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, where he engaged in general farming. In 1834 he and his family removed to Cass County, Michigan, where he made his home for eighteen years. Ishmael made an original entry of land at the Kalamazoo Land office for 71.81 acres on May 1, 1839. The land was described as being in the Michigan-Toledo Strip. While living in Michigan he married in the village of Geneva, Cass County, on January 14, 1830, to Sallie East, the daughter of William East. Sallie died April 22, 1840. The 1837 Cass County assessment records show him owning 100 acres of land. On June 22, 1841, Ishmael married Miriam Marmon, the daughter of Peter Marmon who was of French descent, at Richmond, Indiana. Miriam's mother was Ruth Brown, an aunt to David Thompson's wife according to Debian Marty, a descendant of Ishmael Lee. Miriam was a native of Ohio, who moved to Michigan age the age of 12. At one time he lived in Section 1, of Jefferson township about a half mile south of the Air Line railroad depot in Cassopolis.

The 1882 History extracted the following from the pioneer necrology regarding him: Mr. Lee was "one of the most faithful and successful conductors on the Underground Railroad, and many a wagon-load of fugitive slaves have been piloted through the woods of Michigan on their way to Canada and freedom. He was a prominent actor in the well-known Kentucky slave cases of 1848, which occurred here in that year, and was one of those sued by the Kentuckians for the value of the escaped fugitives, and he paid a large sum of money to compromise the litigations. [1882 P. 379]

In 1852, Ishmael and his family removed to Iowa. During the winter of 1852-53 they lived on the Des Moines River near the then existing town of Dudley, Warren County. In the spring of 1853 he moved to section 23, Franklin Township, Polk County, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he lived. In 1869 he moved to Beaver Township, one quarter mile south of Mitchellville, Iowa where he died April 22, 1879, aged sixty-three years and eleven months. After Ishmael's death, Miriam lived with her son Nathan W. Lee.

The following was part of the biography of Ishmael Lee, published a few days after his death in the *Mitchellville News*:

"Mr. Lee was one of those peculiar men born into the world to fill a place that few men can fill. Not a public man in one sense, yet in another, few men have a wider reputation than he had and has. Never aspiring to office, and never filling any, yet he was never indifferent to anything. His views were always positive. He

was never one of those men who get on the fence and wait for public opinion to tell them on which side they must fall; but formed and advocated his views with freedom and independence from the start. Those views were never antagonistic to the fullest freedom and liberty of the human race. They were always formed upon the broadest platform of justice and liberty. In stirring times of thirty years ago, he had no hesitation in allying himself with that sterling band of Garrison Abolitionists who fought the slave aristocracy against odds. He never faltered nor counted the cost, but all his energies were bent in freedom's channel, until the starry banner covered no slave. The wily Kentuckian found him a foe whom their lash could not sower. An East Tennessean by birth, the mountain air he inhaled in his youth was freighted with that magic liberty and justice. Belonging to that society which always held the doctrine 'Do as you would be done by', it is doubtful whether he ever knowingly violated this rule.

In his dealings with his fellow-men he was honest in all that the word implied. As a neighbor he had no enemies; the latch-string to his door was always out.../If Ishmael Lee had an enemy upon God's footstool, it was caused by a political discussion. He gave and received knocks in political strife, yet held animosity against no man. The controversies held between him and some of his old neighbors were legion, yet we doubt not there is a warm place in their hearts for the brave old may to-day..... “

Further, the Cassopolis, Michigan, *Democrat* of June 19, 1879, in publishing his biography stated: “He was a brave, noble, conscientious man, not leaned, nor erudite, but by his well spent life of good deeds he has left a worthy example to those who come after.”

Ishmael and Sallie (East) had the following children:

Elizabeth Ann known as Eliza born November 14, 1836,
Hannah Lee born June 3, 1838, who later became Mrs. Handler
Rachel Lee born February 28, 1840. Eliza and Hannah moved to Iowa with the family and remained there.

