

SOUVENIR

OF



PETOSKEY HOMECOMING

A HISTORY OF THE
PAST AND PRESENT

Published by PETOSKEY BOOSTER CLUB

PETOSKEY



MICHIGAN

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Established 1878.

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PALACE THEATRE COMPANY
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Manufacturers of Butcher Blocks, Die Blocks, Hotel and Restaurant
Kitchen Work Tables, also Monarch Brand Hard Maple Flooring,
Lumber, etc.

Visitors interested in our products always welcome.

"Home of Million Dollar Sunsets"

P E T O S K E Y

Statistical Review

* * *

FORM OF GOVERNMENT—City manager.

POPULATION—1930 U. S. census, 5,740; local estimate approximately 8,000. American-born 70%.

AREA—Four square miles.

ALTITUDE—600 feet above sea level.

CLIMATE—Mean annual temperature 42.5 degrees F.

PARKS—7, with total of 45 acres. valued at \$30,000.

ASSESSED VALUATION—\$3,500,000, with \$11.68 per \$1,000 tax rate.

BONDED DEBT—\$50,000 (self liquidating).

FINANCIAL FACTS—2 banks, with total deposits of \$4,220,000.00 and total resources of \$4,722,000.00.

POSTAL RECEIPTS—\$48,266.29 (calendar year 1937).

TELEPHONES IN SERVICE—1500.

CHURCHES—16 representing leading denominations.

INDUSTRY—6 manufacturing establishments employing 650 workers, paying wages of \$890,000 annually and having products valued at \$5,510,000 annually (1936 figures).

TRADE AREA—Retail area has radius of fifty miles and population of 50,000.

NEWSPAPERS—Petoskey Evening News (daily), and Northern Michigan Review (weekly).

HOTELS—2, with total of 294 rooms.

RAILROADS—2, Pennsylvania and Pere Marquette.

AMUSEMENTS—3 theatres with total seating capacity of 1,425.

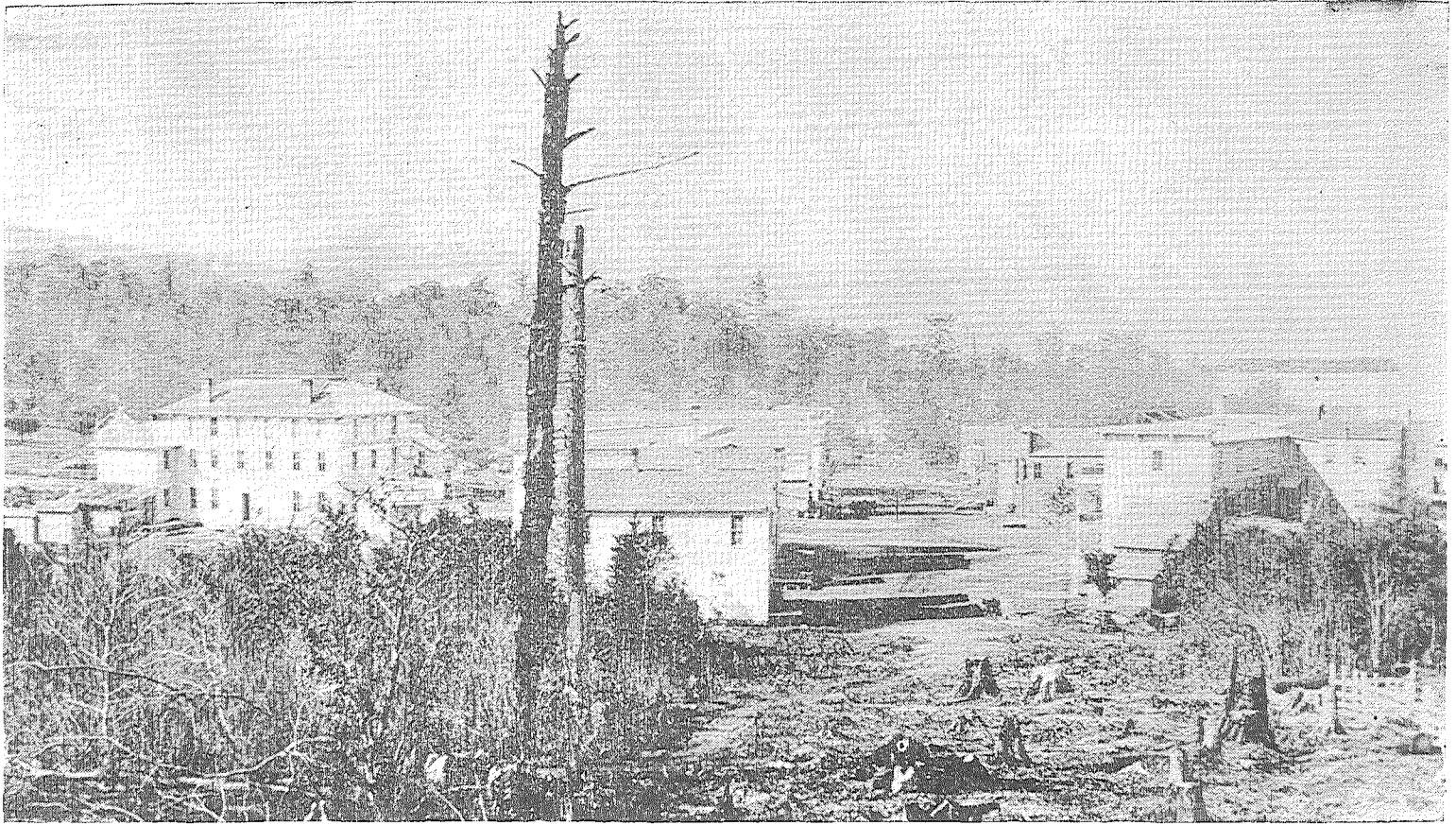
HOSPITALS—2, with total of 110 beds.

EDUCATION—5 schools, including 1 high and 1 parochial. Value of all school property approximately \$900,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES—1, with 11,325 volumes.

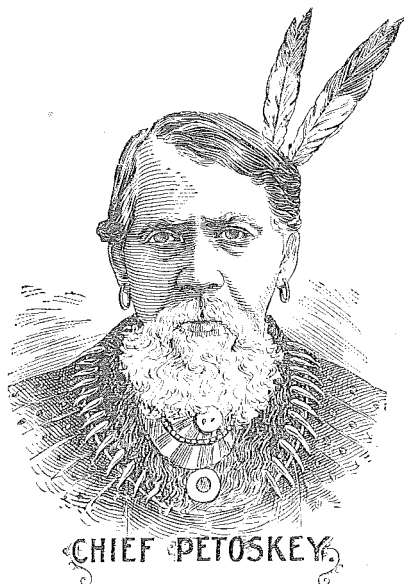
CITY STATISTICS—Total street mileage, 85, with 22 miles paved. Miles of sewer, 21. Daily average pump of water works (municipal) 3,000,000 gallons; miles of mains, 23. Fire department has 15 men and 1 station, two pieces of motor equipment; value of fire department property \$20,000. Police department has 5 men with 1 station.

"Home of Million Dollar Sunsets"



Petoskey in 1875 . . . Looking Down Lake Street From Division Street . . . Cushman House on Extreme Left . . . Occidental on Right

WHY THE NAME PETOSKEY



CHIEF PETOSKEY

Nee-i-too-shing at sunrise
On the banks of the Manistee
Had born to him Pe-to-se-ga
The rising sun was he.

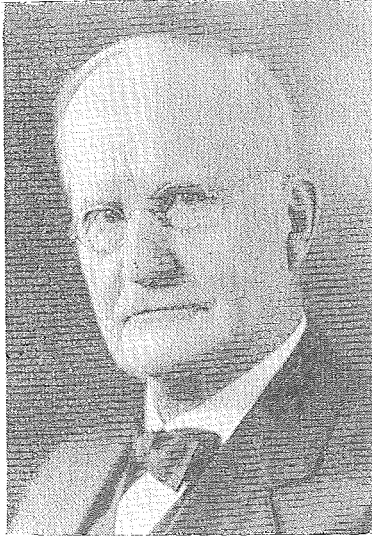
Northward the Chieftain traveled
To Little Traverse Bay
He saw its beauty and tarried—
Fit place for a Chief to stay.

The young son grew to manhood
And a village was named for him
That historic associations
Of the past might not grow dim.

One hundred and fifty-one years ago, while Chief Nee-i-too-shing and several members of the Chippewa tribe were hunting and trapping near the mouth of the Manistee river (now known as the city of Manistee), there was born to the chief in the early dawn, a son named Neyas Pe-to-se-ga (translated meaning "The Rising Sun.") Early missionaries persuaded the "patron saint," after whom the hub and leading resort city of northern Michigan was named—Petoskey, that Neyas was an abbreviation for Ignatius, and he accepted it.

Shortly after the early morning arrival of Ignatius Pe-to-se-ga in the rudely constructed wigwam near the Manistee river, Chief Nee-i-too-shing, with his family and followers, moved northward and took up their abode on Little Traverse Bay, near Harbor Springs. When twenty-two years old, Pe-to-se-ga, took for his wife, the daughter of a neighbor Keway-ka-ba-wi-kwa. Through this union were born fourteen children. In 1830 Ignatius Pe-to-se-ga, with his family, moved across Little Traverse bay locating on the south shore where he at one time owned a large portion of the territory on which is now located the beautiful and historic city of Petoskey, named in his honor. Just why Pe-to-se-ga was changed to Petoskey is not definitely known, and many early residents maintain that this change is an unhappy corruption.

H O N O R G U E S T



CHARLES J. PAILTHORP

Hon. Charles J. Pailthorp, attorney at Petoskey, was born December 25, 1847, at Mt. Morris, Genessee County, Michigan. He received a common school education, and in 1873 entered the law department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in the class of 1875. In the spring of that year he moved to Petoskey and commenced the practice of law. He was the second attorney to locate in Emmet County, and at once took a leading position in public affairs. He has held the office of prosecuting attorney for Emmet County and also the office of United States Commissioner for the Western District of Michigan, having the distinction of being the second prosecuting attorney in this county. In the fall of 1878 he was elected as the first representative in the legislature from the district comprising of counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Otsego and Manitou. In the spring of 1883 he was elected president of the village of Petoskey and served one term. Mr. Pailthorp is now the senior attorney of the county and a member of the law firm of Pailthorp and Pailthorp.

Mr. Pailthorp is the second oldest in point of service in the state.

He was a member of the school board, assisting in the organization of the first grade school in this city in 1875. He served as postmaster during President Taft's administration.

The honor guest of the Homecoming served as Judge of the Circuit Court, a title he still possesses.

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PROGRAM

OF EVENTS

PETOSKEY HOMECOMING

.....

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1938

Registration Bands Softball
 Carnival Aerial Bombs

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1938

State Police Pistol Shoot Emmet County Spelling Championship
 Band Concert Softball Kangaroo Court
Carnival Dancing Under the Stars Registration

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1938

Bar-b-q Calico Dance Mutt Parade
 Cross Country Marathon Alumni Gatherings
Kangaroo Court Carnival Golf Tournament
 Bingo Card Parties Bands
 Scenic Tour (Petoskey to Cross Village)

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1938

Special Church Services Ye Olde Tyme Programme
 Softball Michigan Outboard Motor Boat Regatta

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1938

 Pilots Dance Softball Public Wedding
Fireworks Michigan Outboard Motor Boat Regatta Street Sports

.....

