

Ypsilanti GLEANINGS

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



FALL 2014

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Terror in the Streets

BY FRED THOMAS



Courtesy of Petersen Publishing of Los Angeles.

The roots of hot rodding were in California. As previously noted, fast-action drag racing became popular nationally and interest in it spread like wildfire. Still in its infancy in the early 1950s, "no rules" was the order of the day. B rated movies like "Hot Rod Gang" visually demonstrated lawless driving behaviors which were quickly emulated by the young.

Author John Bartlow Martin was in Ypsilanti in 1952 doing book research. He recounted the following observation:

"The stop-light at Huron and Michigan turns red. Six cars line up at the red light, three cars abreast facing each way, and the occupants of all the cars are kids. The girls are fresh-faced in babushkas. The boy driver of one car heading east strives to appear uninterested in what is going on, but if you look closely you can see that covertly he is watching the traffic signal. Now the car beside him, a roadster painted fire-engine red, races its motor. He races his, and shoots a glance at the red car's driver; his hands tighten on the wheel and now he looks unabashed at the traffic signal; it flashes green and they are off, the two of them leaping ahead of the car beside them, racing side by side two abreast – here on the

main street- exhausts roaring.....they hit the bottom of the hill and clatter across the bridge still in second gear; their pounding engines reverberating as taillights' grow dim in the distance; while back up at the intersection the light has turned red again and six more cars have lined up and are waiting to do it again. 'Drag-racing', the kids call it."

Such scenarios were not limited to Ypsi streets. Similar misbehaviors were taking place in towns and villages across America. This blatant disregard for public safety brought howls of protest from local citizenry. Police departments had their hands full trying to quell the pandemonium. Potentially hazardous competitions caused terror in the streets, and solutions to the problem were sought! Fortunately groups of California car clubs joined together with law enforcement in order to counter the negative public image created by unchecked, rebellious youth. Begun in 1951, the National Hot Rod Association

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From the PRESIDENT'S DESK

BY ALVIN E. RUDISILL

This has been an outstanding year for the Ypsilanti Historical Society. Our "PAY OFF THE MORTGAGE" campaign was very successful and in September we were able to pay the City of Ypsilanti the balance owed on the \$250,000 purchase of the property at 220 North Huron Street. Maxe Obermeyer was asked to plan the celebrations for this accomplishment and he orchestrated a "Burn the Mortgage" party for major donors and also conducted a "Destroy the Mortgage" activity at the quarterly membership meeting in September.

Our next major effort will be to install the 200 named bricks that were sold as part of the campaign. Approximately \$30,000 was raised from the sale of bricks. Our plans are to place the bricks on each side of the sidewalk leading up to the front door of the Museum. A contractor has been hired, permits have been obtained, and we expect the sidewalk to be repaired and the bricks placed in October.

Our two Interns, Ashley Turner and Melanie Parker, are planning a Halloween party for children ten and under in the Museum on October 26 between 11:00 am and 1:00 pm. There will be a \$5 charge for each child and children must be accompanied by an adult. Activities planned include: child approved ghost stories, fortune telling, face painting and Victorian crafts. A small lunch will be served and costumes are optional. If you are interested in attending please call the Museum at 734-482-4990 between 1 and 5 pm Monday through Friday.



The YHS Board of Trustees presented "Gerald Jennings Service Awards" to James Mann, George Ridenour and Lyle McDermott at the September Quarterly Membership Meeting. Please read the article in this issue of the Gleanings to see the significant contributions these three individuals make to the services we provide in the Archives.

We are always looking for articles for the Gleanings from individuals who grew up in Ypsilanti. Please contact me via email at al@rudisill.ws if you have an idea for an article. The next deadline for the submission of articles is November 15.

If you are not currently on our email listserv please call the Museum at 734-482-4990 and have your name added. We are using the listserv only for program notifications and your email address will not be shared with others. Also, please check the Event Schedule on our web site for upcoming special programs and displays.

We are looking for volunteers to serve as docents for the Museum or research assistants for the Archives. Both the Museum and Archives are open from 2:00 to 5:00 pm Tuesday through Sunday. If you are available during that time and are interested in helping us preserve the historical information and artifacts of the area, or in educating the general public about our history, please give me a call at 734-476-6658.



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The Ypsilanti Historical Museum is a museum of local history which is presented as an 1860 home. The Museum and Fletcher-White Archives are organized and operated by the Ypsilanti Historical Society. We are all volunteers and our membership is open to everyone, including non-city residents.

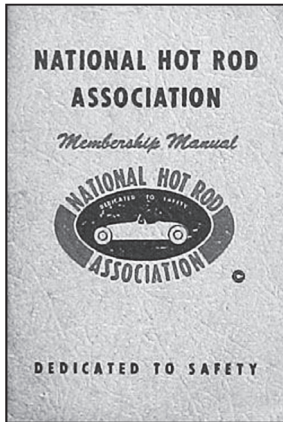
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made a concerted effort to unify car enthusiasts throughout the United States and upgrade the public opinion of "hot rodders." The NHRA philosophy caught on quickly and youthful disciples scurried to join.

Member prospects were offered a free booklet entitled, *How to Form a Club*, plus suggested by-laws and other helpful materials. A joiner received a membership card, NHRA decal and a membership manual explaining the aims and purposes of the Association. This booklet provided suggestions for upgrading the sport, and included a section on club organization and activities. Promoting safe drag racing nationally by standardizing the rules was no mean achievement. However, a milestone was attained when the first NHRA Nationals Drag Competition was held in Great Bend, Kansas, September 29-October 2, 1955. Entrants from many states raced under uniform rules, claimed the respective class trophies, and saw the first national champion crowned! The word was out, and the NHRA had led the way. During the fifties and sixties their information and organization campaigns resulted in innumerable improvements in driver conduct and safety. With NHRA leadership, several thousand car clubs sprang up in large and small communities. Their



Decal of the National Hot Rod Association (courtesy of NHRA).



The National Hot Rod Association was started in 1952 (courtesy of NHRA).

"Dedicated To Safety" program brought order out of the chaos on the streets.

Becoming a car club member required prospects to pledge to follow rules. Good driving behaviors were expected and violating them was not tolerated. The following is an example of an oath taken upon joining: **"I pledge myself to know and to obey all of the laws of the road and also the laws which the members of the club have drawn up"**.

Displayed on an individual's car, the club plaque was a badge of proud membership. Belonging

to the NHRA and a local car club made members feel part the national movement based on an interest in hot rods, customized cars, and drag racing. In addition, clubs offered participants the chance to make new friends with whom they could "talk the talk", and learn along the way. Two early clubs formed in Ypsilanti. They were the Huron Valley Road Runners and the Ypsilanti Nomads. There is conjecture as to which one started first. Suffice it to say that the two of them existed in the early 1950s and remained active until the mid 1960s. Both will be discussed at length in future articles.

(Fred Thomas grew up and lived in the Ypsilanti area from 1948 to 1998 and is a regular contributor to the Gleanings.)

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Two early NHRA clubs formed in Ypsilanti. They were the Huron Valley Road Runners and the Ypsilanti Nomads

A View From Olive Street

BY GEORGE RIDENOUR



Joy moved into this house at 208 Olive Street when she was one year old.

(A report of an interview with Joy (Walters) Hayes who lives at Cross Street Village, a senior housing complex in the old Ypsilanti High School.)

In Rockford, Illinois, in November of 1931 during the “Depression Era,” Thurman and Gladys (Kuhl) Walters welcomed a baby girl into their family. Mr. Walters had gone to Rockford with the hopes of finding a job. However, a year later he and his family came home and settled into a house at 208 Olive Street in Ypsilanti, Michigan (the house still stands). Mr. Walters took a job with Central Specialty and Gladys raised the Walters children. Right across the street stood Central School which would become Ypsilanti High School in later years.

Joy found herself on the first day of Kindergarten walking to school with her Mother. However, soon after arriving at the school she decided that **“THIS WAS NOT FOR HER.”** So she decided to run home and before mom hit the front door she looked and there stood Joy on a neighbor’s front porch!



Joy Walters in 1933.