Ishmael and Miriam (Marmon) had the following children:

Mary Jane Lee was born March 1, 1844 in IA
Elizabeth who married William H. Woodrow
Lydia who married John W. Wilson
Samuel
Nathan Lee was a prosperous and progressive farmer in Washington Township, Jasper County, Iowa and owned 220 acres and a section of land in Texas. He had purchased the Lee homestead from his father and later moved to Jasper County. Nathan was born in Polk County, Iowa on November 19, 1854. He married Mattie

Pearson, also a native of Polk County.
Peter, who enlisted in the Second Battery, and died at Memphis
Tennessee on March 22, 1865;
Hiram who died May 7, 1866
Ruth who married Frank F. Byler and died November 19, 1871.

James

In 1836 Isiaac P. James who was born in June, 1801 in Virginia came to Michigan. Soon he was married to Sunanna Bonine, whose parents lived where Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sparks once lived on _____, Isiaac P. And his wife settled on the farm now known as the Kinchloe farm, later they built the house now owned by Mrs. Loraine Wright. Isiaac P. James took up a large tract of land and laid out the town of Jamestown in 1869. As there were other towns by that name the government called the post office Penn. Isiaac P. James gave great help in getting the railroad through boarding teams and men and cutting ties and hand hewed them giving them to the railroad. At t his time the Penn Road ran west of where it now is back of the marsh and back of the Sparks house.

The Bonines

The Bonine family was well known in Cass County for several generations

Isaac Bonine was born in Tennessee, removed to Wayne County, Indiana, and then to Michigan settling on Young's Prairie in 1842. Isaac's original farm was later owned by Nathan Jones. Isaac was the son of Daniel and Mary Bonine and born on March 22, 1790 in Virginia. He was born of Quaker parents and accepted their religious faith and could not tolerate slavery. Isaac was commonly known as "Tuss" On August 18, 1814 he married Sarah Talbot (1791 - 1872) in Blount County, Tennessee.[Sarah was the sister of Rachel Talbot who married William East.] They emigrated to Wayne County, Indiana shortly after their marriage and were among the first settlers there and also successful farmers. When he migrated to Cass County his brought his pedigreed livestock with him: Berkshire hogs and Blackwell and merino sheep. The Bonines purchased a considerable amount of acreage from Thomas England, a surveyor. The land was located on Young's Prairie.

At the time of the Bonine's arrival the government land office was located in White Pigeon and a road had been made from White Pigeon to Benton Harbor. Part of this road went from Vandalia to Dowagiac. It was an angling road which followed the edge of Young's Prairie to Jones' mill and on to Dowagiac. A portion of that road is now known as M-62. The road was put across Young's Prairie due to the marshiness further north. Isaac and Sarah first lived in a log cabin on their farm. In 1840 they tried to build a brick home, but due to the rainy weather were unable to do it so they built a two-story

frame house. Clay was gathered from the farm to build the foundation for the house. Timbers for the rest of the house were taken from the farm land. The doors and trim for the house were handmade of whitewood, butternut and walnut.

The Bonine homestead had been landscaped by a forester, leaving a place for a house to be built. The place left for a house eventually became a formal lawn. News of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln came at the Bonine Homestead as Isaac's son-in-law Nathan and his helpers were planting various kinds of evergreens along the long driveway and the formal lawn. Upon hearing the dreadful news, the men quit working for the day. Years later when the evergreens were grown they were sculpted into artistic shapes by pruning. No two were alike.

Isaac deeded one acre of land and the east side was used for the cemetery and the west half for the Prairie Grove church. Isaac also helped build the church, the second Friend's Meeting House in the County. An early custom of the Quakers was to seat the women on one side and the men on the other.

Mr. Bonine was a farmer but also had an interest in a grist, saw and oil mill. Both he and his wife were active members of the Friend's Church. Isaac died at the age of 83 years of age. Isaac and Sarah gave each of their children living in Cass County a farm. The Bonines had eleven children - seven sons and four daughters, as follows:

Susan was born in 1815. - married Isaac P. James (1801-1891) They had four children:
Lot, Mary, Lydia E, and _____

Daniel - died young,

James E. Came to Cass County in 1843 James E. was a successful Penn township farmer and accumulated 1,600 acres of land that included five houses and eight barns. His home farm with its elegant brick house with a fountain and landscaped grounds was as well cared for as his fields and farm buildings. James was born August 1816 or 17 and died February 18, 1897. In 1844 he married Sarah Ann (Bogue) (1825-1909) and the couple had three children: Evan, Mary E. and Isaac.