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L. H. TAYLOR Fourth of July Chairman
ALBERT SCHALLER Secretary and Treasurer

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Ralph Fochtman
Charles Bailey
L. Mearl Leach

BARBEQUE

Glenn Bain
Herman Meyer
P. T. Mitchell
Watson Snyder

SPORTS

Ralph Brown
Floyd Rose
Elmer Carter

KANGAROO COURT

Merton Carter
Ralph Connable

CHURCH

Rev. M. Pollock
Rev. Fr. Donulus Evers

HOUSING

Wilson J. McDonald
D. H. Reyeraft

RECEPTION

W. E. Ellis

MUSIC

L. Mearl Leach

SPELLING

Miss May E. Blanchard

TRANSPORTATION

Walter Work

BOAT RACES

"Hub" Myers

DANCING

Gerald Brown

REGISTRATION

Wilson J. McDonald

GOLF

Allan W. Stewart

ALUMNI

H. C. Spittler

BOOSTER CLUB OFFICERS

GEORGE LITES President
"HUB" MYERS Vice-President
WAYNE A. SMITH Secretary
ALBERT SCHALLER Treasurer

CITY OFFICERS

<p>MAYOR Dr. B. H. VanLueven</p> <p>COUNCILMEN Hoyt Nihart E. G. Pailthorp Fred Zipp Fred Schmitt</p> <p>MANAGER P. T. Mitchell</p> <p>CHIEF OF POLICE Patrick Sullivan</p> <p>ASSESSOR Leon W. Miller</p>	<p>CLERK Joseph B. Seward</p> <p>TREASURER R. Gail Batcheller</p> <p>JUSTICE OF PEACE Joseph P. Murphy</p> <p>HEALTH OFFICER Dr. G. W. Nihart</p> <p>CONSTABLE W. H. VanGorder</p> <p>CITY ATTORNEY B. H. Halstead</p> <p>FIRE CHIEF James Black</p>
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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

William H. Martz	President
Dr. R. E. Todd	Vice-President
Herman Meyer	Second Vice-President
Wilson J. McDonald	Secretary
Glenn C. Townsend	Treasurer

EMMET COUNTY OFFICERS

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Edward E. Gilbert	Judge of Probate
Thomas L. Bryant	Sheriff
Winfield S. Hinds	Clerk
Lewis White	Treasurer
Ethel George	Register of Deeds
Clyde Comstock	Prosecuting Attorney
May E. Blanchard	School Commissioner
Fred B. Tripp	Surveyor
Ed Stark	Drain Commissioner

Mayor's Welcome



WELCOME BACK TO YOUR OLD HOME TOWN.

On behalf of the City of Petoskey it is not only a duty, but an extreme pleasure to extend to you a most hearty welcome, coupled with a wish that your stay here is most pleasant during this, the first Petoskey Homecoming.

Sincerely,

B. H. VANLEUVEN, Mayor

City of Petoskey

Doubleday Brothers and Company

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Petoskey

Preface

The histories of towns, like the histories of individuals, touch at many points and widely diverge at others. Every one's life experience is, minutely told, his and not his neighbor's; so has the existence and growth of every city and hamlet a story, peculiarly its own. Young villages show the same restless desire to grow into great towns that children feel to become rapidly men and women. In the forcing process of the early years there is much left for oblivion to steal away, which later historians would gladly recall.

Be it our pleasant task to gather and record a few leading facts and incidents of the birth and childhood of Petoskey. It's name, age, growth, beauty, excellence, fame and prospects.

We are indebted to the Petoskey Library and Petoskey Fortnightly Club for the historical data which follows. Our sincere thanks to all those who in any way aided in this worthwhile project.

May your visit be pleasant and your return trips often.

Wayne A. Smith,
Homecoming Chairman.

L. H. Taylor,
Fourth of July Chairman

Petoskey Portland Cement Company

hopes you will enjoy your visit to

The Old Home Town



Petoskey Portland Cement

Petoskey High Early Strength Portland Cement

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PETOSKEY PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

Petoskey - Detroit - Milwaukee - Chicago

HISTORY

- - OF - -

PETOSKEY and EMMET COUNTY

First Lords of the Soil

The evidence is strong in all the country northwest of the Ohio river that a race of men once inhabited the land who were powerful, warlike and semi-civilized. The Indians found there by the first white incursionists had traditions of a "race of giants, swift of foot and strong," continues one of their traditions, "that they defied their Maker and derided him. The Ruler tried to kill them by shooting the arrows of lightning at them, but these glanced off without harm; so He sent a great rain and the ground became so full of water and so soft that these heavy people sunk in it and were drowned."

It was the belief of some Indians that the fossil remains of elephants, mastodons and other huge animals were the bones of these people.

Whatever the fate of the Red Man's forefathers or predecessors—whether they perished in some cataclysm of nature, were driven away through the fortunes of war or migrated to a mild southern climate, the most marked evidences of their existence are found in the mounds in which are embedded gigantic trees, with their record of annual rings marking these works as of hoary antiquity.

There is indoubtable evidence that the Mound Builders wrought the copper mines of Lake Superior—that the work was carried on by large bodies of men through a period of hundreds of years, but the evidence that they established permanent settlements there is wanting. The most reasonable theory appears that the laborers spent the summer in the mines but retired for the winter to a more genial climate.

An ancient grave was opened at Charlevoix during the excavation for a cellar in which was found a great number of beautifully finished flint arrow-heads and a quantity of copper beads. In the same locality, some boys amusing themselves by running up and down the steep bank of the "Old River," discovered a piece of copper protruding from the gravel banks. An

examination resulted in the finding of two knives and two bodkins, or piercing instruments, all of copper. The soil for a foot or more in depth on the top of the bluff in that city, located north of the mouth of the river, contained great numbers of these flint chips, together with some unfinished arrow-heads that were spoiled in making and thrown away.

Another well marked site of an arrow-head manufactory is on the farm of John Miller, located within the village limits of Boyne City. Fragments of ancient pottery having the markings common to the pottery attributed to the Mound-Builders have been found sparingly throughout northern Michigan.

The evidence seems conclusive that these ancient inhabitants of the United States had extended their scattered frontier settlements to this section of Michigan.

That ancient people have long since disappeared. The reason and manner of their fadeout remains a mystery for no record remains, except, perhaps, a vague and shadowy tradition which seems to imply that they retired toward the south before the fierce and savage race that succeeded them in the occupancy of the country.

It may be deciphered that the Indians made and used flint arrow-heads and stone axes and that, therefore, the finding of these relics is no conclusive evidence of the former presence of the Mound-Builders. Dr. M. L. Leach, in his "History of the Grand Traverse Region," stated, "I am fully convinced that at least three-fourths of all the stone implements and ornaments found in the United States are the work of the Mound-Builders."

From the compiled list of the sites of aboriginal remains in Michigan, prepared by Prof. Harlan I. Smith and published as a part of the 1909 Geological and Biological Survey of the state, L'Arbre Croche-village site, the Mackinac mounds, Charlevoix Parmelee graves, Clarion mounds and graves, Indian River camp site, Columbus camp site and the Pigeon Cheboygan mounds were covered in this history.

The Indians

When northern Michigan first became known to the white man, the Ottawas, a tribe of the Algonquin family occupied the region now known as Emmet County. Their origin as a tribe is veiled in the obscurity of the past. Tradition says that they came from the east, advancing up the Ottawa River, in Canada, and then westward by the way of the north shore of Lake Huron and the Manitoulin Islands. The reason for the migration is not known. There may have been no special reason beyond the common exigencies of savage life, which necessitate removal, or they may have been influenced by the proximity of their fierce and powerful neighbors, the Iroquois, with whom they were always at war. The advance westward was slow and gradual, being interrupted by pauses of varying duration. At the great Manitoulin Island the tribe for a long time made their home.

At the Sault Ste. Marie they first met the Chippewaws, who inhabited the country bordering on Lake Superior. The two tribes were mutually surprised to find that, though previously each had no knowledge of the existence of the other, their languages were so nearly alike that they could converse intelligibly. A council was held, the subject was discussed and the history of each tribe rehearsed, but the tradition does not tell us that the mystery of the likeness of the languages and the probable consanguinity of the tribes was solved.

The Ottawas were brave and warlike. As they advanced westward, they fought and vanquished those who opposed their progress; with those who were friendly they smoked the pipe of peace. Friendly intercourse with the Chippewaws and Potawatomes resulted in the formation of a sort of loose confederacy of the three tribes, who style themselves "The Three Brothers." During the period of the earlier intercourse of the whites with the Indians of the Northwest, these tribes seem to have held undisputed possession of nearly the whole of the Lower Peninsula.

The Ottawas remained for some time established in the vicinity of the Straits, before they extended their settlements along the shore of Lake Michigan. During this period, though they were at peace with their immediate neighbors, they gratified their thirst for battle by frequent warlike expeditions against distant tribes. They often passed south around the head of Lake Michigan and westward beyond the Mississippi, sometimes, it is said extending their forays almost to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. They brought home many western prisoners. Some of them were called by the Ottawas, "Under-ground Indians," on account of their custom of digging pits in the ground for dwellings. The Under-

ground Indians were brave and intelligent, and made excellent counselors. The captors often intermarried with their captives, and the descendants of the latter, in many cases, were closely related to the royal families of the Ottawas. Some of the most noted Ottawa chiefs of later times were descended from the Under-ground Indians.

The Mush-quah-tas

At that time a portion of the present county of Emmet was the home of a small tribe called the Mush-quah-tas. Their principal village was situated in a beautiful valley, in the northeast part of the township now called Friendship. The name of the tribe signifies "The People Who Roam Over the Prairies." They were of Algonquin stock, as is proved by the fact that their language resembled the Ottawa, while the tribal name and their recognized affinity to the Under-ground Indians seem to point to a western origin. The Mush-quah-tas were intelligent, peaceable and industrious, cultivating large fields of corn, and seldom going on the war path. They had been on friendly terms with the Ottawas since the arrival of the latter in the country, though it is probable that some degree of concealed ill-will existed on both sides. It was a sad day for the Mush-quah-tas, when, by their own foolish act, these friendly relations were disturbed.

There was a small village of the Mush-quah-tas on the lake shore at what is now called Seven Mile Point. A small party of Ottawas, returning in their canoes from an expedition against the Sacs, having lost some of their comrades, as they came near the village commenced chanting a dirge, according to the Indian custom. The Mush-quah-tas, hearing the distant sound of grief, instead of preparing to join the mourning, as would have been proper, rashly determined to express in an emphatic manner their disapproval of the marauding expeditions of their neighbors and their contempt for those who engaged in them. Accordingly as the canoes touched the beach, their occupants were pelted by the young men and boys of the village with balls of ashes wrapped up in forest leaves. The Ottawas retired, sullen and burning with the spirit of revenge, and soon reported the occurrence to their own people. To the proud Ottawas, the insult was such as could only be wiped out with blood. A joint council of the Ottawas and Chippewaws was held, in which it was determined if possible to annihilate the Mush-quah-tas.

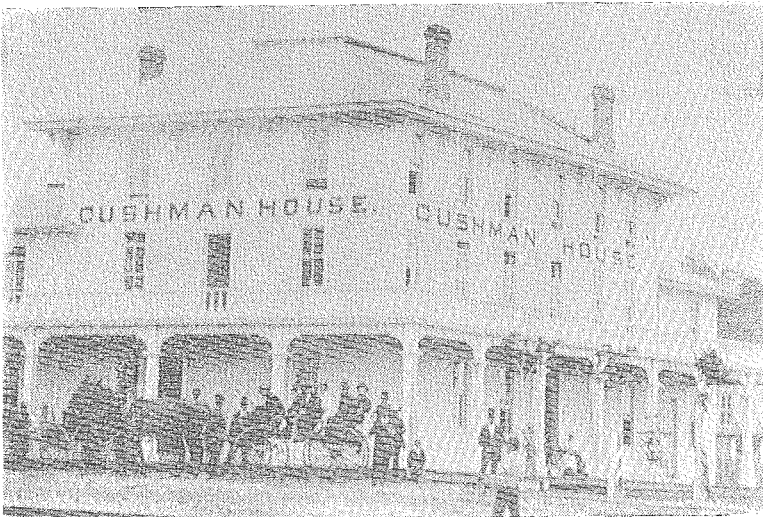
Living in the principal village of the Mush-quah-tas, was an old man and his two married sons. Whether the old man, hearing of the affair at Seven Mile Point, shrewdly surmised that the insulted Ottawa would seek a bloody revenge, or, as the tradition seems to imply, was impressed

with a true prophetic presentiment of coming evil, he faithfully warned the people that their village would be soon overwhelmed by enemies, and earnestly counseled retirement to a place of safety. Finding his counsel disregarded, he, with his sons and their families, removed to the shore of Little Traverse Bay, finding his temporary abode near the site of Harbor Springs.