Joy kept busy. She took piano lessons and studied dance from six years old into her teens. Oh yes, and one should not forget her starring performance as Anna Pavlov, for the Ypsilanti High School assembly. Joy, who was (is) rather “free willed” could not understand why she was disciplined for wanting and trying to slide down the

banisters from third floor to first at Ypsi High. Darn, she would have made it if Jean Reagan (teacher) had not been waiting for her. Up to the third floor she and Ms. Reagan went, and ladylike, Joy walked every step down to the first floor.

During summers, Joy enjoyed swimming, dancing and going to the Teen Canteen. A place for Ypsi High teens to meet and enjoy records, soft drinks, and dance, dance, and dance. (Wonder if this is where she developed her ability to sweep sailors off their feet?) Other places of interest in Ypsilanti were Michos Ice Cream Parlor, and being able to explore Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor on bicycles. During the winters she enjoyed sledding and when the streets were ice packed she and her friends could even skate on Olive Street. During many winters she remembers the ice packed streets more than sledding on the snow.



Joy (Walters) Hayes as a teenager.

Asked to describe Ypsilanti during certain decades Joy remembers the following:

1931-1941: The vacations in Tawas or just staying on Olive Street. Everyone knew their neighbors for several blocks. “Very small” town feel yet kids felt safe and there were “no problems.”

1941-1951: Years of change for Ypsilanti. She was

no longer allowed to go uptown without an adult due to the many people from all across America coming to work in the Bomber plant. Her wallet having been stolen downtown was a major contribution to this prohibition. Everything was rationed. She remembers standing in line with her sisters for hours for ¼ lb. of butter or bananas. Oh yeah, she loved the banana cream pie but remembers that somehow asparagus was served at the main meal (Ugh). Another change was having to lock your doors. Prior to this decade hardly anyone locked a door. Yes, during this period and especially when the bomber plant was in full production she saw the little people who worked at the plant. Her sister as well was a “Rosie the Riveter.” One of the little people was in their own right a celeb as he had appeared in the Wizard of Oz. Her father had a two acre victory garden and gave away the produce to family and friends.

In August of 1949 she marries and in 1967 divorces after four children. To support herself she begins a career in food service at Eastern Michigan University where she worked from 1966-1994. She marries Charles Hayes in 1991. They have no children. Here again she is only eight blocks from where she started life in Ypsilanti.

1960: With all the upheavals Joy settles into work, children, home, school activities, church. Although working at EMU she does not remember the free sex, drugs, and rock and roll. Her children were not involved in “the scene.”

Today, giving her impression of Ypsilanti she says: “She feels safe and secure, school friends have remained friends through the years. Her impression, now from the vantage point of Cross Street Village Apartments (across from her old Olive Street home) where she moved in 2003 is “It’s another world.” Uptown the stores are all so different. Parades and other activities are all gone. Families used to visit and shop together.

Her mind drifts to the old Wyman and Matthews (great chocolate sodas). Of course, Millers Ice Cream, the Avon Restaurant where her family would go on weekend nites, Klucks’ Root beer stand, and the Martha Washington theater. A real joy was going to the Wurth Theater with an uncle and staying for the double feature with cartoons, newsreels and coming attractions.

Joy viewed the world from an eight block area from Olive Street to EMU and down Cross Street to the parking lot across from Olive Street. The parking lot in her day was NOT there for residents of Cross Street Village Apartments

but was a playground for the younger students at Central (Ypsi High). Swing sets, jungle gyms, and a huge tree over a large sand box. No cars and little cares.

Joy remembers worrying about her girls during the events surrounding the coed murders in Ypsilanti alleged to have been committed by an EMU student. Her worry intensified as two of the victims had been in school with her daughters.

However, she vividly remembers the murder of Nurse Pauline Campbell by Bill Morey. Morey, who was convicted and served time, had a grandfather who was a good friend of Thurman, Joys’ dad. *“I was floored. I knew a little of Bill. He was popular in school. Although younger than me I do remember him. I was stunned it was him because he was so well liked and a good student. People could hardly believe it.”*

Joy made the Ypsilanti Press of March 6, 1935. She was three years old and was clipped to the clothes line pole in the backyard. Her mother was hanging out clothes. The Drum and Bugle Corps began to practice in the street nearby. Well, Joy got loose! She followed the band all the way over to Washington Street where the band director took her to the home of Ms. DuPont to see if a child was reported missing. Captain Ernie Klavitter said “no missing” child had been reported to the Ypsilanti Police. However, he dispatched a car to the house. Upon seeing her the policeman asked her “what is your name?” Joy replied: MATILDA JONES. Taken to the police station Joy (Matilda) was picked up by a very unhappy Daddy. They were glad she was OK but this was one day after Richard Streicher, age 7, had been found murdered near what is now Frog Island.

Joy, still active at 85, (she said it was ok to put her age in the story) remains vital, with vivid memories of home, Ypsilanti, and her life here.



Joy (Walters) Hayes grew up across the street from old Ypsilanti High School where she now lives.

She continues to cook and bake for her friends and family and her desserts are always a hit at the potluck. It has been a great pleasure to share Joy’s memories and I have just one last question for her as she reads this article in the Gleanings. **Do you think that sailor who danced with a young girl from Ypsi, and who really wanted her phone number, ever got over the night you swept him off his feet? Thanks, Joy!**

(George Ridenour is a volunteer in the YHS Archives and a regular contributor to the Gleanings.)

In other installments of "The River Street Saga" published in the *Gleanings*, we have grown to know and love former residents of these few blocks in Ypsilanti – most of them are now resting in peace at Highland Cemetery on River Street. Men and women such as Walter Briggs, Mark and Roccena Norris, and Benjamin and Elvira Norris Follett lived rich lives and left their mark on Ypsilanti. This segment will tell of two such people, Edwin and Alice Follett Uhl, and their amazing achievements in life. In the Spring 2014 issue of the *Gleanings*, we learned a little about Alice Follett, a wealthy and well educated child of Benjamin and Elvira Norris Follett, who was born and grew up in a beautiful mansion on River Street between Oak and Maple. Her childhood was filled with fun, family, friends, travel and pets. Her parents made sure that she was able to have a musical education as well as an academic one, and she became an accomplished pianist.



The home that Edwin and Alice Uhl lived in after they moved to Grand Rapids in 1876.

The River Street Saga Continues: The Story of Edwin and Alice Follett Uhl

BY JAN ANSCHUETZ

Alice was born in 1844 and was the oldest of seven children born to Benjamin and Elvira Follett, who had a total of five boys and two girls. A letter which she wrote to her grandmother, Roccena Vail Norris, when she was only 15 years old gives us a glimpse into her life and her vibrant personality. The letter also helps us picture what life in Ypsilanti was like for a wealthy Victorian girl in the mid 19th century.



Alice (Follett) Uhl was born in a beautiful mansion on River Street between Oak and Maple. She was the oldest of seven children born to Benjamin and Elvira (Norris) Follett.

Ypsilanti, June 28, 1859 - Tuesday Evening

*My dear Grandma,
Since you went away I have been to Detroit. Mother, Auntie and I went in Saturday morning and came out Monday evening. Mrs. Halmer Camerons invited us down to her house to a kind of picnic, only she furnished the provisions. About two hundred went down and she chartered a boat on purpose for us all to go down on, and we had a delightful time, but the fatigue and excitement was too much for Mother and gave her a very hard old fashioned sick headache, so she could not come out on Saturday night but staid over Sunday with Mrs. Howard. We enjoyed our visit with her very much for on Sunday Mother's headache was all gone... Your girls [servants] were going home on Saturday to stay over Sunday, but they got left in the morning. [Roccena didn't know this because she herself was visiting friends and not at her lovely home on River Street.] They felt very badly indeed and Flora cried herself almost sick*

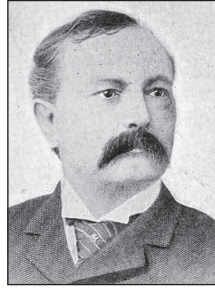
about it. So in the forenoon Grandpa [Mark Norris] let them have your large carriage and they went off visiting...

We are going to have a grand time here [in Ypsilanti] on the 4th. Uncle John is to deliver the oration, so of course it will be good. The children of the little Sunday School, just above us in the school house, are to have a picnic tomorrow in our grove. [On River Steet between Oak and Maple.] There are about one hundred of them so they will make quite a little gathering in the grove. Tomorrow there is no school and it will be a good day for all as I shall be at home. It is commencement tomorrow in Ann Arbor and a good many of the scholars will go up, I presume... The letter goes on to describe how lonesome Mark Norris is without his wife Roccena and also describes the death and funeral of a graduate of the Normal (now Eastern Michigan University).