James E. Enclosed a private park-like twelve-acre grove of trees on his property in 1869-70 and stocked it with Virginia deer, buffalo and elk. The deer and buffalo did not survive, but the elk did. He procured one pair of elk in Iowa and one pair of deer from the West. The elk herd increased in size and the roadside park beside the enclosure was a favorite stopping place for people to view the elk in a natural habitat with green pastures and a spring for water. The tightly fenced Elk Park existed for about 100 years until unkept fences allowed the elk to escape. A thirty-acre orchard of fruit trees, grove of chestnut trees, and native pines and arborvitae were planted to enhance the beauty of the place.

Cattle were also raised

Samuel became a Quaker divine in Kansas, Samuel was born in 1820 and died in 1895.

He first married Esther ____ (1822-1860) and married a second time to Mary Arnold (1840-1924) Samuel was the father of three children: Sarah M, Malinda and Eveline.

Evan J. practiced medicine in Niles. He was born September 21, 1821 and died December 28, 1892. He married Evaline Bell (1826-1906) and they had two children: Doc and Isaac.

Jacob was born in 1824 and died in 1877. He married Malinda Thomas. The couple had two children: Lot J and Olive.

Lot, a son of Isaac and Sarah Bonine, was born July 18, 1825, in Wayne County, Indiana and died in 1930. He was educated in the district schools in the area and when about 18 years of age accompanied his parents when they moved to Cass County. He was a farmer in Section 34 of Penn Township and took pride in raising Saxony sheep. Lot first married Susan Donnell on April 9, 1846, but she died April 4, 1862. She was the mother of six children: Jonathan D., John N., Emma, Estella, deceased by 1893; James M.; Sarah L. wife of Charles Wright, and Rose E., wife of Claude L. Pemberton.

On the 30th of December, 1870, Lot married in Berrien County to Miss Amanda J. Price (1841 - 1926), who was born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1842 and who was the daughter of James and Rosiland (Emory) Price. Lot and Amanda had two children: Jonathan and John. Lot enjoyed trapping and hunting in his younger days. In 1851 he got "gold fever" and went to California where he worked for \$10 a day on the Yuba River for some time before he discovered a gold mine. However, when cholera broke out in camp he left the state and returned home to Michigan. He took passage on a sailing-vessel and was on the water sixty-six days, thirty of that time being out of sight of land. He accumulated 160 acres of land which he brought under cultivation from a state of wilderness.

Lydia was the wife of Nathan Jones in Penn and the marriage took place in 1847. She was born in 1827 and died in 1899. Their farm was on what is now known as Gard's Prairie Road. After the death of Isaac, Sr., Lydia and Nathan traded farms with Isaac Jr. so they could take care of Sarah and the farm. During the time Lydia and Nathan lived on the farm they made a lot of changes including building two barns. They had six children.

Isaac, Jr. was a progressive farmer in Penn Township and the first to invest in a labor-saving mower. Isaac was born in 1829 and died in 1903. Isaac, Jr. and his family continued to live on the Isaac Bonine homestead and help his parents with farming. He also raised quality livestock. He married Elizabeth Green (1834-1878) and had one son, James G. Bonine born August 2, 1875, who became a doctor and also served as a state of Michigan legislator for one term. James G. married Margaret (Gage), and they had two sons and two daughters: G. Gordon Elwood Bonine, James Gage Bonine, Mrs. Clyde Morrison and Mrs. Gerald Fox.

Sarah was born in 1831 or 32 and was deceased by 1882

Jonathon. - died young

James B(ogue) Bonine

Hannah East married James Bogue in 1824. James died within a few weeks of his marriage and his son was born July 18, 1825 in Wayne County, Indiana. He was named for his father and known throughout his life as James B(ogue) Bonine. He migrated to Michigan with his mother after her marriage to Stephen Bogue in 1831. James B had inherited enough from his father to buy the 120 acres of land west of the village of Vandalia where he lived after his marriage to Sarah Osborn, the daughter of Charles and Hannah Swain Osborn. After Charles Osborn died in 1850, Hannah (Swain) Osborn lived with her daughter, Sarah S. until she died on February 12, 1878 at the age of 88. Sarah died before James Bogue Bonine by several years.