It may have been that a calm summer's night had nearly passed away. The first faint glimmering of light in the east heralds the approach of morn. The village of the Mush-quah-tas is still wrapt in slumber. The sleeping mother gently clasps her baby to her breast, unconscious of the approaching danger. The maiden dreams of her lover, the young man of glorious feats of the chase or of war. The old brave lives over again the experiences of the youth or dreams of the happy hunting ground to which he is hastening. Dark forms, crouching in the shadows, are stealthily approaching—on, this side a long line of Ottawa braves, on that their friends and allies, the Chippewas. The lines close around the doomed village. Some of the crouching figures are already at the very doors. So noiseless and stealthily has been the approach that not even the watchful dogs have been alarmed. Suddenly there bursts upon the night air a sound to make blood curdle—a deafening chorus of demoniac yells as if uttered in concert by a legion of frantic furies. Full well the startled Mush-quah-tas knew the fearful import of that sound, the war whoop of their enemies. Full well they know there is no avoiding the death struggle. The old brave reaches for his war club, and the young man strings his bow, but their assailants are quick and

powerful and the stone hatchets are wielded with terrible effect. Crushed and mangled they go down, slain and now conquered. The maiden covers her face with her garment and quietly bows her head to the fatal blow. The mother loosens her clasp on the frightened infant, seizes the nearest weapon, and with the fierceness of a tigress at bay, springs upon her foes. Her blows tell, but fierceness can not long avail against strength and numbers. She falls mortally wounded. Her dying eyes are turned lovingly upon her child. A brawny warrior siezes it by the feet and whirls it high in the air, dashes it with crushing force upon the earth and flings its bleeding and lifeless body upon its mother's bosom. The surprised Mush-quah-tas, taken at a disadvantage, make a brave fight, but victory does not long waver in the balance. As the sun rises upon the scene, all the inmates, save one, of the doomed village lie stark and bleeding on the ground, or are being consumed in the rapidly burning wigwams. The revenge of the insulted Ottawa is complete.

The battle, says the Ottawa tradition, was one of the most terrible ever fought in this region. Only a young man escaped, who carried the news of the disaster to the three families at Little Traverse Bay. Some of the Mush-quah-tas living in the small outlying villages escaped. The remnant of the tribe moved toward the south and established themselves near the St. Joseph River, where for a time they enjoyed a degree of prosperity. But they were not safe. After intercourse had been opened between the French and the Ottawas, and the latter had been supplied with guns and axes by the French traders, it occurred to



Original Cushman House . . . As it Appeared in 1875

"Home of Million Dollar Sunsets"

them that these implements would be effective in battle. Anxious to put them to the test, they resolved to try their effectiveness on their old enemies, the Mush-quah-tas, who as yet were unacquainted with firearms. Accordingly an expedition was fitted out, destined for the St. Joseph. As the Ottawas approached the village of their enemies, each man carrying a gun, the Mush-quah-tas mistook the weapons for clubs, and came out with bows and arrows, anticipating an easy victory. But they were soon undeceived, and suffered a second crushing defeat, from effects of which they never recovered. The tribal organization was dissolved and the few Mush-quah-tas remaining alive were scattered among neighboring tribes.

After the destruction of the principal village of the Mush-quah-tas and the removal of the remnant of the tribe to the St. Joseph, the Ottawas gradually extended their settlement toward the south, along the shore of Lake Michigan.

Father Marquette

While the Indian tribes were fighting for supremacy in the west, the French settlers in eastern Canada had made peace with the Indians and were building thriving villages there. Learning from the Indian of the great and wonderful country to the west, the illustrious Father James Marquette arrived at Sault in 1668 and established himself at the foot of the rapids on the American side. This was the first permanent settlement on the soil of Michigan; called at that time New France. The following year he was joined by Father Dablon, and by their united efforts a church was soon built. It was at that time that he heard of the "Great River" (Mississippi) and determined some day to explore it and preach the gospel to the natives upon its banks. It was his intention to start upon this expedition the following fall, but war broke out at Lapoint, to which he had repaired, between the Sioux and the Hurons and Ottawas and the last two mentioned tribes were compelled to leave the place. Father Marquette followed the Hurons and coasting about for a time returned to Michilimackinac as it was then called. He probably arrived there in 1670, and the following year made a settlement at St. Ignace, there he established the mission of St. Ignatius. This was the first white settlement at the Straits.

Father Marquette remained with the mission at St. Ignace about two years, and exercised control over most of all of what is now known as the Traverse Bay Region. He is credited with having traversed the shore, upon errands of salvation, and erecting crosses and leaving other memorials for admiring posterity to gaze upon.

Father Marquette left St. Ignace intending to explore the region of the Mississippi River and upon arriving at Chicago was taken ill and forced to spend the winter of 1674 with a tribe of Indians in Illinois. In the spring of 1675 he was again attacked by disease and became satisfied that death was near, setting out for St. Ignace hoping to reach it alive. As his little party coasted along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, he grew weaker, and peacefully passed away and was buried by his own companions at the mouth of the river which bears his name. This occurred May 18, 1675, he being 38 years old at the time of death.

Fort Michilimackinac

The massacre at Fort Michilimackinac furnishes a theme of thrilling interest, and it forms a conspicuous part of the history we are endeavoring to record. Near by the site of the old fort the village of Mackinaw City now stands. The stockade on the site of the old fort has in recent years been rebuilt, and this historic spot is now marked by a large monument.

In the spring of the year 1763, before the war broke out, several English traders went up to Michilimackinac, some adopting the old route of the Ottawa, and others that of Detroit, and the lakes. We will follow one of the latter on his adventurous progress. Passing the fort and settlement of Detroit, he soon enters Lake St. Clair which seems like a broad basin filled to overflowing, while along its far-distant verge, a faint line of forest separates the water from the sky. He crosses the lake and his voyageurs urge his canoe against the current of the great river above. At length Lake Huron opens before him, stretching its liquid expanse, like an ocean, to the farthest horizon. His canoe skirts the eastern shore of Michigan, where the forest rises like a wall from the water's edge, and as he advances northward, an endless line of stiff and shaggy fir-trees hung with long mosses, fringes the shore with an aspect of a monotonous desola-

DRS. PARKS, LASHMET and CONTI

MAGNUS BUILDING

PETOSKEY

tion. In the space of two or three weeks, if his Canadians labor well, and no accident occurs, the trader approaches the end of his voyage. Passing on his right the extensive island of Bois Blanc, he sees nearly in front, the beautiful island of Mackinac—rising, with its white cliffs and green foliage, from the broad breast of the waters. He does not steer toward it, for at that day the Indians were its only tenants; but keeps along the main shore to the left, while his voyageurs rise their song and chorus. Doubling at point, he sees before him the red flag of England swelling lazily in the wind, and the palisades and wooden bastions of Fort Michilimackinac, standing close upon the margin of the lake. On the beach, canoes are drawn up, and Canadians and Indians idly lounging. A little beyond the fort is a cluster of the white Canadian houses, roofed with bark, and protected by fences of strong, round pickets.

The trader enters at the gate, and sees before him an extensive square area, surrounded by high palisades. Numerous houses, barracks, and other buildings from a smaller square within, and in the vacant space which they enclose appear the red uniforms of British officers, the grey coats of Canadians, and the gaudy Indian blankets, mingled in picturesque confusion, while a multitude of squaws, with children of every hue, stroll restlessly about the place. Such was Fort Michilimackinac in 1763. Its name, which in the Algonquin tongue, signified the Great Turtle, was first from a fancied resemblance, applied to the neighboring island, and thence to the fort

Though buried in a wilderness, Michilimackinac was still of no recent origin. As early as 1671, the Jesuits had established a mission near the place, and a military force was not long in following; for under the French dominion the priest and the soldiers went hand in hand. Neither toil nor suffering, nor all the terrors of the wilderness, could damp the zeal of the undaunted missionary; and the restless ambition of France was always on the alert to seize every point of advantage, and avail itself of every means to gain ascendancy over the forest tribes. Besides Michilimackinac there were two other posts in this northern region—Green Bay and Sault Ste. Marie. Both were founded at an early period, and both presented the same characteristic features—a mission house, a fort, and a cluster of Canadian dwellings. They had been originally garrisoned by small parties of militia, who, bringing their families with them, settled on the spot, and were founders of these little colonies, for Michilimackinac, much the largest of the three, contained thirty families within the palisades and about as many more without. Besides its military value, it was important as a center of the fur trade; for it was here that the trader engaged their

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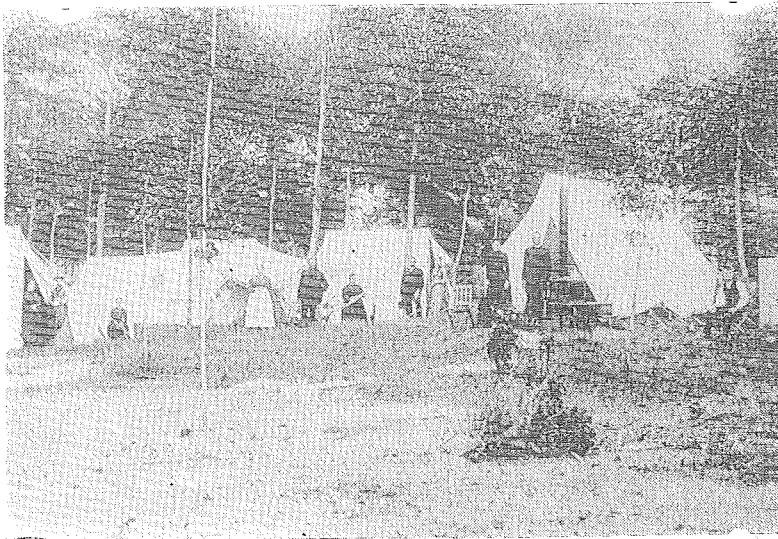
McCune Building

men, and sent out their goods in canoes, under the charge of subordinates, to more distant regions of the Mississippi and the Northwest.

The Indians near Michilimackinac were the Ojibwas and the Ottawas, the former of whom claimed the eastern section of Michigan, and the latter the western; their respective portions being separated by a line drawn southward from the fort itself. The principal village of the Ojibwas contained about a hundred warriors, and stood upon the island of Michilimackinac, now called Mackinac. There was another smaller village near the head of Thunder Bay. The Ottawas, to the number of two hundred

Ojibwas, on the other hand, were not in the least degree removed from their primitive barbarism.

At this time both these tribes had received from Chief Pontiac the war-belt of black and purple wampum, and the painted hatchet, and had pledged themselves to join the contest. Before the end of May the Ojibwas or Chippewas received word that the blow had already been struck at Detroit and wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement and emulation, resolved that peace should last no longer. Eager to reap all the glory of the victory, or prompted by jealousy, this tribe neither communicated to the Ottawas the news which had come to



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and fifty warriors, lived at the settlement of L'Arbre Croche on the shores of Lake Michigan, some distance southwest of the fort. This place was then the seat of the old Jesuit mission of St. Ignace, originally placed by Father Marquette on the northern side of the Straits. Many of the Ottawas were nominal Catholics. They were all somewhat improved from their original savage condition, living in log-houses and cultivating corn and vegetables to such an extent as to supply the fort with provision, besides satisfying their own wants. The

them, nor their own resolution to make an immediate assault upon Fort Michilimackinac. Hence the Ottawas had no part in the bloody tragedy. There were other tribes, however, which attracted by rumors of impending war, had gathered at Michilimackinac, and which took part in the struggle.

There is a discrepancy between the official report of Captain Ethrington, commander of the post, and other statements, the former making the garrison to consist of thirty five men, with other officers;

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and the latter placing the number at ninety. We give the reader the facts just as we find them recorded, leaving him to reconcile this difference in his own way. Perhaps others intended to include in their enumeration all the inhabitants of the fort, both soldiers and Canadians.