Alice seemed to have loved her grandmother Roccena very much and when, a few years later in March, 1862, her grandfather, Mark Norris, died after a long and painful illness, Alice and her grandmother decided to go away for the summer. They traveled together to the seashore near Portland, Maine. In the book *Pioneer Collections: Report of the Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan Volume 2* we learn that this area was chosen because Mrs. Norris had a friend there. The little vacation soon turned into a trying, difficult, and painful time for Mrs. Norris. We read "Unfortunately, soon after their arrival at the Ocean House, Cape Elizabeth, she slipped and fell upon the rocks, breaking her arm badly, and injuring herself seriously in other ways. Then followed a weary time of helplessness, always the chief trial of such misfortunes to her. But she had the best and kindest care, and when her son came she was surely, if slowly, recovering. No doubt the beauty and quiet of the place, with complete change of scene and association, assisted by wonderful constitution, hastened what was at best a slow process, and the fresh breezes from the Atlantic, whose broad-refreshment none loved better than she, were a great benefit to the poor, bruised body, as well as to weary soul and brain." Alice and her grandmother were able to return to their River Street homes in October.

The next few years were filled with sorrow for Alice and her family. In 1863, her six-year-old brother, Mark Norris Follett, died suddenly of diphtheria, and the day after Christmas in 1864, her beloved father, Benjamin Follett, also went to rest at Highland Cemetery on River Street. Her only sister, Lucy, died at 18 years old, in 1865.

That same year, the beautiful, intelligent, lively, and petite Alice married a local man, Edwin Uhl, who was three years older than she was. Edwin F. Uhl was born in Rush,



Edwin F. Uhl was born in Rush, New York on August 14, 1841. He traveled to Ypsilanti with his parents when he was only three years old.

New York on August 14, 1841. At only three years of age, he traveled to Ypsilanti with his parents, David M. and Catherine De Garmo Uhl, to their new farm on the "plains" of Ypsilanti, which was east of the town. We gather that his father was a successful cattle farmer from the undated snippet of a newspaper article found in the Ypsilanti Historical Museum archives: "Several of our farmers raise blooded stock. D. M. Uhl on the plains does so on the largest scale. His stock is the pride of our local and state fairs and sells at fabulous prices."

Edwin showed academic talent and instead of following his father's lead in becoming a successful farmer, from the ages of 13 to 17 he attended the Ypsilanti Union Seminary. His teachers and classmates did not consider him brilliant, but rather a dedicated scholar who had a gift for public speaking. In 1858 he entered the University of Michigan in "the classical course", graduating with honors in 1862. He immediately entered the law firm of Alice's Uncle Lyman, which was called Norris and Ninde. The office was housed in the Follett Block on Cross Street which was owned by Alice's parents. In January, 1864 Edwin was admitted to the bar of Michigan, before the Supreme Court of the state.

On May 1, 1865, Edwin and Alice were married and began what must be considered a full and enriching life together filled with personal successes, public service, and economic gain. Edwin was made a partner in Alice's uncle's law firm in 1866. Like his father-in-law before him, Edwin was active in the politics of the community and was elected prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw County in 1870.

Shortly thereafter, in 1871, Alice's uncle, Lyman Norris, moved his law firm to Grand Rapids, Michigan and her husband formed a law partnership in Ypsilanti with another local boy, named Albert Crane, who had been his classmate at the Seminary. Edwin did not run for reelection in 1873. This partnership continued until 1876 when Edwin and Alice moved to Grand Rapids where he again went into practice with Lyman Norris. They practiced law together for the next eleven years and gained the reputation of being one of the best known and highly esteemed law firms in western Michigan with a very large clientage.

Alice and Edwin were soon living the life of a well respected, wealthy, and prominent family in Grand Rapids. The photograph of their mansion is evidence of this. Their union was soon blessed with four children: Lucy Follett,

David Edwin, Alice Edwina and Marshall Mortimer. While her mother Elvira was alive, Alice would gather the children and spend summers on River Street in Ypsilanti in her childhood home. Her grandmother lived a few blocks away also on River Street. Alice was able to visit with friends and family while visiting Ypsilanti. As her life work reflects, Alice was not only close to these women emotionally, but in their beliefs of service to the community, the importance of libraries, and the fight for women to be able to vote in elections.

Edwin, in the meantime, not only continued as a lawyer for 37 years, but, like Alice's father, was prominent in political affairs and public service. As Alice's father was elected mayor of Ypsilanti, Edwin was twice elected mayor of Grand Rapids by a large majority. In 1894 he ran for a seat in the United States Senate, but lost the election. And also, like Alice's father, Benjamin Follett, he served as the president of a bank: the Grand Rapids National Bank, which was one of the largest financial institutions in the state of Michigan.

Alice was also very active in the growing city of Grand Rapids, and the impressive St. Cecilia Society Concert Hall, which survives today, is a tribute to her musical talents, interests and, like her mother and grandmother before her, belief in enriching the community she lived in. In the Grand Rapids History and Special Collections Archives of the Grand Rapids Public Library we learn more about this: "*Alice Follett Uhl was one of nine Grand Rapids women, talented musicians all, who in 1883 founded the St. Cecilia Music Society, an organization dedicated to promoting the study, performance, and appreciation of music throughout the community. Grand Rapids was growing rapidly in the last decades of the 19th century, and the members of St. Cecilia believed that a proper concert hall was an essential addition to the*

community's cultural life. During her years as president of St. Cecilia, from 1888-1894, Alice Uhl played a major role in marshaling the support and raising the funds that would enable the society to build a 'simple and dignified temple of music,' complete with a 670 seat recital hall. When it was opened in June 1894, the building was the only such facility in the United States owned and operated exclusively by women. Since then, many of the world's finest musical artists have performed in the hall, and the building itself has become a community center for performances, lectures, and meetings. In April 1899, the hall was the site of the annual convention of the National Women's Suffrage Association."

Alice was not satisfied with merely helping to raise funds and build the musical facility. She worked hard to create the National Federation of Women's Music Clubs, which was the first successful effort to unite musical societies throughout the nation and became its first president.

This energetic woman was also active in many national and local organiza-

tions. Among them were the Daughters of the American Revolution, and like her mother and grandmother before her, the Ladies Literary Association. Like her parents and grandparents, Edwin and Alice were faithful members of the church, and tried to live their lives with Christian values of service. First they belonged to St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Ypsilanti and then later St. Mark's Church at Grand Rapids.

Edwin Uhl's reputation as an honest, fair and hard working man traveled as far as to the President of the United States, and President Cleveland, in 1891, asked Edwin Uhl to serve in the War Department. Edwin declined, stating that he had no knowledge of military affairs. In 1893, when the current Assistant Secretary of State resigned, the president asked Uhl to take his place, and Edwin and Alice moved to Washington D. C. Within a short time, then Secretary of State Gresham became too ill to attend to his position and Uhl then became Secretary of State.

Uhl was soon faced with some difficult diplomatic tasks, among the most



In 1898 Edwin and Alice Uhl built this beautiful, columned, stately home in Grand Rapids named Waldheim.

important was arbitrating the boundaries between Brazil and Argentina. The attention to detail, diligence, and hard work of Uhl impressed President Cleveland and other members of government, and the matter was settled as Uhl recommended. During his time as Secretary of State, Uhl traveled abroad, inspecting the consular service and suggesting and directing changes that he thought were necessary. When a vacancy occurred in the post of Ambassador to Germany, the president appointed Uhl to the position in Berlin. He remained in this position until 1897, when President McKinley was elected and Uhl's service to President Cleveland ended.

When the Uhls returned to Grand Rapids, Edwin's workload doubled. He formed two law firms: one operating out of Grand Rapids and another from Chicago. He also was re-elected president of the Grand Rapids National Bank. This hectic lifestyle could not continue. Alice and Edwin attempted to relax and enjoy their impending old age. He withdrew from his law firm in Chicago and they focused their energies into building a beautiful mansion in Grand Rapids named Waldheim. The columned, stately white home was built on 54 acres on Plaster Creek in 1898. Edwin and Alice's new home had large porches with French doors leading out to them and giant columns at the front. It was 6000 square feet and noted for oak flooring and woodwork hewn out of trees that had been felled on the property.