James and Sarah had twelve children: Laura, Evangeline, Charles, Clarence, Justice, Marion, twins George and Edward, Orion, Carman, Chester and Bertha. Justice, Marion, George and Edward died of dysentery in the short interval of four weeks

Sarah and James B also “tenderly” cared for a niece Cordelia A, after her mother died when she was five years old, who later married Dr. James A. Wilson until she was eleven years old when she went to live with a family named Bidwell in Florence, St. Joseph County, MI. She had a sister Elenora, later the wife of Wm E. Bogue and a brother Crayton H. Sigerfoss.

William Grubb and Elizabeth McIlvain

On October 16, 1830, William Grubb and his wife Elizabeth (McIlvain) Grubb and two children and G. Scott and his wife Mary and one child left Logan County, Ohio, for Cass County. The wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen was crammed full with all of their worldly possessions reached its destination on November 2nd. William’s father Andrew had made the journey in the spring of 1830 and raised a crop of buckwheat. After the arrival of William a log cabin was erected. Andrew Grubb made an original land entry for 40 acres in Section 3 of Calvin Township on December 29, 1835 and another 80 acres of land in Section 8 of Calvin on February 12, 1831 as well as another 40 acres on October 24, 1835. William made an original land entry on 40 acres of land on June 25, 1833 in Section 8 of Calvin township.

McIlvain

Moses McIlvain made an original land entry for 40 acres on December 6, 1836 and 40 acres on February 9, 1837 in Section 13 of Jefferson Township. Moses also made an entry for 120 acres of land in Section 25 of Jefferson Township on November 13, 1835. Moses McIlvain of Champaign County, Ohio on November 13, 1835 made an

original land entry on Section 19 of Calvin township for 133 acres.

According to the Logan County, Ohio Marriage Records
John A. McIlvain married Eleanor Beard on March 28, 1829
John J. McIlvain married Betsy Leeper on February 6, 1821.
Robert McIlvain married Nancy McNay on March 25, 1819
Elizabeth McIlvain married Peter Hoover on June 21, 1827
Margaret McIlvain married John Taylor on October 27, 1821
Mary McIlvain married Vincent Murphy on April 15, 1830
Polly McIlvain married John Askins on February 4, 1819.

Levi Norton

Levi Norton was an early settler from Champaign County, Ohio, Levi had originally come from Virginia. In 1828 the family left Ohio and settled in Jefferson Township of Cass County. His family consisted of his wife and his children

Mahala
Pleasant
Jane

Levi D. resided in Jefferson until 1839 when he removed to Calvin where he lived until his death on November 7, 1872. He was married in September, 1814 to Miss Martha, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth McIlvain. Mrs. Norton was born in Logan County, Ohio in 1812 and came to Cass in 1832. Their children were Jane - Mrs. C. L. Baldwin; Mary - Mrs. Adamson; Leonard who lived in Chicago in 1882; Elizabeth - Mrs. Shaw in Cheboygan; and Samuel, who resides in Kansas.

Richard

Residents of Cass County with Quaker Heritage

I. P. Hutton

Israel Pemberton Hutton came to the Sumnerville area of Cass County from Three Rivers in St. Joseph County. He had been born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania on July 10, 1831. His father and mother as well as his grandfather were natives of Pennsylvania, but the family originally came from England and was of Quaker ancestry. I. P.'s parents Benjamin and Buelah (Harris) migrated from Pennsylvania through Miami County, Ohio, and settled in Three Rivers where he farmed and ran a sawmill before moving to Van Buren, County to spend their remaining days. Benjamin and Buelah had nine children and had been Quakers in early life but became Methodists in Michigan.