The Massacre

A fur trader arriving at Michilimackinac, found several other traders who had arrived before him, from different parts of the country, and who, in general, declared the disposition of the Indians to be hostile to the English, and even apprehended some attack. One of these traders, M. Laurent Ducharme distinctly informed Major Ethrington that a plan was absolutely conceived for destroying him, his garrison, and all the English in the upper country, but the commandant, believing this and other reports to be without foundation, proceeding only from idle or ill-disposed persons, and of a tendency to do mischief, expressed much displeasure against M. Ducharme, and threatened to send the next person who would bring a story of the same kind a prisoner to Detroit.

Meanwhile the Indians from every quarter were daily assembling in unusual numbers, but with every appearance of friendship, frequenting the fort and disposing of their peltries in such manner as to dissipate almost any one's fears. A Chippewa Indian, Chief Wawatam, arrived with others of his tribe, and after disposing of his skins, purchased a quantity of sugar and dried meat, informing some of the traders that he had heard that there was to be an attack on the fort. Chief Wawatam endeavored to prevail upon those who were his friends, to go with him to the Sault, but the commandant at the fort, as well as the traders, decided to stay at Michilimackinac considering that the rumors of an out-break of the Indians would not materialize.

After the Indians had spent a few days about the fort they notified the soldiers and traders that they were going to play at baggatiway, with the Sacs or Saakies, another Indian nation, for a high wager, and all were invited to witness this sport.

The game at baggatiway, which the Indians played upon that memorable occasion, was the most exciting sport in which the red man could engage. It was played with bat and ball. The bat so called, was about four feet in length, and an inch in diameter. It was made of the toughest material that could be found. At one end it was curved and terminated in a sort of racket, or perhaps more properly a ring, in which a network of cord was loosely woven. The players were not allowed to

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touch the ball with the hand, but caught it in this network at the end of the bat. At either end of the ground a tall post was planted. These posts marked the stations of the rival parties, and were sometimes a mile apart. The object of each party was to defend its own post and carry the ball to that of the adversary.

At the beginning of the game the main body of players assemble halfway between the two posts. Every eye sparkles and every cheek is already aglow with excitement. The ball is tossed high into the air, and a general struggle ensues to secure it as it descends. He who succeeds starts for the goal of the adversary as fast as he can. An adversary in the game catches it and sends it whizzing back in the opposite direction. Hither and thither it goes; now far to the right, now as far to the left; now near to the one, now as near to the other goal; the whole band crowding continually after it in the wildest confusion until, finally, some agile figure, more fleet of foot than the others, succeeds in bearing it to the goal of the opposite party.

Persons now living on this island who have frequently seen this game played by the Indians, and themselves participated in it, state that often a whole day is insufficient to decide the contest.

This game, with its attendant noise and violence was well calculated to di-

vert the attention of officers and men and thus permit the Indians to take possession of the fort. To make their success more certain, they prevailed upon as many as they could to come out of the fort, while at the same time their squaws, wrapped in blankets, beneath which they concealed the murderous weapons, were placed inside the inclosure. The plot was so ingeniously laid that no one suspected danger. The discipline of the garrison was relaxed and the soldiers permitted to stroll about and view the sport, without weapons of defense. And even when the ball, as if by chance was lifted high in the air to descend inside the pickets, and was followed by four hundred savages, all eager, all struggling, all shouting, in the unrestrained pursuit of a rude, athletic exercise, no alarm was felt until the shrill war whoop told the startled garrison that the slaughter had begun.

The dead were scalped and mangled; the dying were writhing and shrieking under the unsatiated knife and tomahawk; and from the bodies of some, ripped open, their butchers were drinking the blood, scooped up in the hollow of joined hands, and quaffer amid shouts of rage and victory. No long time elapsed, before, everyone being destroyed who could be found, there was a general cry of "All is finished."

A council of the tribes followed in which the wounded feelings of the Ottawas were somewhat soothed by a liberal present



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of plunder, taken from the whites. After a series of councils, to which the Chipewya chiefs were invited, the latter reluctantly consented now not to obstruct the passage of the remaining soldiers back to Montreal.

Early History

From the massacre at Mackinaw until the war of 1812, this region was not the theatre of any important events. The only inhabitants, so far known, were the Ottawas, and such missionaries as may have labored among them.

In 1813 Louis Cass was appointed governor of Michigan Territory, and in 1835 the first constitution of Michigan was adopted, and Steven T. Mason elected governor. Michigan was admitted to statehood in 1837.

In 1846 a colony of Mormons under James Jesse Strang settled on the Beaver Island in upper Lake Michigan.

In 1840 that portion of the state lying in the Towns 33, 34, 35 and 36 north and west of the line between Ranges 3 and 4 west, was laid off as a separate county and designated by the name Keskonko. In 1843 the name was changed to Charlevoix in honor of Pierre Francis Xavier de Charlevoix, one of the early French missionaries and explorers.

In 1853 the counties of Emmet and Charlevoix were organized under the name of Emmet and provisions were made for organizing the town of Charlevoix to embrace the territory of the county. In the winter of 1869 a bill was passed by the legislature organizing the county of Charlevoix.

The Mormons, under their leader King Strang, had established the county seat of Emmet County at St. James on Beaver Island and the Mormons were in possession of all the county offices. As early as 1846 Strang, with a number of his followers, had established a settlement on Beaver Island and made a serious effort to force their doctrines onto all of the early settlers in the northern part of Michigan.

Petoskey

In 1851 Rev. P. Dougherty, a missionary located at Old Mission, requested the Presbyterian board that a school be established at Bear Creek, which was later to develop into the beautiful city of Petoskey.

In answer, Mr. Porter, with his family, left his home in Pennsylvania early in May, 1852, arriving at his destination the first of June. From Mackinac he came in Captain Kirtland's vessel, the "Eliza Caroline."

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Rev. Dougherty had previously sent a vessel with a cargo of lumber for the construction of the necessary buildings. The pile of lumber on the beach served to guide Captain Kirtland to the proper landing, where they were greeted by a large band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians.

The site of Petoskey was known to navigators and traders as Bear River, the name of the rapid and rollicking stream that used to leap and tumble through a deep gorge shaded by lofty hemlocks and tangled cedars, falling seventy feet in a distance of half a mile.

On leaving the vessel, the party were kindly received by the head man, Daniel Wells, or Mwa-ke-we-nah, whom the band afterward elected chief; and who a few years later laid down his life for the country in the War of the Rebellion. He placed his best room at the disposal of Mr. Porter until the mission house could be built.

The place selected for the mission was on the high land west of Bear River, half a mile back from the bay. How to get the lumber to the spot was a problem that caused some anxiety. The only domestic animal in the settlement that could be put to such work was a single pony and the only vehicle was a cart. The new road which had recently been cut through the forest by the Indians was too rough and uneven for a wheel carriage of any kind but the anxiety, however, was soon removed by the announcement that the Indians of Little Traverse were offering their assistance. Soon after, on a set day, about seventy men and seven ponies with sleds appeared on the beach ready for work but more than half of the lumber was carried up the hill to the site of the proposed buildings on the shoulders of the men.

Mr. Porter found the Indians uniformly kind. He never failed to secure their services. On first coming, he and his family threw themselves upon their honor and honesty, and though they were then poor and often hungry, the confidence reposed in them was not betrayed.

About the year 1859 a Catholic mission was established at this point and a small frame building was erected on the shore of the bay.

During the mission the Indians made steady improvement in farming. In 1852

there was only one pony and one plow among them. The surface of their small field was strewn with the trunks of fallen trees, among which cultivation was carried on with no implement but the hoe. Afterward, when they had to some extent been provided with teams and farming utensils by the government according to treaty stipulations, their fields were cleared and plowed. Oats, wheat, corn and potatoes were the principal crops. Of the last two, enough was usually raised to supply their own wants and leave a surplus for sale.

For the first two or three years the expense of the mission was borne wholly by the Presbyterian board. After the establishment of Indian schools by the government, the one at the mission was adopted by the agent as a government school, and the usual salary was paid Mr. Porter as teacher. About 1871 the government funds set apart by treaty for the benefit of the Indians was exhausted and the board finding itself without available funds, discontinued the mission. The property of the establishment was sold and in 1875 Mr. Porter and family returned to their Pennsylvania home.

Mr. Porter was for a long time justice of peace and judge of probate. He was very popular with the Indians and it is said had become so accustomed to their ways and habits that he was no longer contented after white people settled about him. In 1870, his mother, who was living with him, died at the age of 96 years. Hazen Ingalls was then living near by, and at Little Traverse (now Harbor Springs) were three or four white people. Mr. Porter, however, called about him his Indian friends and conducted the funeral services himself. By means of strings a long pole was fastened to the rude coffin, and with Indians as pall bearers, his aged mother was buried in the grave he dug near by.

Mr. Porter, however, returned to his Petoskey in 1892 to make his home with his son, Dr. Porter, and to end his days where his life work was accomplished.

Hazen Ingalls, the first permanent white settler, came in 1865 to make Bear River his home. He bought the little water mill which was built by a nephew of Mr. Porter in 1862 and moved his family into a little house that stood on the river bank.

His little trading store was the first place of business on the south side of Little Traverse Bay.

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In 1873 the families of Porter and Ingalls were the only white people in Bear River. In anticipation of the completion of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, the advance guard of civilization began to arrive in the summer of that year.

In June, Amos Fox and Hiram O. Rose, constituting the firm of Fox and Rose, who had long done business at Northport and Charlevoix, lighted a small stock of goods on shore at the mouth of Bear River and opened the first store in an Indian's log cabin.

In June of 1873 the railroad to Petoskey was approaching completion and Mr. Rose came here for the purpose of beginning business. The material for his house was purchased from Traverse City and shipped here by boat. The firm of H. O. Rose & Company (Amos Fox) first commenced selling their miscellaneous and general stock of goods in a small log building near the residence of Ignatius Petoskey in June, 1873. As there was then no dock they were obliged to land their goods with a scow. In October, 1874, Mr. Rose wishing to devote his time to lime manufacture, made a change by which the store came into

possession of Fox, Rose and Buttars, consisting of Amos Fox of Charlevoix, H. O. Rose of Petoskey and Archie Buttars of Charlevoix, the latter taking sole charge of the store as well as the one which the firm operated at Charlevoix. Afterward the Petoskey store was rebuilt and enlarged, and following the dissolution of Fox & Rose in 1882, the firms of Rose & Buttars and Rose Brothers & Company conducted and developed the business which aided in building Petoskey in its early days. The Rose brothers were H. O., Eugene L. and Perry W.

The first house actually built on the site of Petoskey was with the board shanty erected on the bluff by G. L. Smith, familiarly called "Pa" Smith, in the early summer of 1873. In the same year Dr. William Little, the first physician, came from Traverse City on the same boat which brought Mr. Rose's stock of goods. He was in poor health, but liked the atmosphere so well that he camped out on the lake shore. In November, the month after the Grand Rapids & Indiana road reached the locality, he sent to Traverse City for his family. By January 1, 1874, a frame shack had been erected by the Doctor which he called the Rose House. This was the first hotel of Petoskey's numerous progeny and from it developed the Occidental. Dr. Little, however, its builder, was not permitted to see the transformation of the region, but died at Grand Rapids, November 19, 1875. In the previous year, 1873, he had issued the first newspaper of the county, the "Petoskey City Weekly Times," a small four by six inch paper which died with its first edition.