Sadly, Edwin died four years later. His lifelong friend, Byron Cutcheon, stated "Fifty-eight years of strenuous life had told upon Mr. Uhl's constitution, and before the end of the year 1900, it became known to his friends that he was no longer a well man. His last few months were months of suffering and decline - of fluctuating hope and despair. Nothing that the tenderest love and most untiring devotion could suggest was wanting to insure his recovery and return to active



The monument Alice erected for Edwin and herself is considered one of the most stately in Highland Cemetery and is notable for its classic simplicity and grace.

participation in the affairs of the community of which for more than a quarter of a century he had been so large a factor. But all could not avail. The clock of life had run down, and on Friday, May 17, 1901, he peacefully passed over to the Majority."

Edwin Uhl returned to River Street in Ypsilanti and is now resting with his wife at Highland Cemetery. So honored a man was he that his body was brought home to his birth city, along with his family and friends from Grand Rapids, in a private railway car. School was dismissed and businesses were closed for the day in Ypsilanti. Flags were flown at half staff. Waiting for his body to be returned to River Street, the train station was filled with family, friends and those who admired him. In his obituary published in *The Ypsilanti Sentinel Commercial*, May 23, 1901, we learn that the coffin was covered in flowers and transported to the chapel of Highland Cemetery where he lay in state from one to two thirty p.m. before a funeral service was held. "As the remains lay in state in the chapel those who had known and loved Mr. Uhl and those who had simple acquainted with his name as a successful man and an honest gentleman took a last look at his countenance, which preserved its nobility of expression even in death." The monument which Alice later had erected for Edwin and herself is





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considered one of the most stately in Highland Cemetery and is notable for its classic simplicity and grace.

Edwin's service to his community and county, honesty, and hard work were honored in the Circuit Court of Washtenaw County on May 30th, 1901, as numerous dignitaries and judges gave tribute to him. On June 1st, memorial services in honor of Uhl were held in the United States Court at Grand Rapids as many eulogies spoke of an honest, hard working man who lived his convictions.

After the death of her beloved husband, Alice continued to live at Waldheim in Grand Rapids, active in her many interests including women's suffrage. When a fire destroyed much of the home in June, 1910, Alice and her son, Marshall, set about designing a new home built on the foundation of the previous one. The new house was

very similar, but slightly smaller than the original one.

The sprite, energetic and imaginative Alice died in Grand Rapids in 1917. The Grand Rapids Public Library recently honored Alice in an exhibit featuring women who have made an impact on the city which was called the "Making a Difference Exhibit." The exhibit included this statement about her achievements: "More than 110 years after its founding the St. Cecilia Music Society and its landmark building remain integral parts of the Grand Rapids cultural scene, testimony to the vision of Alice Uhl and the society's co-founders, and the dedication with which they pursued their dream." Alice is now dreaming away in Highland Cemetery on River Street. She returned to her roots, her home town, and even her childhood street, and left behind the legacy of a life well lived.



Edwin Uhl as a young man.

(Janice Anschuetz is a long time member of the Ypsilanti Historical Society and a regular contributor to the Gleanings.)

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Museum Advisory Board Report

BY NANCY WHEELER — CHAIR

Two hundred thirty-eight visitors came to the Museum during the Ypsilanti Heritage Festival. We frequently hear the comment, *"I have always wanted to visit, but just haven't."* Fifty-one volunteers helped to make this wish come true on August 15-17.

Check out the 1834 framed sampler located in the Bedroom between the windows. It was worked by Anna Miller, age 14. We discovered it tucked away in a hankie box in a drawer. Another discovery was a kerosene lamp that had been used in Child's Congregational Church about the turn of the century and was stored in our attic. Jerry Jennings checked the wiring and Karen Nickels polished the brass. It adds a glow to our Dining Room. Kaila Barr, our former Intern, has put up a new exhibit in the Edmunds - Ypsilanti room. It describes Willow Run and the B-24 Liberator Bomber during the 1940's.

Welcome to new Docent, Sarah VanderMeulen! We always need new people willing to guide or do other important jobs in the Museum. Call 482-4490 and volunteer.

We are decorated for autumn and planning for the winter season. Be sure to read about the article in this issue of the Gleanings about the Halloween Party the Interns are planning.



The 1834 framed sampler that was worked by Anna Miller, age 14.



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The Other “Real McCoy”

BY JAMES MANN



McCoy developed a corkscrew punch, like a left hook with a twist at the end.

To say something is “the real McCoy” is to call it the real thing, genuine or Simon Pure. There is a question as to where the term came from. There are many theories about the origin of the term, and as the Dictionary of Eponyms noted, “If all were recorded, they would fill pages.” H. L. Mencken noted, “The origin of this term has been much debated and is still unsettled.”

Soon after, the market was flooded with cheap knock-offs, so railroad purchasing agents would ask:

“Is this the Real McCoy?”

Of course, here in Ypsilanti, we know it was from the name of Elijah McCoy, the African-American inventor who developed the lubrication cup for railroad steam engines. Soon after, the market was flooded with cheap knock-offs, so railroad purchasing agents would ask: “Is this the Real McCoy?”

One of the other claimants to the honor of being “the Real McCoy” is the boxer Charles ‘Kid’ McCoy. He was born Norman Selby on October 13, 1872. His parents, it is said, imagined Norman would grow up to be a success in law or medicine. It was a dream that did not last long. As a friend put it, he was “allergic to books.”

He grew up to be a boxer, known as Charles ‘Kid’ McCoy. As a boxer McCoy was said to be “Vicious, fast and almost impossible to beat.” Tommy Ryan said of him: “The Kid has a mean streak running from the top of his curly hair right down to the troublesome ingrown nail on his left toe.” His life story, Sam Weston said: “would scandalize a P. T. A. meeting and the complete story of his life would make *Lolita* read like Sunday school literature.”

McCoy stood 5'11" and weighed 160 pounds. He often appeared weak or even sick when he entered the ring. He may even have applied makeup, so as to appear ill. His opponent, thinking he was in for an easy win, soon found himself on the canvas out cold. McCoy had developed the corkscrew punch, like a left hook with a twist at the end. He won the first 20 fights of his career, without a single loss. McCoy would lose only 6 out of 166 career fights.

As to how he came to the name, he told many versions of the story. In one, McCoy was in a saloon when a drunk refused to believe the slender man he insulted was the boxer Kid McCoy. One swing of the corkscrew punch, and the drunk was flat on his back on the floor. When the drunk was able to speak again he said, "Jeez, it was the real McCoy." His career as a fighter came to an end after his match with Gentleman Jim Corbett, to whom he lost. After the match, it was said by Corbett's estranged wife, that the fight was fixed.

From the ring McCoy went to Hollywood and a new career in the movies. He was friends with Charley Chaplin and D. W. Griffith. By now he was an alcoholic and broke. Still, women liked him and over the years he was married ten times, at least three times to the same woman.

One woman, who liked him, even in his downward spin, was Mrs. Theresa Mors, who left her husband, an antique dealer, to live with him. Mrs. Mors died of a single gunshot wound on August 14, 1924. The next morning McCoy went into the antique shop owned by Mr. Mors, and waited for the husband to arrive. To pass the time, McCoy took 12 people hostage and robbed them. Then he began to shoot up the place, during which three people were wounded.

McCoy said he and Theresa Mors had fought over the gun, when she tried to kill herself. He also said he had no memory of taking 12 people hostage

and shooting up the antiques shop. At the trial, he and his attorney, tried to show how he and Theresa had fought over the gun, even to the point of rolling on the courtroom floor. He was found guilty of manslaughter.

McCoy was released from prison on December 11, 1932, and went to work for the Ford Motor Company in Dearborn. Harry Bennett, the head of the Ford Service Department, said it was McCoy who had taught him how to box while in the navy.

In April of 1940 McCoy checked into the Tuller Hotel in Detroit, and, at the age of 67 killed himself with an overdose of pills. Before his death, he wrote a note:

To Whom It May Concern,

For the last eight years I have wanted to help humanity, especially the youngsters who do not know nature's laws. That is, the proper carriage of the body, the right way to eat, etc...To all my dear friends, I wish you the best of luck. Sorry I could not endure any more of this world's madness.