I. P. was sixteen years old when he came to Michigan and had received his education in the little subscription schools in Pennsylvania. He worked out by the day and month for two years and then when he was eighteen years of age he was found out to learn the milling business with Bowman & Hoffman of Three Rivers. He served as an apprentice with them for two years and an additional year as a journeyman until the mill burned down. He moved to Cass County in October, 1851, and accepted employment with Burrowes Moore of Sumnerville. Four years later I. P. Bought the mill and erected a new sawmill and in 1858 built a gristmill with three run of stone. Hutton operated the mill until 1873 when he sold out and moved to a large farm and new home in Berrien County. Three years later he bought back his old mill and operated it until it burned on Valentine's Day, 1884. I. P. married Mrs. Anna (Moore) Millard, who was also from Pennsylvania. Ann's father was Burrowes Moore and although a Free Will Baptist in later life, he was an anti-slavery man. I. P. and Anna had six children and she had three additional children by her first husband Emmer Millard. I. P. was the first person in the Sumnerville area to employ blacks according to what his daughter Parthenia told Grafton Cook. His farm in Berrien County initially had sixty acres of cleared land, but by 1893 had a farm of 313 acres of cultivated land.

Benjamin Beeson

Benjamin Beeson was a prominent farmer in Calvin Township. He was born near Richmond, Indiana on August 23, 1832, and was the third child of eight born to Jesse G and Ann (Renesten) Beeson. At one time Jesse served State Senate. The family originated in England and came to this country during colonial times and settled in Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia. They were Quakers, but some of Benjamin's ancestors severed their connection with the Quaker Church, and engaging in the slave trade became wealthy planters and slave-owners. Benjamin's grandfather, Isaac Beeson, was opposed to slavery and sold out everything he had at a great financial sacrifice and settled in Richmond, Indiana where in 1804 or 5 he married a Miss Rambo, who was not of the Quaker faith. Since he married outside the Society of Friends, he was no longer identified with the church of his forefathers. He became a farmer and also owned and operated three distilleries on his farm - thus earning a fortune. During the War of 1812 he served as Captain. Benjamin came to Cass County when he was about a year old and the family settled on a farm not far from Dowagiac. For a while he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1859 he married Miss Jennie E. Banks who had been born in New York. In 1864 Benjamin traveled to Montana for a short time and then returned to Michigan and purchased a farm in Calvin Township.

Ebenezer McIlvain

Ebenezer McIlvain was the court official from Berrien County who heard the petitions by the Kentucky slave owners and catchers in August, 1847 in the village of

Cassopolis. Some references to the event indicate that McIlvain may have been a Quaker, an abolitionist and/or an Underground Railroad agent. Ebenezer McIlvain was born in Vermont in 1808 and later moved to Pennsylvania where he was admitted to the bar of that State at Pittsburg. He came to Niles about 1843 and was admitted to the bar at Berrien in October of that year. In 1848 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as Justice of the Peace and served in this capacity again in 1859. He was county clerk in 1848, and re-elected in 1850 and 1852. In 1849 he served as a Master in Chancery, this position was changed to Circuit Court Commissioner in 1850 in Berrien County. In 1855 McIlvain was elected probate judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Fitzgerald. Ebenezer served as secretary of the Reserve Horse-thief Society that was organized in April, 1865 with membership from the city and township of Niles and Bertrand, and Buchanan townships. According to the U. S. Census for 1870 he was living in the First Ward of Niles. He died in Niles several years later in 1874. His wife Ellen died sometime after 1880. They had two children: Anna McIlvain Gray and Richard E. McIlvain. Anna lived in Niles with her husband Samuel. There is no information about Richard or Anna having any children. Ebenezer's son Richard moved to Texas and married. He had four daughters none of whom married or had any children.

James Brown, who influenced Ebenezer McIlvain to hear the Kentucky Raid Slave Case in Cass County was born in Saratoga, New York in September 1814 and graduated from Union College in 1836. He settled in Niles in 1838. He was admitted to the Michigan bar at Berrien in October 1839. Mr. Brown was elected judge of probate in 1844 and again in 1848, holding the office eight years. In 1845 he was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill a vacancy; was re-appointed in 1849, and elected to the same office in 1852. Mr. Brown had a big heart that often throbbed for the unfortunate and the oppressed.²²

According to Dr. Nathan Thomas in 1882 in responding to a series of questions posed by A. S. Dyckman about the operation of the Underground Railroad, wrote "On the Illinois branch E. McIlvain at Niles kept the first station on the west."