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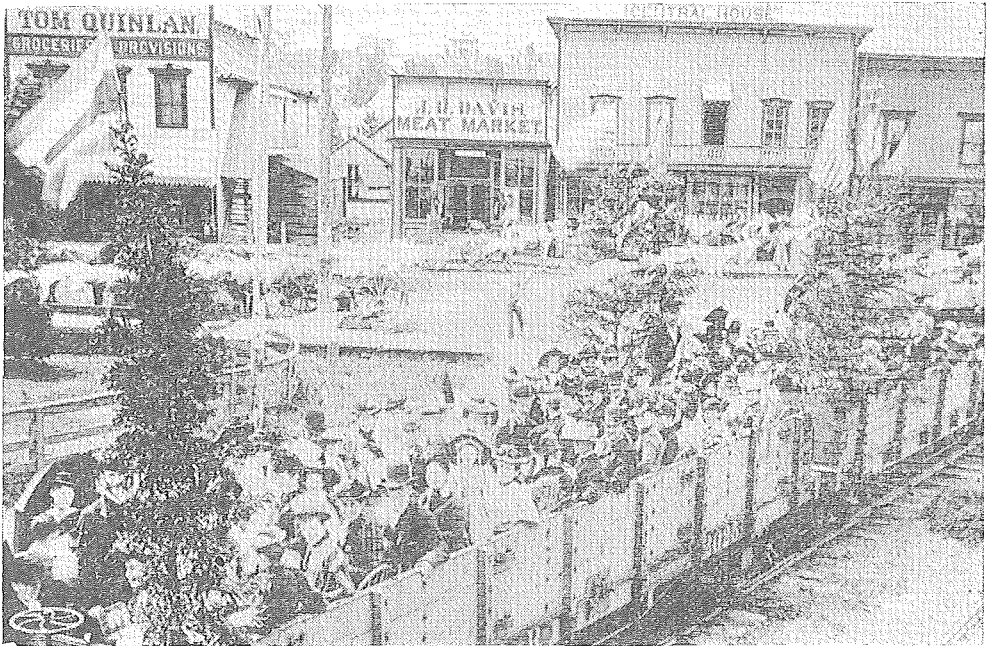
At midnight, December 31, 1873, the first train entered Petoskey amid the loud shouting and merry-making of local citizens. The train made the trip in time to keep its contract. In 1882 the road was completed to Mackinaw City.

In 1874 the real history of "Petoskey" begins and "Bear River" fades into history. Soon after the hotel was completed, the Post Office at Bear River was discontinued and the mail carried across the river in a cigar box and turned over to Dr. Little, who had just received his commission as the postmaster of the new Petoskey Post Office. Mr. Porter was the former post-

master. John L. Shaw, the Grand Rapids capitalist and Archibald McMillan, a railroad contractor, had platted the town in '73 but it was not recorded. The original village plat was made by H. O. Rose in 1874, and McMillan's plat was recorded later as an addition. Trains began running regularly late in the spring and in the early summer Fox & Rose built the first dock.

Dr. J. Cushman came up from Otsego and built the two-story structure which grew into the famous Cushman House.

The first railroad agent came in the spring of '74 but did not fill the bill and a little later a wide-awake, freckled-face lad, M. F. Quaintance was sent up in his place and for a long time he did the entire business, freight, ticket and telegraphing.



Celebrating the Fourth . . Background is Mitchell Street . . About 1879

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Among others who settled in Petoskey in 1874 were O. D. Tracy, H. G. Wait, Charles Carmichael, Austin Bunnell, Lute C. Watson and James Buckley.

The "Democrat" said of '74: "At that time the entire white population of the county could not exceed 150 souls within its borders. Of these about 125 were located in Petoskey, two families at Cross Village, one at Brutus and the balance at Little Traverse. How we would like to picture to our readers the appearance of the village. Not a street graded, stumps and logs pushed aside far enough to admit a team passing along with care. Not a rod of sidewalk in the village, not a lot fenced and nearly all the houses standing upon pegs, devoid of paint or chimneys, with the light shining through the cracks when the lamps were lighted in the evening. Only a few buildings on Lake street. On Mitchell street not a building west of the railroad except a half roof shed that stood near where the bank now stands. To the eastward one could throw a stone from the railroad almost to the furthest house or building. No regards was paid to streets by teams or foot passengers, for all went the nearest possible way to reach the desired point. The entire village was simply a few straggling scattering shanties, that to be dignified by the name of "village" would almost be a libel upon the name."

The year 1875 gave the settlement a general business start. Early in the winter the first lawyer arrived in the person of D. R. Joslin, who had already been a pioneer at Alpena and Cheboygan. On April 30, the first number of the "Emmet County Democrat" was issued by Rosalie Rose and local happenings commenced to be recorded. In August of that year the status of Petoskey was summarized as follows: 118 houses, three hotels, ten stores, six saloons, one bakery, a blacksmith shop, two physicians, two lawyers, two churches, three lime kilns and one manufacturer about to start operations with three dams across the river. Shortly after this summary was made the new school building was finished on Howard Street and the first grade schools placed in charge of Charles S. Hampton, afterwards editor of the "Harbor Springs Independent."

So rapid was the growth of Petoskey that in the fall of 1878, the question of incorporating the village began to be agitated. On November 30, 1878, a public meeting was held at McCarty's Hall for the purpose of taking action in the direction of obtaining a charter. A committee consisting of John G. Hill, H. O. Rose, A. S. Lee, W. M. Everett and George S. Richmond was appointed to draft a map of the territory to be incorporated and take such other steps as were necessary.

Hon. C. J. Pailthorp, representative in the legislature from this district, had charge

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of the matter, and in February, 1879, secured the passage of a bill granting the charter to the village.

There were three tickets in the field at the first village election held in April, 1879. Victorious were; H. O. Rose, president; L. C. Watson and C. B. Henika, trustees; Thomas Quinlan, treasurer; M. F. Quaintance, clerk; Abner S. Lee, assessor; Isaac L. Austin, street commissioner; and Joseph A. C. Rowan, constable.

On May 13, 1881, the citizens of this village, after having rejected the proposal two months previous, voted to bond the village for \$15,000 for construction of the original waterworks. It was also during this year that the village schools were graded under the laws of the state. Thomas A. Clayton was the first principal under this system. The new postoffice was established on the corner of Lake and Howard streets. The laying of the first iron on the Harbor

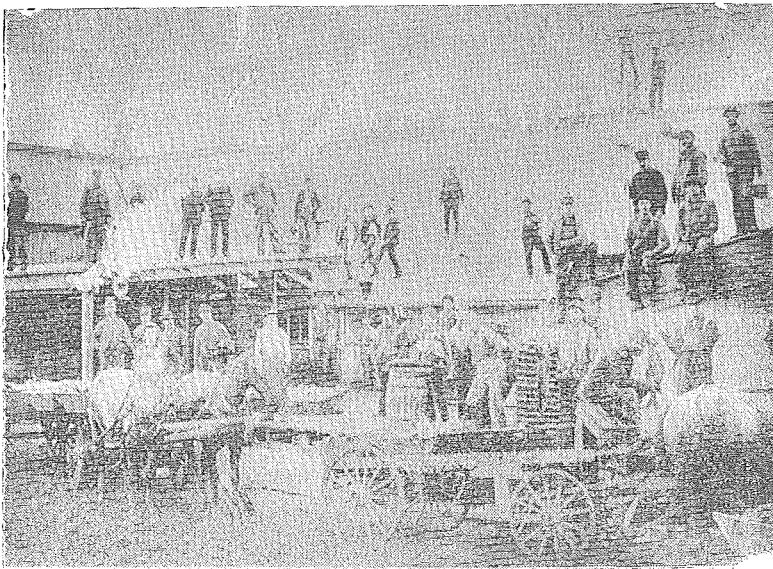
Springs railroad branch started and the organization of the hook and ladder fire company.

The Arlington Hotel formally opened in the year 1882. W. L. Curtis and James R. Wylie purchased Quinlan interest in Wachtel & Quinlan, Bankers, changing name to Curtis, Wachtel & Wylie.

The G. A. R. held their initial meeting in the Clifton House preparatory to organizing a local Post in 1883. The Emmet County Pioneer Association, which is still functioning, was started in the same year.

The first Bell telephone wires were set up in Emmet county February 22, 1884 along with the clearing of the ground for the tannery at Kegomic.

Local option, which had been adopted in Emmet county, was declared unconstitutional in this city fifty years ago.



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In 1892 the Chicago and West Michigan railroad extended its lines to Petoskey after many difficulties and hardships laying the track along the west shore of Lake Michigan from Traverse City. The city aided the C. and W. R.R. in landscaping the grounds around the depot and it is at this writing one of the pretty parks of the city. Petoskey is today the northern terminal of this railroad.

In the year 1895 a contract was let by the government for the construction of a brakewater at Petoskey. It was during this year that the fanciful "sea serpent" story originated.

In 1896 Petoskey was incorporated as a city.



Mother Smoke . . . About 1880

The Emmet County seat was changed from Harbor Springs to Petoskey in the year 1902. Petoskey built a \$40,000 court house and leased the building to the county for fifty years. Offices of the municipality and county were divided. Headquarters for the fire department were located in the basement of the building, just as it is today.

Since the turn of the century the City of Petoskey has evolved from a mecca of a few hay fever patients to a thriving summer and winter playground.

This city is one of the pioneers in the field of municipal administration. As early as 1916 the city manager form of city gov-

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ernment was adopted, and in 1924 the charter was revised which made it compulsory for the city manager to possess a civil engineer's degree.

The first city manager hired under the new arrangement was P. T. Mitchell, who still holds that position after a term of thirteen years.

The Petoskey Chamber of Commerce was incorporated in 1920 with the following leading business men as founders. John L. A. Galster, George W. McCabe, Norman Wells Sr., A. B. Klise, George Danser, George McManus, O. J. McMahon, William J. McCune, Leon Chichester, Morgan Curtis, Eugene L. Rose, J. Bain, John Lake and William Wirt Rice.

This organization was less than a year old when they purchased the site of the old Arlington Hotel. The city undertook to develop these grounds into a fine city park, doing extensive landscaping and beautifying. In 1928 they built two concrete tennis courts there for the enjoyment of local and summer visitors, and in 1932 added another court with shuffle board. The Arlington Park development has been one of the city's most beautiful additions.

The Chamber of Commerce and the City Council asked for the establishment of a state park in 1921 to take care of the incoming campers. The desired property, except for a section known as the Seavy property, was secured west of the city. Joseph Magnus of Cincinnati and Oden purchased the ground for \$2,500 and donated it to the city. The park was named in his honor for this civic gesture. The city purchased an additional 21 acres from R. C. Ames in 1927 and increased the Magnus State Park to its present size. The state has complete jurisdiction and the operation of the park due to the presentation of the land to the state for park purposes. It now possesses all modern conveniences for either tent or trailer facilities.

In 1925 the last remains of the Petoskey Zoo were removed. The animal park, as it was called, was located at the present site of the Winter Sports Park. Early in the

century it was well stocked with interesting animals, but due to the high cost of operation it became a debit rather than an asset to the municipality. From that time on to the present day it has been beautified and developed into one of the most complete winter sports havens in the country. The National Amateur Outdoor Speed skating races have been held there for a number of years. There are facilities there for practically every kind of outdoor winter recreation.

From a sanitary point of view, the year 1929 found that a new method of sewage disposal had to be devised. Ever since the early settlement of the city the sewage had emptied into the mouth of Bear River. At a cost of \$73,000 a modern method of sewage elimination was installed near Bear River which has a capacity of over a million gallons of sewage every day.

The same year, 1929, the City purchased two other pieces of property that were destined to contribute further to the development of Petoskey. The McManus property, including the power dam from which the city had purchased electricity with 35 acres of Bear River frontage at a cost of \$175,000; and the Municipal Dock from the Great Lakes Transportation Company.

The years of world-wide depression did not affect Petoskey as it did the ordinary city. During those trying years three additions were made to the public grounds and institutions that are the pride of local citizens. First, through the influence of John L. A. Galster and the Chamber of Commerce, Petoskey received a new concrete bridge across Bear River from the State Highway Department. The estimated cost was \$250,000. Secondly, the Federal government improved the breakwater after the dock has been purchased by the city. In 1931 a concrete fill was made over the old breakwater cribs.