*The best to you all,
Norman E. Selby*

Kid McCoy had lost his last fight.

(Sources: Kid McCoy, Wikipedia; Real McCoy, Dictionary of Eponyms; Charles (Kid) McCoy, Boxrec Boxing Encyclopedia; Retro Indy: The Tragic Life of Charles 'Kid' McCoy by Dawn Mitchell; The Curious Case of Norman Selby by Kelly Nicholson, International Boxing Research Organization.)

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

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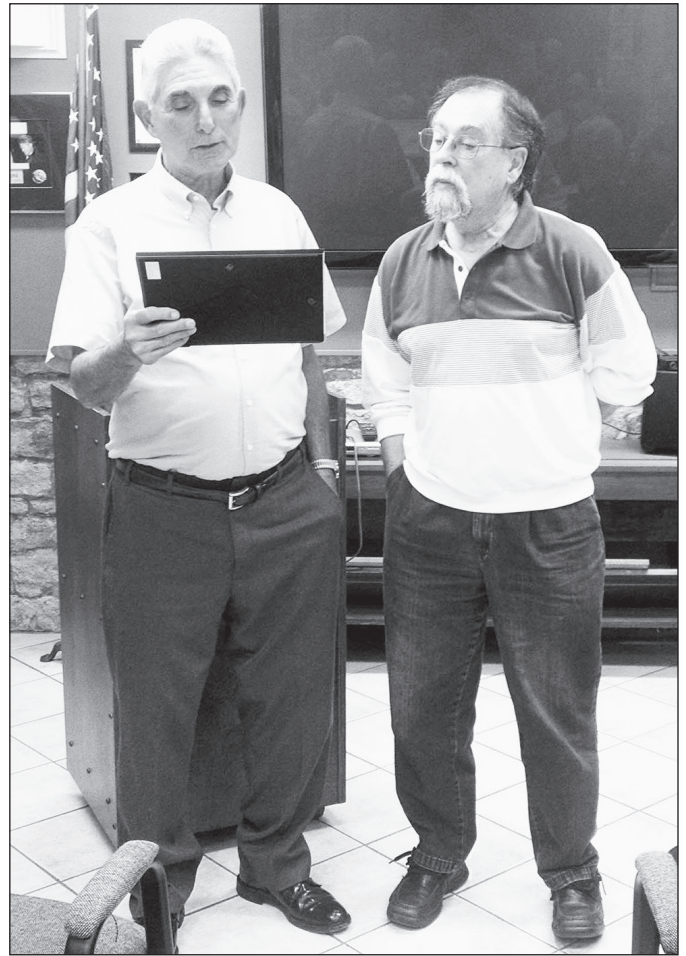
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Volunteers Receive Service Awards



Lyle McDermott (right) is presented the award by YHS Board of Trustee member John Pappas.

The *Gerald Jennings Service Award* was established in 2012 by the Board of Trustees of the Ypsilanti Historical Society to honor individuals who have dedicated a significant amount of their time and talents to Society programs, activities and projects. The award was named to honor Gerald Jennings who is a member of the YHS Board of Trustees and has contributed his time and talents to the Society for many years. Recipients of the Award are selected by the Society Board of Trustees and are recognized at quarterly membership meetings of the Society.

During the Membership Meeting on September 7 three individuals received the award, James Mann, George Ride-nour and Lyle McDermott. These three individuals are current volunteers in the YHS Archives who assist visitors and respond to call-in and email inquiries. The wording on each of the awards was as follows:

“Lyle McDermott has been a volunteer in the Ypsilanti Historical Society Archives for the past eight years. As a dedicated member of the Archives team, he is able to answer even the most unique research questions. He is skilled at reading maps and atlases, and researching properties. Lyle’s passion for Ypsilanti and the Ypsilanti Historical Society is evident in his enthusiastic approach to inquiries and new acquisitions. The Society is fortunate to have such a devoted volunteer.

The award was named to honor Gerald Jennings who is a member of the YHS Board of Trustees and has contributed his time and talents to the Society for many years.



George Ridenour (left) is presented the award by YHS Board of Trustee member Virginia Davis-Brown.

“George Ridenour has been a volunteer in the Ypsilanti Historical Society Archives for the past eight years. He is particularly adept at finding people through careful vital records research. Guests to the Archives can always count on him to assist them thoroughly and skillfully. An avid contributor of articles to the Gleanings, his creative stories shed light on oft-unexplored topics in Ypsilanti history. George also serves as a member of the YHS Archives Advisory Board.”



James Mann (left) is presented the award by YHS Board of Trustee member Nancy Taylor.

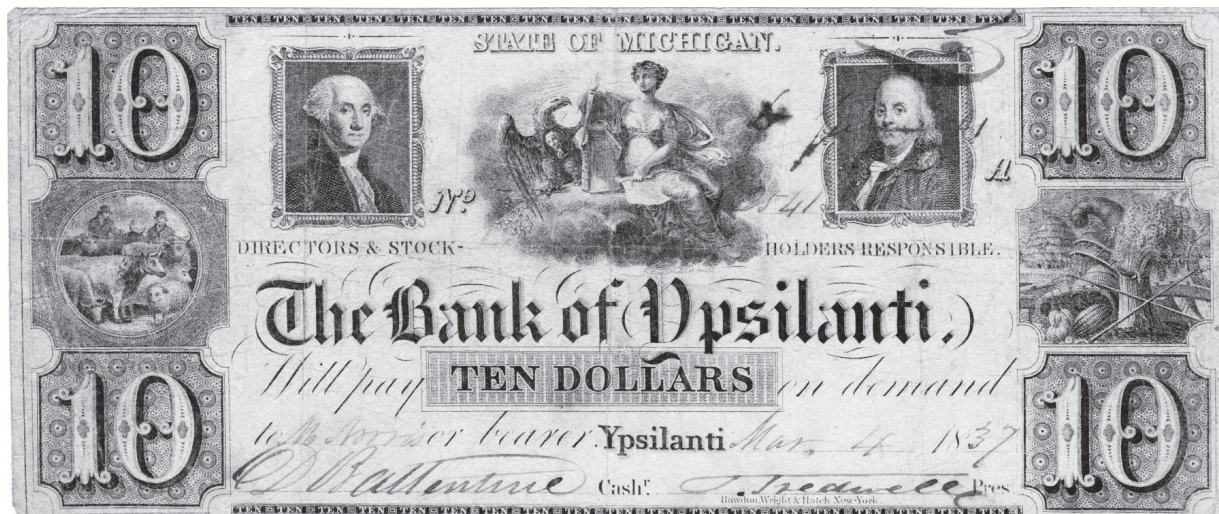
“Presented to James Mann for extraordinary service and dedication over the past several years to the Ypsilanti Historical Society. His experiences as a local historian, storyteller, and author have made him a valuable resource to visitors seeking information about people, places, and things in the Ypsilanti area. His significant contributions to the Gleanings and the creation of the “Friday Night Movie Series” go beyond the expected volunteer call of duty.”



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A "Wild Cat" note issued in 1837 by The Bank of Ypsilanti. Eventually, the bank issued too much paper money and went out of business.

Finds - The YHS Archives

BY GERRY PETY

As Rick Harrison says on the intro to his popular TV show *Pawn Stars*, "You never know what will come in through those doors." If you have read the *Gleanings* over the last two years you know we have had a number of remarkable treasures come through our doors here at the YHS Archives.

Back in May of this year we received a package of documents pertaining to Ypsilanti dating back to the 1830's and involving something that is rarely seen even in books dealing with the subject of money, banking and script. Besides the more common family items were some "commodity money" and a personal promissory note for \$1000 issued through the Bank of Michigan negotiable on June 15, 1838.