Wright Modlin

The story of Wright Modlin of Cass County was told by Erastus Hussey, the station master of Battle Creek:

We had a man in those days who was famous for his success in assisting slaves to escape. His name was Wright Modlin. His height was six feet two inches and his weight was two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He was well proportioned and had

²²*History of Berrien and Van Buren Counties, Michigan.* (Philadelphia: D. W. Ensign & Co., 1880.) pp. 1445-5, 149, 153, 288.

herculean strength. He could pick up a man and toss him in a wagon. He was an American and was educated among the Quakers in North Carolina. He came to Indiana imbued with Abolition principles. He was a teamster by occupation and owned a large span of horses and one of the old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagons. He would always neglect his own business and put himself out of the way to assist slaves to Canada. He has been in Battle Creek many times on his way to Canada with fugitives. One time he started from the Ohio River with a man, his wife, and two children who had escaped from Kentucky. In Indiana he found that he was pursued and crowded so closely that he had to abandon the slaves. He drove them into a hollow and told them to take into the woods. The pursuers came on and not finding the slaves secreted in his wagon, continued their pursuit. Modlin thought that they were so far in advance that they would not be overtaken. The slave catchers did overtake the fugitives however. The slave showed his heroism by a determination to die for his family. He told his wife to take the two children and flee for the woods, which they did. He determined to sacrifice himself, rather than to have his wife and family captured. So he attracted the attention of the slave catchers from his family by remaining standing while they approached him. The he saw that his family had gained the woods he made a break for liberty, although the men were then very near to him. They shot him in the leg and he fell to the ground badly wounded. For effect he made believe that he was wounded worse than he really was, by groaning and crying. He made a great fuss. They carried him back to a hotel and let his family escape. A doctor was summoned who pronounced it a bad flesh wound, but said that it would not disable him. The doctor dressed the wound, and then they all went into another room for dinner. The landlord got up a meal for them, as it was about two o'clock and past the dinner hour. They left the wounded slave laying upon a lounge and in charge of the landlord's son, a boy of twelve years old. The men had hardly got into the dining room when the little boy said, 'Uncle, do you think you could run? If you can the woods are only about forty rods from here and you had better go.'

He did run, although the wound hurt him very much. Several times he looked back and saw the boy standing in the door, evidently watching his flight with a good deal of interest. He overtook his wife and children near Schoolcraft and they came to Battle Creek together. He was still suffering severely from his wound. We hurried them through to Canada and they escaped. It was afterwards ascertained that when the slave catchers came out from their dinner they looked in surprise at the vacant couch, and asked the boy where the nigger was.

'He is in the woods,' replied the boy.

'In the woods,' exclaimed the astonished me. "Why did you not stop him?'

'How could a little boy like me stop a great big man like him? I was so scared that I did not know what to do.'

Of course it was surmised that the boy's father instructed him what to do."

Here is another story about Wright Modlin also related by Erastus Hussey of Battle Creek.

At Bristol, Indiana, was a colored fellow who was called Tom worked for Major somebody; I have forgotten his name. He was an old military man. Tom was among the fugitives who went to the Quaker settlement in Cass County, but afterward returned to Bristol. He did the chores and other light work for the Major. One morning while he was outdoor splitting kindling, preparatory to building the fires, four slave catchers from Kentucky came up and seized him. One of them was a brother of Congressman Graves, who shot Cilley of Maine in a duel. Graves put one handcuff on Tom's wrist and the other on his own. Tom made a great outcry, which aroused the old Major, who was yet in bed. The major jumped up in his night clothes and ran outdoors, taking down an old sword as he ran through the house.

'What are you doing with Tom?' said the Major.

'He is my slave,' replied Graves.

'He is my hired man!'

'He is my slave and I intend to take him back to Kentucky with me.'

'Unlock that handcuff!'

'I will not.'

'Then I will do it!'

'How will you do it?'

'I will cut your hand off!' Suiting the action to the word, the Major wrought around his sword and clipped three buttons off Graves' coat.

'There now,' said the Major, 'the next pass I made I shall cut off your wrist just above the handcuff.'

Hold on! Cried Graves, and he took off the handcuff and released Tom.

Just at this juncture Wright Modlin drove up and exclaimed: 'Good morning Major.'

'Good morning, Wright.'

'What is the matter, Major?'

'These men are here from Kentucky after Tom.'

Modlin knew that Kentuckians well, and turning about politely saluted them with 'Good morning.'