A major improvement during the depression years was the construction of the new combination gymnasium and Central grade school with extensive remodeling to the High School. This in 1929. Petoskey now has one of the best equipped educational

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plants in the Middle West. The cost of this venture was a bonded indebtedness of \$250,000.

In 1933 the need for additional electric power was seen by the City Council followed by orders for the construction of a new hydro-power plant on the site of the old paper mill on Bear River. The property had been acquired in the McManus purchase of '29. A modern, automatic operating plant was installed at a cost of \$65,000 and named "Mitchell Dam" in honor of our present city manager. This power plant is capable of producing 1,000,000 kilowatts per year.

At this stage of history all city offices were scattered throughout the town. The need to centralize these agencies was apparent. Arrangements were made with the Michigan Tanning & Extract Company in 1934 to purchase their Petoskey office building on Lake-street. With this purchase the city acquired acreage on the shore of Little Traverse Bay, three miles north from the city, which has been improved into the Municipal Bathing Beach. The total amount of money involved, including the purchase of the Petoskey building, fully equipped, and the bathing beach property was \$25,000.

At the present time new developments which will add greatly to the advantages of this city are underway.

Through the efforts of summer residents and local citizens, a new \$315,000 Little Traverse Hospital is now under construction on the west side. It will replace the antiquated Petoskey Hospital and will contain 62 beds.

\$60,000 has been spent by the Lockwood Hospital Association for a new addition to their hospital, which allows 48 beds with modern conveniences.

City crews are now working on the new Public Works building on Lake-st. which will cost an estimated \$91,000. In this building will be found distribution control of the light and water departments, offices for the superintendents of these departments, and a large garage for municipal trucks. It is expected that this structure will be finished some time in August.

The Petoskey Chamber of Commerce, after years of effort, received official sanction to improve the Petoskey waterfront which is expected to be completed by this time. The City Council appropriated \$2,500 to build a rubble-mound wall along the entire waterfront, provide for a wading pool for children and general landscaping of the property. This amount was supplemented by a WPA grant.

Petoskey is far ahead of many cities in road construction with over 22 miles of good concrete paving in the city.

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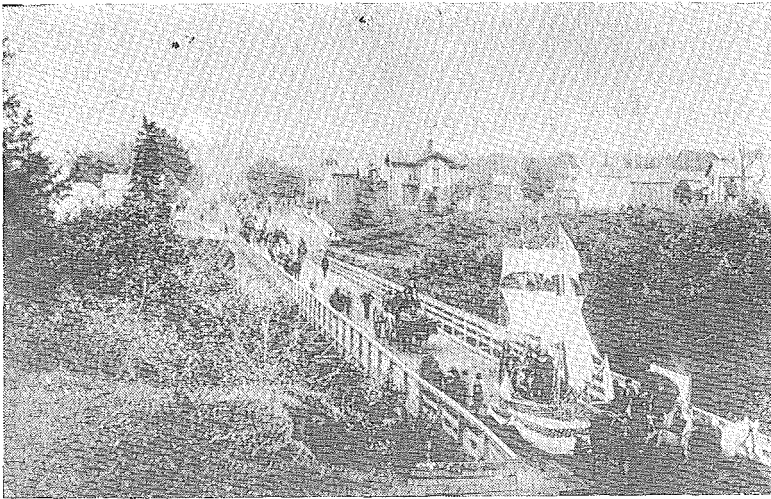
PHONE 25-F1 PETOSKEY

Softball has grown to the major sport in this city since its inception four years ago when two local men, Robert Woodruff and Floyd Rose organized four teams under the FERA program. Such keen interest was shown in this new sport on the State Street diamond that at the end of the first year ten teams had been organized under the supervision of Mr. Rose. Players had a lighted field in 1935 and became affiliated with the Michigan Softball Association. Petoskey leads this district of eighteen counties in the fast growing sport in which three hundred local young men participated last year, sending three Petoskey teams as district champions to compete in the state tournament at Lansing. The new Municipal Softball Diamond on the lake front was dedicated in the summer of 1936 and is under the supervision of Mr. Rose who is now district commissioner, assisted by Ezra D. Coy, WPA director.

By the time of the Homecoming and Fourth of July celebration the new fire truck should have arrived, displacing the old LaFrance which has been in service for

more than 24 years. The new truck has a pumper fitted that is capable of forcing 750 gallons of water a minute. The cab part of the new truck is entirely enclosed and fully equipped for any fire-fighting emergency. This new, modern streamlined machine assures property owners in the Petoskey region of reliable fire protection. It might be added that the volunteers that compose the fire department deserve recognition for the services they offer the city. Two members are full time employees, Chief James Black and Chris Myers, driver. The following thirteen men stand ready to drop their business to answer the fire bell: John Conklin, ass't chief; William Schaller, secretary; John Wooden, treasurer; Milo Wooden, Lynn Card, A. M. West, Ralph Laubrich, Vinton Thompson, Leo Pemberton, Henry Schnettler, Elmer Lawrence, Lyle Parrish and Norman Nelson.

The Rotary Club purchased a scenic location on highway M-131 south of this city which was landscaped for the benefit of those desiring true scenic beauty.



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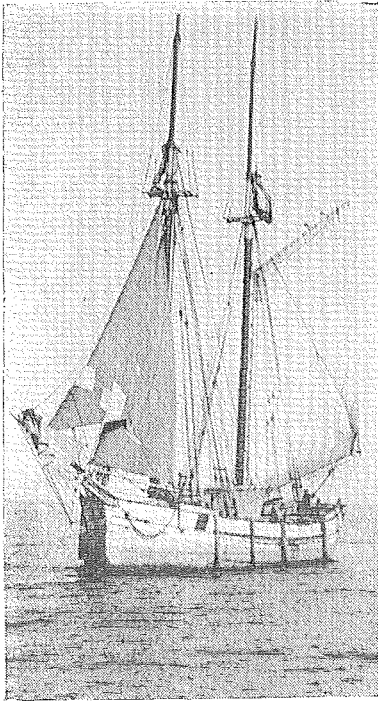
Six miles north of Petoskey on US-31.

The past thirty-eight years have seen many improvements for the betterment of the municipality. Capital is flowing freely into the building of new business enterprises and better homes.

Truly it may be said that Petoskey is keeping pace with modern times.

Emmet County

The City of Petoskey is located in the County of Emmet, which County, as at present constituted, embraces sixteen townships, but when first organized under the present name there were but three, Bear Creek, Little Traverse and La Croix or Cross Village, as it is now called.



"Henry Crowles" two-master

The first attempt to organize this territory was in 1840, when the legislature laid off the county of Tonedagena, covering the territory now known as Emmet, and the county of Kishkonko, now Charlevoix. No further action was taken at that time, however, and in 1843 the names were changed to Emmet, in honor of the eloquent Irish patriot, and Charlevoix, to perpetuate the memory of the devout French Jesuit and explorer who traversed this section at an early date.

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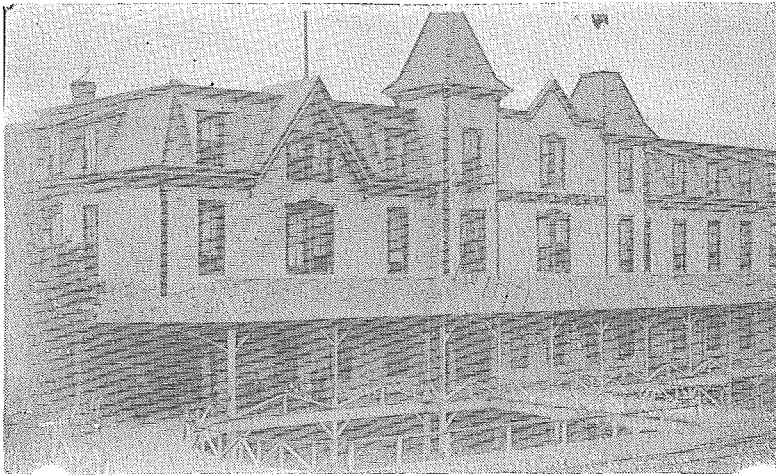
Aside from changing the names, nothing was done toward an organization until 1847, when the township of Peaine, on Beaver Island, was organized, and three different attempts made to elect officers, but without success, doubtless owing to the Mormon troubles then existing on the island. In 1851, however, the Mormons elected all the officers and had full control of affairs. In the winter of 1853 James J. Strang, the Mormon chief, was representative in the state legislature, and had an act passed uniting the counties of Emmet and Charlevoix under the title of Emmet County. The act set the place for canvassing the votes of the first election at St. James, Beaver Island. There were three townships, Peaine and Galilee, which included all of what was formerly Manitou county, Charlevoix and Emmet.

The Mormons remained in full control of affairs and this was distasteful to the people on the mainland, the dissatisfaction culminating in 1855, when under the leadership of Theodore Wendell of Mackinaw, and John S. Dixon of Charlevoix, a bill was passed in the legislature which or-

ganized the county of Emmet, leaving out the island where the Mormons held sway. The first election in this county was held at Little Traverse, now Harbor Springs, in June of 1855. Under the provisions of this act the townships of Little Traverse, Bear Creek, LaCroix and Mackinaw were organized, but there being no white inhabitants in the latter territory, no election was held and the organization lapsed. With the original territory embraced in the township of Charlevoix, the new county included four townships.

With the creation of the new county of Emmet arose the question of the county seat.

It appears to be conceded that the legislature at the time of organizing the county gave the board of supervisors the power to locate the county capitol. It has been disputed that they did so, and it is a fact that no such resolution appears on the records; but a certificate of such action has been discovered which was made by Andrew Porter, then chairman of the board, and certified to by the county clerk,



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PETOSKEY

which sets forth that on the 27th day of April in 1857, the board by unanimous vote, established the county seat at Little Traverse. In 1858, however, the legislature, by enactment, located the county seat at Mackinaw City, although the county business continued to be transacted at Little Traverse, where all the records remained. The act was, however, repealed in 1861, Attorney General Jacob M. Howard having pronounced it unconstitutional.

The county seat remained at Little Traverse up to 1867 when Charlevoix became a contestant for the honor, and the board by a two-thirds vote, submitted the question of removal to the people, the election resulting in a vote of 148 for removal and 99 against. It was discovered, however, that eighty-five of the voters for removal had been cast "for the removal of the county site," instead of county seat and the board resolved, "that in its opinion this was a mistake, and that if the proceedings so far had been legal, there was a majority for removal, and that in such case the county seat should be removed" but the vote as canvassed was simply for removal, no place being named. Those irregularities have been the cause of considerable trouble regarding this delicate subject. The board met on October 15, but the claim is made on behalf of Harbor Springs that they failed to order the removal of the records. The records were not removed from Little Traverse. On the other hand, it is asserted and not disputed that the board of supervisors held sessions as Charlevoix, that tax sales were held there, that court met there, and that at least a large number of the people recognized Charlevoix as the county seat.

During this time there was many exciting occurrences. Dennis T. Downing of Little Traverse, the county clerk, being suspected of hiding the seal and some of the records which mysteriously disappeared, was named in a warrant for embezzlement. This first county seat fight was ended, however, by the organization of Charlevoix as a separate county in 1869, and the hidden seal and records came out from retirement and were once more placed at Little Traverse, while Charlevoix remained the county seat of that portion of the territory.

There is an unsettled dispute as to the legality of the proceedings here recorded, which resulted in the introduction of a bill before the legislature to submit the question of removal to Petoskey.

As is usually the case in new counties, the first official business was transacted in a quite informal manner. The first meeting of the board of supervisors of the county, which then embraced the Beavers and Charlevoix, was held in 1855. Only one supervisor had been elected, however, Charlevoix being the only township that

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took any interest in "politics" at the spring election, and Galen B. Cole was consequently the only supervisor on the board. This did not seem to trouble him, however, as in the fall Mr. Cole proceeded to organize several new townships, moving, supporting and putting all necessary motions himself the county clerk certifying to the correctness of the proceedings, which were doubtless legal enough, being passed by a "majority of the supervisors elected." There is no record of this first meeting, however, so just what township Mr. Cole organized remains in doubt, and the first recorded meeting was that held in 1857. The principal business then being to draw mileage and adjourn. After the division of the territory and organization of Charlevoix County in 1869, the townships of Emmet County remained as at that time until 1876, when to the then organized townships of Bear Creek, Little Traverse and Cross Vallage were added the precincts of Friendship, Maple River, Bliss and Pleasantview.