Let me give you a little background of the period of history known as the Jacksonian Era of U.S. history. In 1837, under the Andrew Jackson administration, the U.S. government instituted a requirement that all land purchases and some fees and taxes to the United States were now to be paid with "specie" only, a fancy way of saying gold and silver. If you only had banknotes from a local bank you couldn't buy a square foot of land from the US government. Ypsilanti, which saw a tremendous influx of people from other states during this period and necessitating the purchasing of land from these environs, was put into financial shock. Since the banks of the period were required to back up their local currencies with gold and silver it meant a financial "panic"

We received seven intact commodity notes that had been issued to local farmers. What makes this so rare is that once redeemed and traded back to the issuers, the "commodity money" was usually destroyed.

when land buyers and depositors went to their local bank to exchange their paper money for "specie." The results were financial "runs" on the local banks all over the country! The banks, unable to redeem their banknotes in full, started to fail in rapid succession and a lot of depositors lost all of the value they had either in their bank accounts or in the money they carried in their pockets. With one edict from the government, the entire country was thrown into the financial "Panic of 1837" which was to last until as late as 1842 in this part of the country.

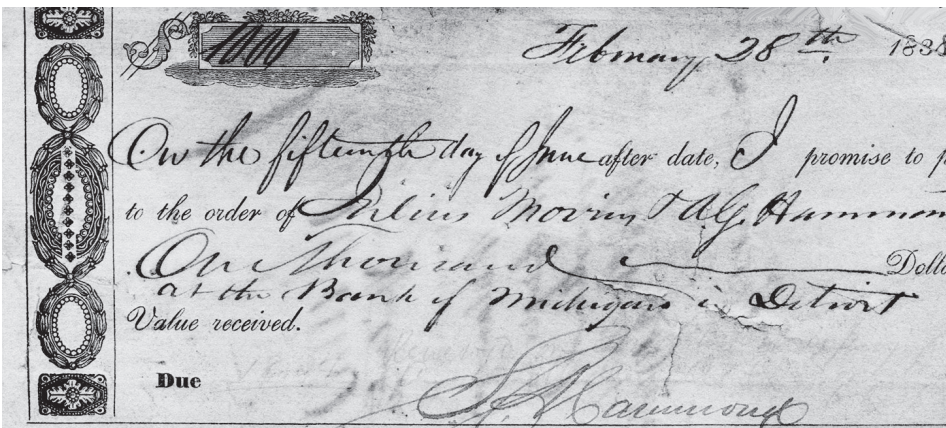
Suddenly Ypsilanti had no money! Included in this financial panic were our own local banks: the Bank of Ypsilanti, the Bank of the Huron and the Bank of Superior all of whom decided not to even open at the onset of the Crisis. Eventually they all went out of business permanently, ruining many people. Out of this catastrophe was born a near-money referred to as "commodity money." In one case two respected business people, Julius Movius and Alf Hammond, business partners in grains, warehousing and jobbers, printed notes based on what the Ypsilanti wheat farmers brought in to be made into flour. The product was readied for transport to the eastern markets where real U.S. money was available. The "commodity money" could be traded for other items which were sold here. Essentially, this money was backed by a commodity such as wheat or flour which was as good as gold in such a situation.

We received seven intact commodity notes that had been issued to local farmers. What makes this so rare is that once redeemed and traded back to the issuers, the "commodity money" was usually destroyed. Each note was denominated in whole barrels of flour and they were used the same way you would use banknotes or U.S. money of the period, except they were in flour units. Being an agricultural society most people were aware of how much flour was selling for and they could exchange the "commodity money" for other goods and services. These types of solutions to the government crisis were being employed all over America as people used their wits to make barter easier, and bartering was the name

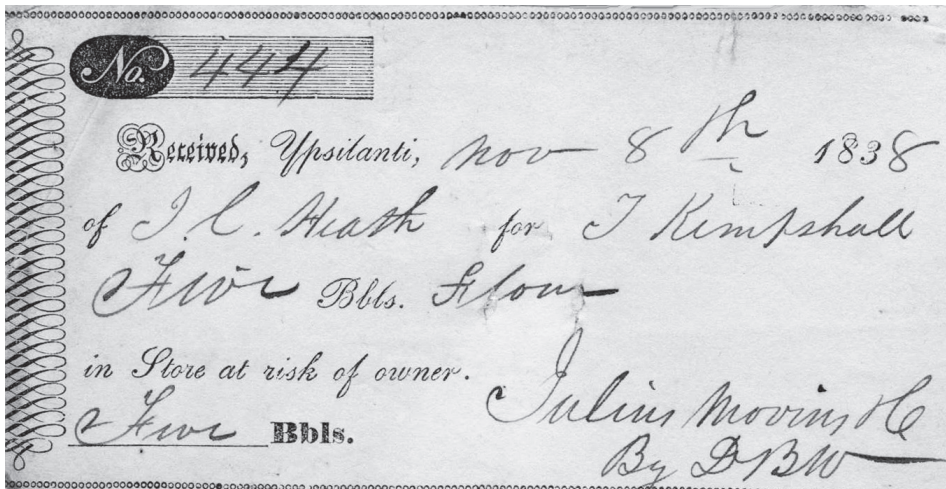
of the game as there was very little real money in circulation. There were even more remedies such as ledger money, third party barter, and personal notes of indebtedness, all being employed to facilitate trade. This crisis was met by the people of Ypsilanti with trust in their fellow citizens, and just plain straight thinking.

It is these types of donations to the Archives that are so fascinating and paint a picture of how people of the past handled problems without relying on the central government with good "ole" Yankee "know-how" at the local level.

(Gerry Pety is the Director of the Ypsilanti Historical Society Archives.)



A promissory note issued in 1838 through the Bank of Michigan by Julius Movius and Alf Hammond. It circulated for more than three months and was redeemed promptly by the maker of the note.



An excellent example of "commodity money" that was issued by Movius and Hammond on November 8, 1838. It was backed up by five barrels of flour.

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The Ladies Literary Club purchased the house at 218 North Washington Street in December of 1913.

An Ypsilanti Landmark CENTENNIAL

BY PEG PORTER

In October, 1914, the Ypsilanti Ladies Literary Club held its first meeting at 218 North Washington Street. Jennie Gorton, wife of a Michigan State Normal College physics professor, presided. The previous December, the members of the Club approved the purchase of a house owned by Edward Grant for use as a clubhouse.

On October 12, 2014, the Ladies Literary Club will mark the Centennial of its lovely “home.” Emile Lorch, Dean of the School of Architecture, University of Michigan, called the building one of the best examples of Greek Revival Architecture in the entire country. The story of the purchase

of the Clubhouse appeared in the Winter - 2013 issue of *Gleanings*.

During the months leading up to the Centennial, a survey originally conducted by Lorch during the 1930s was updated by Steven Stuckey, a graduate student in EMU’s Historic Preservation Program. The original survey is at the Library of Congress. The update will be submitted to the Library as an addendum to the Depression era document. An assessment of the structure followed. The assessment and related documentation serve as a blueprint for future preservation efforts to enhance and protect one of the

most historically significant structures in Ypsilanti.

As all of this is happening, the clubhouse continues to serve both the Club and the larger community as a site for meetings, weddings, memorial services, family celebrations and other activities and observances. The ladies of the Club made a wise investment in their purchase at a time when women rarely owned property on their own. This Centennial is significant in many ways, not the least as an example of the role women have played in local history.

A tour of the house and grounds, with particular emphasis on the changes to the structure since it was built in 1843, is planned. If you are interested, please contact Daneen Zureich at 734 483 1453 or zureichd@comcast.net. The date and time will be arranged later.

(Peg Porter is a member of the Ladies' Literary Club Board of Trustees and an Assistant Editor of the Gleanings.)

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of the
Ladies' Literary Club?*

*Contact
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at
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zureichd@comcast.net*



The drawing features women's fashions from 1914, the year the Ladies Literary Club held it's first meeting in the "Greek Revival" house.



Controversy on the Michigan State Normal Campus

BY JAMES MANN

In the early 1900s Grace Fuller served as the Dean of Women at the Michigan State Normal College.