'I will take care of Tom, said Modlin. 'I am in a great hurry this morning, gentlemen. Turning to Tom he said 'Tom wouldn't you like to take a ride?' He did not wait for a reply, but seizing Tom he threw him over into his big Pennsylvania wagon.

"Did that hurt you Tom?'

'No.'

'All right, 'replied Modlin, and he jumped upon the seat, took the lines in his hands and turning to the Kentuckians said, 'I am sorry to part with you gentlemen. Give my regards to your families.'

Modlin whipped up his horses and drove away. He carried Tomo to a place of safety and afterwards returned him to the Major."

"Modlin had an old brass pistol, which he frequently loaned to fugitives, and which they brought as far as my house said Erastus Hussey. When I got the chance I always sent it back to him. It came to my house in that way many times. Modlin always said that he never knew a Kentuckian to shoot a man in the breast who had a pistol.

Following is yet another story about Wright Modlin that was related by Erastus Hussey:

Across the Detroit River lay Canada and safety, but danger of capture menaced the fugitives to the very water's edge. Mrs. Hussey relates an incident illustrative of this fact. A wealthy southern planter had freed two slaves - a Negro woman and her daughter. The daughter was of transcendent beauty, without a trace of negro blood. Indeed, it is said, her relation to her farmer master was that of closest kinship. We shall call her the 'Beautiful Girl,' for so she is remembered by those who saw her. When the planter died, his son refused to recognize the 'Beautiful Girl's manumission. He chose to hold his half-sister as a slave. In Kentucky at this time there was a fearless man who bore the peculiar name Wright Modlin. His parents and his neighbors were slave holders. His sympathies were with the slaves. Secretly he cooperated with the

Underground Railroad as a spy, scout, guide, and conductors. This gratuitous employment was extremely hazardous. Had his neighbors discovered his activities, they would have shot him like a dog. But he defied danger. 'No bullet,' he said, 'Will ever pierce Wright Modlin's skin.' It was this man who rescued the Beautiful Girl from worse than death and brought her north, but the Underground Route, to Battle Creek. Here she remained at the home of Erastus Hussey for a few hours. Pursuit was hot upon the t rail. Although the poor girl was upon the verge of nervous exhaustion, - pitifully frightened but the danger of recapture and worn by the terrible strain of enforced and continuous travel - the stay could not be long. After a few hours of rest she was disguised as an old woman and bundled into a top-buggy. With Wright Modlin dressed as a farmer and acting as driver, the light towards Canada was continued. Again and again, after seeing portentous clouds of dust approaching along the road, the two escaped to the privacy of some friendly way-side farm house. Maudlin had passed this way before and knew where safety lay. At last as the outskirts of Detroit was reached, dour mounted horsemen were observed following at a gallop. The Beautiful Girl was instantly in a frenzy of terror. Modlin turned to her and said: 'I have a knife in my belt. If you make any outcry I shall kill you. I shall not permit you to fall into their hands alive.' This violent threat had the desired effect. The girl became calm. In a moment the horsemen rode up - two on each side of the carriage - and peered in. This moment was the crucial test of the girl's nerves. She uttered no sound. Her sunbonnet shaded her face. The riders saw only an indifferent appearing female and an old farmer. The latter pointed across the fields with his whip and cried out in a high key: 'Me and the old woman is out land looking.' Do you know of any good farms for sale 'around here?' The horsemen rode on without answering. As the carriage lumbered along Woodward Ave. a man on the sidewalk raised his hat and wiped his forehead with a white handkerchief. This motion did not escape the watchful eye of Wright Modlin. He understood the secret signal. It meant, 'I am a friend. Follow me.' No word was spoken; no look of recognition was exchanged. The horse and carriage moved steadily along down the street toward the water front. Here her silent guide entered a boat house. A moment later Wright Maudlin and the Beautiful Girl followed him. A row boat and two oarsmen were in waiting. The girl was passed into the boat; the rowers gave way with a sill and the skiff with its precious freight shot toward Canada. Hardly had midstream of the Detroit River been gained before a body of horsemen galloped up to the boat house door - three minutes too late. The Underground Railroad had safely delivered the Beautiful Girl to freedom.