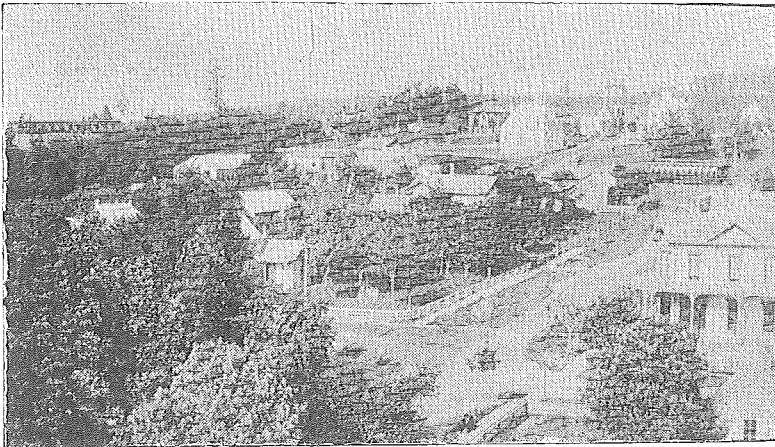
In 1877 the legislature created the townships of Readmond and Littlefield.

Center was organized by the supervisors in 1878, and in 1879 the supervisors organized Carp Lake. Eggleston was added to the list in 1884 by the board of supervisors, which township was later changed to McKinley.

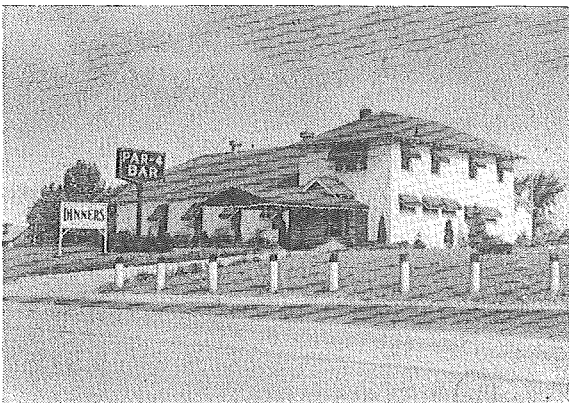
Since that time the townships of Resort, Springvale, Wawatam and West Traverse have completed the file of sixteen townships in this county.

Petoskey was incorporated as a village in 1879 and took the role of a city sixteen years later. With the four supervisors representing that number of wards in this city and one from the city of Harbor Springs, the number of supervisors totals twenty one.

C. R. Wright was named the first Em-



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met clerk in the first election in November, 1855, after being set off from the Beavers. Other officers included: A. J. Blackbird, register; J. G. Turner, probate judge and Thomas Smith, sheriff. The highest number of votes cast at this election was forty.

First Postoffice

The development of the Petoskey postoffice dates from January of the year 1874, when it was transferred from the mission farm, being known then as the Bear Creek postoffice.

Petoskey had become incorporated as a village. The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad had laid its rails that far, although as yet no train had passed over them, so becoming the logical point for Uncle Sam's postoffice a cigar box was made the repository of the accumulated mail. Dr. William Little was appointed postmaster and the cigar box took its position in the drug store owned and operated by Dr. Little in connection with his practice.

During the first year the mail was brought overland by Indian carriers, but by the summer of 1874 trains were in operation and in the autumn of that year began the carrying of the mails. From this time on the office became the distributing point for a territory extending as far north as Sault Ste. Marie and east and west to a considerable distance, the means of transportation being government stages.

During the year 1874 there was an influx of home-seekers. Many homesteads were taken up in the adjacent country, the population of the village was considerably increased and the cigar box was supplanted by more commodious quarters, fully two by four feet in dimension.

By 1875 the office had grown to the extent of occupying the entire rear of the drug store. Mrs. Little was appointed deputy postmaster.

At the window appeared daily a most heterogeneous set of people—the hardy, home-seeker, the roving trapper, the mild disciple of Izaak Walton, but most interesting of all—the native Indian. Wrapped in their blankets they would stalk in with their letters written in rolls of birch bark and, investing in stamped envelopes (they would have no other), would proceed to inscribe the address in usually a most legible hand. "The writing of Margaret Smoke, an aged squaw, was as perfect as any I have ever seen", wrote Mrs. Little. "When the solemn rite of visiting the postoffice was intrusted to the gentler member of the family she usually came bearing on her back her papoose strapped to a board and I have frequently seen six and

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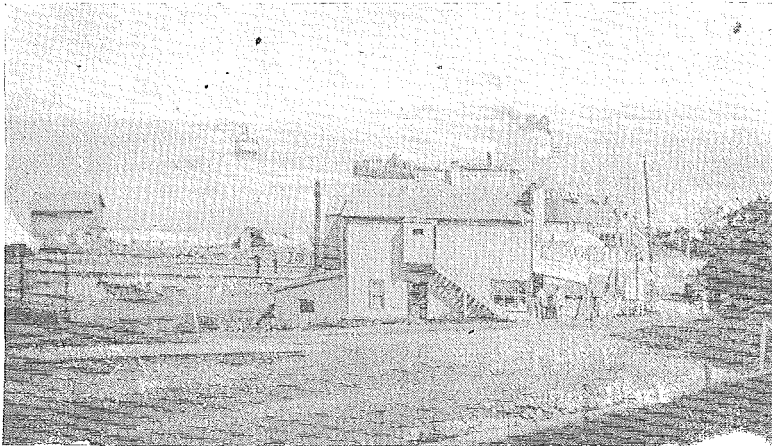
eight of these babies leaning against the wall blinking with sharp beady eyes at all that was passing."

On November 19, 1875, occurred the death of Dr. Little. His wife was appointed to fill his position as postmaster. Soon it became necessary to move into larger quarters, and in the spring of 1876 a store building was rented and for the first time in the history of Petoskey the U. S. Post Office was domiciled by itself.

cial start they needed. From that time on the advancement along all lines was more rapid.

The salary was purely on a commission basis and during the first year amounted to a total of one thousand three hundred dollars.

Robert D. Tripp, present postmaster, resumed that office on July 1, 1935, following the death of George W.



Old Midway . . . Before 1895

Steadily growing, there was installed in 1877 a money order department which in a way became the banking institution of the community. As there were as yet no banks, it was introduced at a most opportune time for in 1878 there settled down over the region great flocks of pigeons attracting the attention of trappers and for fully three months the amounts handled through the money order department were almost phenomenal for an office of its class. In passing it might be well to mention that this visitation of the pigeons greatly enhanced the prosperity of the community, giving to many just the finan-

McCabe. Mr. Tripp is said to be the only native son ever appointed. Alden Genshaw is assistant.

The Petoskey Post Office is listed as first class. Actual stamp sales for 1937 was \$48,226.29.

Post Office Station No. 1, was established in the present location in the Minthorn building on Liberty Street May 1, 1903 and after moving about in 1906 and 1907 was returned to the former location in 1907 under the direction of W. B. Minthorn, who is still in charge.

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Old Indian Church

The reconstruction of the "Old Indian Church" on West Lake St. was completed several years ago. Indians of Petoskey undertook the restoration of the venerable old edifice. It will be remembered that the Indians of Petoskey formed an organization under the title "Ma-wandji-idi-win Te-kak-wi-tha" which means "a society that puts things in order."

The quaint old structure was erected in 1859 to serve the Indians who settled on the south shores of Little Traverse Bay. They came from the great Indian village stretching from the north shore of the bay beginning with Neuve L'Abre Croche (New L'Abre Croche, now Harbor Springs) to the northward along the shoreline terminating at Vetus L'Abre Croche (Old L'Abre Croche) now Middle Village. L'Abre Croche is the French translation of the Indian Wa-ga-na-kis-ing meaning "The place of the Crooked Tree Top."

Thus down through the file of time the vista of events lead to the little church located on the "sandy margin" on the Little Traverse shores. The first pale faces to look upon the waters washing the shores of Michigan were Samuel de Champlain, his twelve trappers, and a Franciscan, Father Joseph Le Caron, O.F.M. This was in 1614 when De Champlain left the missionary father with the Huron Indians for the winter while he made a military expedition with the aid of the Hurons into the country of the Mohawks. Mission establishments sprung up among the Indians in due time. Missionary priests entered the Wa-gan-na-kis-ing region at a very early date, records of baptisms dating back to 1695.

In the 18th century missionary activity was more firmly established in the Wa-ga-na-kis-ing village in our present Emmet county. A French priest Du Jaunay serving the village with regular visits from 1742 to 1766. For a period there were no regular visits until 1799 when Father Gabriel Richard, later the first congressman from this district, paid a visit and others later on up to 1821. In 1825, on July 19th a little church erected by the Indians at Seven Mile Point was dedicated by Rev. Vincent Francis Badin. This was the second church built for the Ottawa Indians in their village of Wa-ga-na-kis-ing the first having been built at the foot of the bluff about a mile south of the present Middle Village church many years before.

The third church built in the village of Wa-ga-na-kis-ing was at its southern end the Neuve L'Abre Croche the present Harbor Springs. This church was erected together with a school by Father De Jean in 1829. During his stay at New L'Abre Croche 1831-1833 Father Baraga, later the

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first Bishop of Marquette, established a church at Cross Village and another on the site of the present Middle Village church including several others elsewhere beyond the confines of Emmet county. These three churches, St. Anthony's (now Holy Cross) at Cross Village; St. Ignatius of Loyola, Middle Village; and Holy Childhood at Harbor Springs served the religious needs of the Indians for several years. In the late forties and the early fifties the Indians from across the bay at Harbor Springs drifted over in large numbers from their ancient village of Wa-ga-na-kis-ing and settled around the Mak-wa Sib-ing, the Bear River. It was during this period of the fifties that the present "Old Indian Church" was erected.

In 1884 the Little Indian Church in Petoskey was renovated for the first time and was in use until 1890, from then on it was abandoned and its contents moved to the Indian church at Bay Shore.

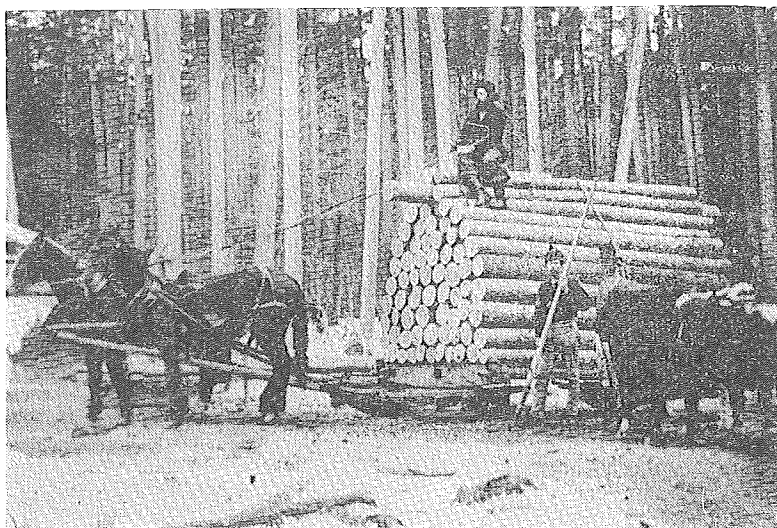
The Coming of the Pigeons

The first migrations of wild pigeons into northern Michigan came in the spring of 1877 when they arrived in great flocks—so great as to actually cause darkness on

the ground as they flew. They nested in colonies, and flew, sometimes many miles to feeding grounds. One of these nesting places was located on the shores of Round Lake, about five miles northeast of Petoskey. Here were hundreds and hundreds of nests and around this spot came companies of men who netted the pigeons.