Grace Fuller served as the Dean of Women on the Michigan State Normal Campus in the early 1900s and was a respected and admired administrator. The class of 1910 dedicated the Annual Aurora to her. Edwin A. Strong, a senior and member of the Aurora staff, included the following in his dedication remarks: *"To Grace Fuller as a mark of appreciation for the interest she is taking in the welfare of the girls of our College, we gratefully dedicate this book – The Class of 1910... I was asked by the management of The Aurora to attempt to account for Miss Fuller, our genial Dean of Women... and in so doing to account also for her unusual acceptableness and usefulness in this institution...we find everything to praise in Miss Fuller's great devotion to her chosen work – the economics of the home, with especial reference to the great problem of human foods...But it is as the wise and efficient Dean of Women that she is best known among us. In this capacity her home has come to be a social center of great attraction for the girls of the school, who find in her a faithful friend and judicious adviser, and, through her influence, an introduction to a wider circle of interests than they could otherwise have known. And so I feel grateful for this opportunity of expressing to her the high appreciation and warm regard of both the town and the school – faculty and students – and the hope that she may continue to find as now great happiness and usefulness in her work.*

However, just four years later Dean Fuller found herself in trouble with the law. According to local newspaper accounts a warrant for the arrest of Grace Fuller, the Dean of Women at the Michigan State Normal College, was is-

sued on Saturday, January 31, 1914, by Justice of the Peace Stadtmiller. The charge against Dean Fuller was assault. Dean Fuller, it was alleged, had slapped her maid, Viola White. *"The girl says that she had been reprimanded for various acts,"* reported The Daily Ypsilanti Press of Saturday, January 31, 1914, *"...which had been considered misdeeds by the Dean, but on the evening of January 23 the limit was reached when, as she states, because dinner was late the Dean severely boxed her ears."*

Viola White had applied for a warrant a week before, but Justice Stadtmiller had refused because she had no witnesses. *"Since then, however,"* reported the Ann Arbor Daily Times News of Monday, February 2, 1914, *"the White girl's mother is alleged to have received a letter from Miss Fuller, stating that she, the Dean, had slapped the girl because she needed it. This letter was brought to Justice Stadtmiller and a warrant was issued on the strength of it."*

Dean Fuller appeared before Justice Stadtmiller to answer the charge of assault and battery on Thursday, February 24, 1914. She stood mute, and the court entered a plea of not guilty. She was told to appear for examination on February 24, 1914, and was released on her own recognizance. On Thursday, February 24, 1914, Viola White filed a damage suit against Dean Fuller in the circuit court seeking damages of \$5,000. *"She alleges that on January 23, while she was in the Dean's employ as a domestic, the latter committed an assault upon her, when she failed to perform her duties to the satisfaction of her mistress. She avers that the proper remedy that the Dean had, was*

to discharge her, and that instead she took bodily vengeance upon her. She says that as a result she suffered greatly and asks the \$5,000 as balm for her suffering," noted The Ann Arbor Daily Times News of the same date.

The case came to trial before the Justice Court on Monday, March 9, 1914, where a considerable amount of time was spent choosing the jury. John Kirk, attorney for Dean Fuller, tried to prove the assault was justified. "Professor Frederick Alexander, director of the conservatory of music, Mrs. Wilma Linyd, a guest of Miss Fuller when the alleged assault is supposed to have happened, and the Dean's mother testified that the White girl was impertinent in her remarks to her mistress, and that she provoked the alleged assault which the witnesses claimed consisted only of the Dean pushing the girl away from her," reported The Ann Arbor Daily Times News of Tuesday, March 19, 1914.

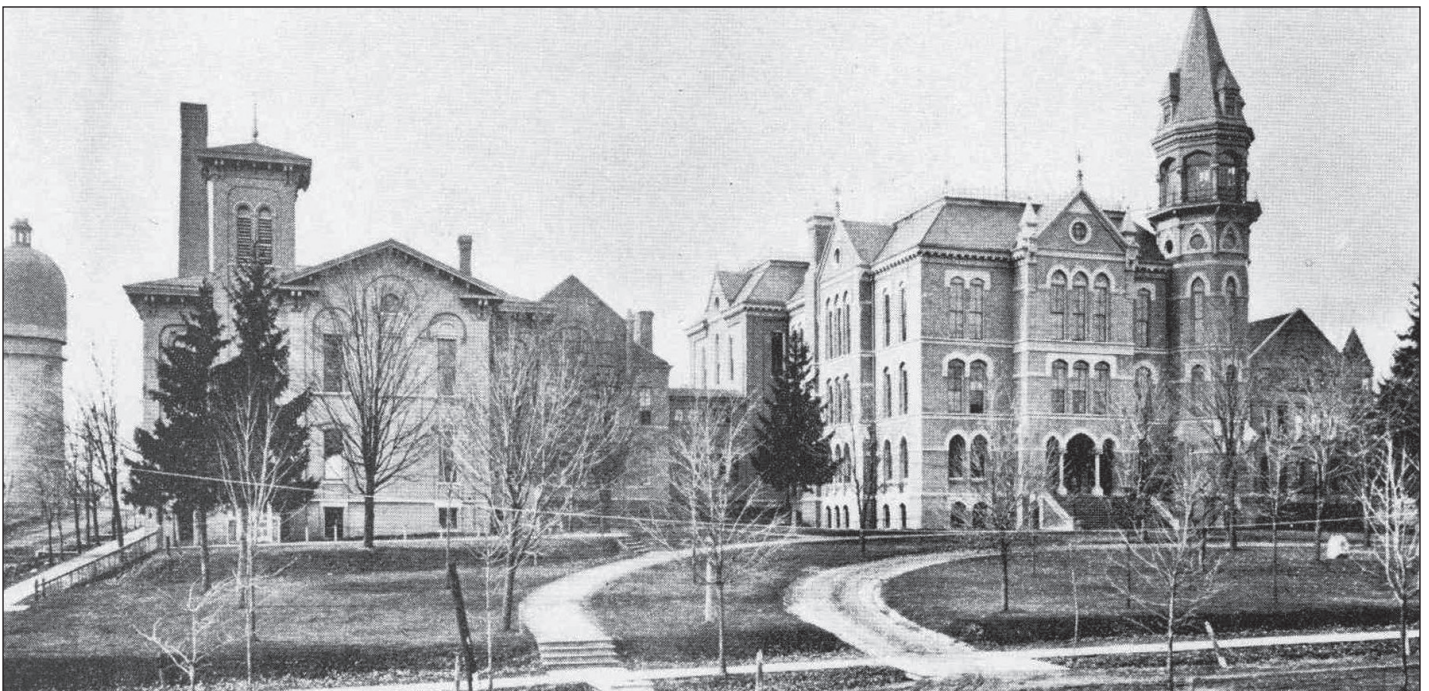
The Daily Ypsilanti Press of the same day reported: "Miss Fuller testified that the White girl crowded so close to her, stamping her feet and demanding her money, with the threat that she was about to leave, after the Dean had reprimanded her for not having a meal ready on time, that she was forced to push her away. In doing so she admitted that she slapped the White girl." The jury of six men deliberated the case for ten minutes, before returning to the court room to announce they were unable to agree on a verdict. The jury was ordered to try again, and this time considered the case for almost an hour. They returned to the court, and again said they were unable to reach a ver-

The jury of six men deliberated the case for ten minutes, before returning to the court room to announce they were unable to agree on a verdict. The jury was ordered to try again, and this time considered the case for almost an hour.

dict. There were three for conviction and three for acquittal. The case was dismissed and March 18 was set as the date for a second trial.

This second trial was never held, as the case was dismissed, as it was to be heard in the circuit court during the May term. In the end, an agreement was reached and Dean Fuller paid Viola White \$25, reduced from the \$5,000 she had been seeking. By this time it had been announced that Dean Fuller had resigned from her position at the Normal College. She was moving to Illinois, where she was to take charge of the women's department at the state prison at Joliet.

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



Old Pierce Hall was one of the main buildings on the Michigan State Normal School campus in the late 1800s and early 1900s.



Jessie Phelps was a Professor of Physiology at Michigan State Normal College.

Professor Phelps and the Teaching of Sex Hygiene

BY JAMES MANN

“Possibly Miss Jessie Phelps, Professor of Physiology at the Michigan State Normal College, did not tell pleasant things to listen to, in her talk yesterday on ‘Teaching Sex Hygiene in the Public Schools,’ on the Chautauqua course, but she told things that if true, parents had better not ignore longer;” noted The Ann Arbor Daily Times News of Saturday, July 11, 1914.

Professor Phelps was the final speaker for the “Good Health Week” at the Ann Arbor Chautauqua. Her comments were reported throughout the state, sometimes in a sensational way. Some of her comments would be controversial today. Professor Phelps said that *“Children should be told the true story of the stork... To tell the child that the doctor, or God brought the baby is not the truth from the child’s standpoint, and it gives a false notion of the function of both decent doctors and the right of God. The story can be told in a thousand ways. Each relator must consider the time and the experience of the child. If no questions are asked that naturally leads to telling of the story, then opportunity should be made, and the matter forced if necessary.”* The way in which the story was told had to be sincere and direct.

She said children should become acquainted with the hu-

man nude at an early age. *“Children should be familiar from the first with the nude of each sex; young and adults (the parents) bathing and dressing together freely, frankly and without prudish apology. Pictures and statues of the beautiful nude should have a place in homes where the adults can show the right regard for the body. In all ways the body must be respected and honored but not pampered or coddled.”* There must have been some statements made in reply, concerning the bathing and dressing of children and adults together. In a communication to *The Daily Ypsilanti Press*, published on Wednesday, July 15, 1914, Phelps stated that this part of her talk occupied five lines out of the four hundred lines of her paper.

Children need to be told about the subject in the proper

way, noted Phelps, so as to avoid unfortunate discoveries. She called for parents and teachers to work together, to bring about an understanding of the body that would result in the child growing into gallantry and modesty. *“The powerful sex force which fills every virile life would be transmuted into myriads of forms, expressing itself in art, in play, in work, in charm of personality, in religious life and in social service just as it does among all socially active and civic-minded women and men. Fine bodily control would take the place of silly vulgar talk and action.”*

“No child can attend rural or village schools a year without receiving instructions about these matters,” noted Phelps. *“Usually it is along the streets, in the alley, behind the barn, given by companions who know little, and that perhaps in the wrong way. Perverted half truths are the most dangerous kind, because they pique morbid curiosity and estab-*

lish wrong images. It is worth all the trouble to give every little child a fair first view, that he may ever after think upon these things without fear or shame.”

“Children should be familiar from the first with the nude of each sex; young and adults (the parents) bathing and dressing together freely, frankly and without prudish apology.”

The thirty or forty women who listened to Jessie Phelps read her paper discussed it among themselves after the talk, and none took issue with the subject. A mother of eight who was present, said she had raised her children in accordance with the views of Miss Phelps, and her experience had proved the wisdom of her teaching.

Jessie Phelps died in January of 1961. The Phelps dormitory at Eastern Michigan University is named in her honor.

(James Mann is a local historian, storyteller and author of eight books on local history. His work includes Wicked Washtenaw County, Wicked Ann Arbor and Wicked Ypsilanti.)



The Phelps Dormitory at Eastern Michigan University is named in honor of Jessie Phelps.



CHAUTAUQUA *at the Riverside*

Founded by Tom Dodd to interject some heritage back into the Ypsilanti Heritage Festival, Chautauqua at the Riverside has perhaps been Ypsilanti's best-kept secret since its first appearance in 2012. Now organized under the auspices of the Ypsilanti Historical Society, Chautauqua at the Riverside is looking forward to a bright future—beginning with this year's event on Saturday, October 18, and you are invited to attend!

The event takes its name, in part from its venue: Ypsilanti's own Riverside Arts Center on North Huron Street.

There will be eight 45-minute presentations, organized around the four traditional pillars of a Chautauqua (arts, education, recreation, and religion), beginning at 10 a.m. The grand finale of the day will be a three-hour performance by Paul Klinger's Easy Street Jazz Band, a group that's been a mainstay of the traditional jazz scene in Washtenaw County for the past 40 years. The complete schedule (including each segment's sponsor) follows. You are encouraged to attend some or all:

In addition to the individual sponsors, we are fortunate to have received a grant from the Michigan Humanities Council, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Because of these grants and sponsorships, admission to any and all of the segments is free, but donations are gratefully accepted. Come to some or come to all of the presentations. And if you'd like a little break, please enjoy the area walking tour that has been prepared for the occasion. The tour booklet has been made possible by a contribution from the *Ypsilanti Heritage Foundation*.

- 10-10:45 a.m.: **"Stevens T. Mason: The Boy Governor"**
Don Faber, speech-writer, news-writer, and history writer
Sponsored by Phoenix Contractors, Inc.
- 11-11:45 a.m.: **"Mothers and Warriors: Native American Women in Michigan History"**
Kathleen Chamberlain, Professor of History,
Eastern Michigan University
Sponsored by the Olson-Bellfi Financial Group of Wells Fargo Advisors
- 12-12:45 p.m.: **"The Power of the Written Word Translated Through Music"**
Ypsilanti Community Choir
Sponsored by the Ypsilanti Area Convention & Visitors Bureau
- 1-1:45 p.m.: **"Frederic Pease and the 100th Anniversary of His Namesake Auditorium"**
Kevin Miller, Director of Orchestral Activities, Eastern Michigan University
Sponsored by Eastern Michigan University
- 2-2:45 p.m.: **"A Conversation with Henry Ford & Thomas Edison"**
Rob Chrenko and Russell Doré, Doré Productions
Sponsored by the Washtenaw Federal Credit Union

- 3-3:45 p.m.: "Those Damned Michigan Men: Law and Order in Civil War Michigan Regiments"
Steven J. Ramold, Associate Professor of History,
Eastern Michigan University
Sponsored by Bank of Ann Arbor
- 4-4:45 p.m.: "Michigan Cities: How Did They Get Those Crazy Names?"
Pat Grimes
Sponsored by Haab's Restaurant
- 5-5:45 p.m.: "Wait, Wait! Don't Confuse Me" (inspired by NPR's "Wait, Wait! Don't Tell Me®")
A panel of local raconteurs will try to stump the audience with their knowledge of historical (or not) photos presented to them.
Sponsored by Premier Choice Realty
- 6-9 p.m.: Paul Klinger's Easy Street Jazz Band
Traditional Jazz and Dixieland Music
(Cash bar and light refreshments served in the lobby.)
Sponsored by Sesi Motors

On display in the Gallery:
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On display in the Lobby:
"Vintage Postcards from Southeastern Michigan"
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Contact: P.O. Box 980551, Ypsilanti, MI 48198-0551
www.chautauqua-ypsilanti.org
chautauqua.ypsi@gmail.com

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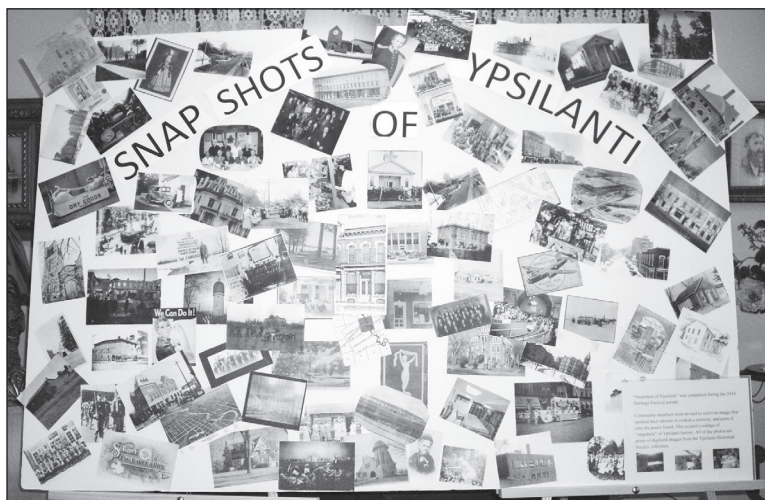
Ashley Turner working the "Snapshots of Ypsilanti" table at the Heritage Festival.

Snapshots of Ypsilanti

"Snapshots of Ypsilanti" was a project orchestrated by Graduate Assistants Ashley Turner and Melanie Parker. It was completed during the 2014 Heritage Festival and is now on exhibit at the museum.

Community members were invited to select an image that sparked their interest or evoked a memory, and paste it onto the poster board. This created a collage of "Snapshots of Ypsilanti History." All of the photos are prints of digitized images from the Ypsilanti Historical Society collection.

For more information on our digitization project, visit the Photo Archives on our website, www.ypsilantihistoricalsociety.org



The completed collage of "Snapshots of Ypsilanti History"

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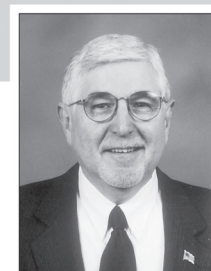


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