Using fish nets from 50 to 75 feet long, they fastened one side of the net securely on the ground, then raising the other side up and at a slight angle, they propped it in position with poles. To this a trip cord was fastened which ran back to bushes behind which a man was waiting. The ground underneath the net was covered thickly with corn or grain, and as soon as the pigeons were settled the cord was pulled and the pigeons caught under the net.

Crates made of lathe, four feet square and eight inches high were used for shipping. All pigeons hurt in the net or ones with feathers wet were taken to a store building in Petoskey and picked, packed in barrels and shipped to Chicago and cities in the east. Men, women and children picked pigeons for from 5c to 10c per dozen. All through the county homesteaders decoyed pigeons and sold them, bringing them in a few dollars in money that was sorely



A Usual Scene . . . Notice Standing Lumber

5c and 10c	BEN FRANKLIN STORES (Leismers) NOTIONS CANDY SOUVENIRS	10c and up
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needed at that time. Many families were saved from actual want by the coming of the pigeons. One pioneer, with one horse, tells of earning \$5.00 per day by bringing the birds in from the nets. One time a whole boat load of live pigeons was shipped to Buffalo and used there in trap shooting.

These migrations lasted only for two seasons and then the pigeons disappeared entirely.

Bay View

Outside the corporate limits of Petoskey, and yet a complete village by itself, Bay View occupies an unique position, combining the distinct features of a summer resort, a religious campground, a summer school and a hayfever sanitarium.

In 1875 began the first talk of locating the camp ground of the M. E. Association at this place. The land was then owned by a number of individuals, but Petoskey residents, realizing the advantages of a permanent state camp ground on that location donated liberally to raise a subscription to purchase the site, the amount paid being nearly \$3,000. The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company agreed to furnish money to buy this land providing payment for so doing would be guaranteed, which was done by a few leading citizens and as fast as the money was collected.

The railroad was continued to Bay View in 1876 with the first meeting held August 1.

Bay View comprises approximately four hundred acres with 450 leased lots and over 440 summer homes. It contains five and one-half miles of macadam roads and eight and one-half miles of cement walks with a sewage and water system reaching every cottage. The lighting system is owned and operated by the Association and gas is available to all parts of the ground.

Present officers of the Association are: Hugh Kennedy, Grand Rapids, president; Charles W. Fallass, Petoskey, vice-president; W. G. McCune, Petoskey, secretary; and W. J. DeVol, Lebanon, Indiana, treasurer.

Petoskey Public Schools

No history of our city would be complete without an account of the organization and growth of its public school system. No institution is more intimately connected with our growth and progress than our schools.

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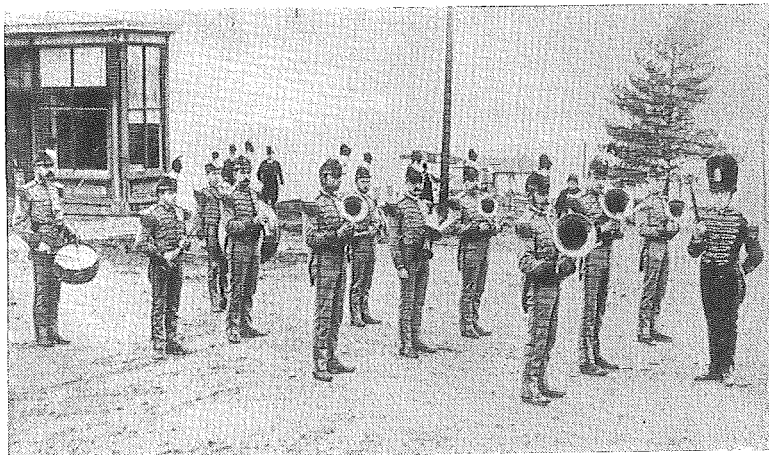
Lunches

407 Lake St.

The first public school house was located between Lake and Bay streets and was built of boards placed perpendicularly with a gable roof and no chimney. A box stove with stovepipe through the roof and crude board benches and desks. The building faced the southeast, disregarding the cardinal points. Its size was about eighteen by twenty feet, and it was also used as a church, town hall and for general public assemblies. The first teacher was Mrs. Rachel Oakley, who organized the first public school of Petoskey, November 18, 1874. The pupils were Abbie Rose, Jennie Bunnell, Elizabeth Oakley, Miss Hanna

The school house was a rough board shanty erected among the logs and shrubs on Lake Street. The school was intermittent, the organization of the board illegal. No records were kept.

During that summer, these pioneers, who lived in the roughest of shanties scattered about through the woods or crowded in small rooms over stores, began to realize the necessity of a school. Several meetings were held, a piece of ground purchased "out in the woods," and after a sufficient space was cleared, a barn-like two story building was erected on Howard Street.



One of Petoskey's Firsts . . . "Dad" Ruck Leading

Krussel, Jennie Tracy, Sarah McMillan, Hattie Petoskey, James Niles, Will Tracy, Jesse Tracy, Hazen Ingalls, Byron Ingalls, John Dixon, Oscar Krussel, Frank Knight, Williams McMillan, Colin McMillan, Robert, Peter and David Petoskey.

Three are still residents of Petoskey. Mrs. Abbie Rose Bathrick, Mrs. Walter Chrysler and Mrs. J. Anderson.

It was in the winter and spring of 1876 that school was taught by Mrs. Alley.

In November of that year the first grade school was organized by C. S. Hampton as principal, assisted by Miss F. E. Burtch of New York. The attendance during the first year reached over one hundred.

Mr. Hampton was succeeded the second year by Mr. Ames, then by Mr. Saylor before the close of the school year.

Although the school kept increasing in numbers, there were but two teachers employed until the fall of '78 when Mr. Bar-

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Traverse City
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ber was employed as principal with two assistants, the old bowling alley at the head of the dock stairs being fitted up for a primary school room, with Miss Nellie Briggs as teacher. During the summer of '79 an addition was built to the Howard Street building doubling its capacity, making four large rooms. A. D. Metz was engaged as principal in '79 and taught nearly two years. The attendance increased rapidly, and the fourth teacher was employed, and in the fall of '80 the fifth teacher was put in charge of a department in a vacant store on Lake Street. T. H. Clayton succeeded Mr. Metz as principal, completing the year '81 and being re-engaged the following year.

It was during the summer of '81 that a "spacious" high school building was erected.

It was supposed that this would give ample room for years to come. The school however, kept pace with the steady growth of Petoskey, and two large rooms were added to Howard street in '85.

It was during Mr. Clayton's term that Miss Frances Burt was secured to take charge of the primary work.

J. T. Ewing followed Mr. Clayton as superintendent in '82 and remained in charge of the schools five years. He laid the foundation of our present system, arranging for a course covering eleven years work. The first class to graduate from the high school under Prof. Ewing was as follows:

Class of '85

Flora Davis, Mary B. Gaumer, Willie Hitchcock, Frank A. Howe, Fred A. Howe, Ella Hutchinson, Jennie Seibert and Martha Warne.

H. C. Spidler, superintendent of Petoskey Public Schools since 1923, still serves in that capacity. Frank S. Jacobs is principal of Petoskey High School. Miss Alice M. VanEvery is principal of the Central School as well as elementary grade supervisor.

A total of 1,366 students are now attending local public schools, divided as follows: Senior High, 333, post graduates 5; Junior High, 334; elementary grades in the Central, Lincoln, Sheridan and Edgewater schools, 694.

The present High School was remodelled and the new Central School and gymnasium constructed in 1929.

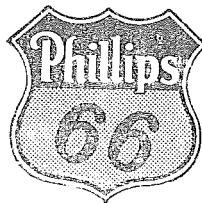
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Distributor of
VALVOLINE MOTOR OILS

Service Station corner of Howard
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Garage and Warehouse
320 State Street

NASH SERVICE
PHONE 251

KAHLER & FRIEND

St. Francis School

St. Francis Xavier Parochial School dates back to January, 1883, when the first resident pastor, Rev. Gustav Graf, established a one grade school in the rectory.

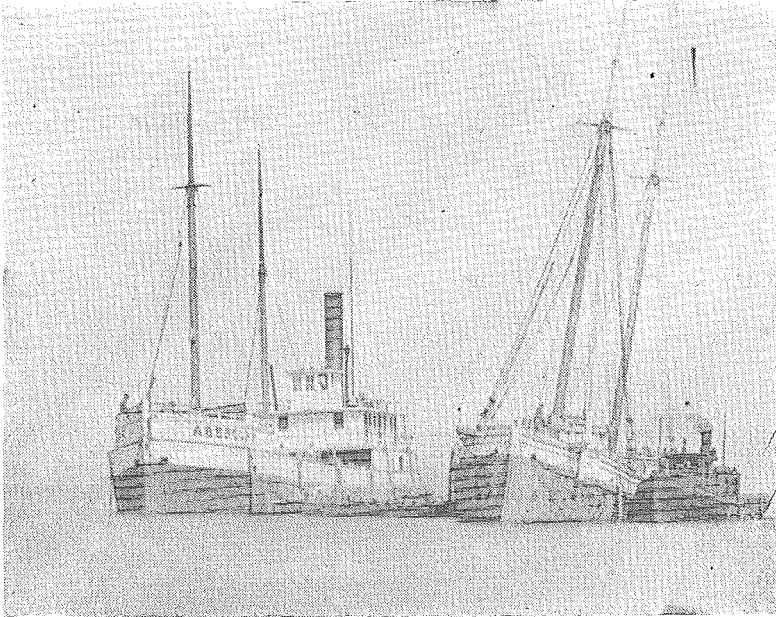
Fr. Pius Niermann, O.F.M., pastor from October, 1884, to the summer of 1887, erected the first school house in the year 1885 and furnished one class room.

Fr. Norbert Wilhem, O.F.M., built a thirty by forty foot addition for the second grade in 1889 with Phillip Schmitt as the first teacher, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Dumnigan of Lansing. The first Sisters, three in number from Alverno, Wisconsin, came to this city in 1890. They were Sr. M. Principia, Sr. Algida, teacher, and Sr. Thiel, cook.

A third class room was added in 1897 during which year the Sisters' house, the home of the sisters had been made a monastery during that year by Fr. Columban Valentin and the parsonage was remodeled into a residence for the sisters, serving in that capacity to the present time.

At present there are seven class rooms with teachers, a cook and a music instructor with Sister M. Eustacia as principal.

The present splendid two-story building, with a front of 107 feet and a depth of 64 feet, was erected under Pastor Rev. John Forest Curry in 1927 at a cost of \$89,000.00. In addition to the class rooms there are two kitchens, a gymnasium, parish hall, dining rooms, sewing room and boiler quarters.



Sinking First Crib to Petoskey Breakwater . . . Contract let in 1895

WHILE IN PETOSKEY

VISIT

Foley's Photo Art Shop

A special Homecoming display of old Petoskey photos and northern Michigan scenic art prints.

Churches

The First Presbyterian Church of Petoskey has a history extending back to the Bear Creek Mission established in 1852. Soon after that the Presbyterian society was duly organized and that society reorganized is now the First Presbyterian Church of Petoskey. In May, 1875, articles of association were adopted and arrangements made to proceed at once with the building of a church and Rev. John Redpath of Cadillac came to Petoskey at the request of authorities to take charge. Rev. E. P. Linnell is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church also dates back to missionary efforts among the Indians. During the winter of 1874-75, Rev. George W. Cole of Charlevoix, in charge of the church there, came here once every four weeks to preach to the Indians, who had a little log church just west of the village, with a class of about a dozen persons. The foundation of the church was laid in 1876. Rev. C. E. Pollock is pastor.

The First Baptist Church was started in May, 1881, and its full organization completed the following August with nine members. Rev. John A. Ross is pastor.

The Roman Catholic Church of Bear Creek was an early missionary station and is mentioned in the early history. The weather-beaten house which was their original place of worship on west Lake Street was rebuilt and now stands there. The small enclosure attached is the burial place. The present church, located at the corner of Howard and State streets, was consecrated Thanksgiving Day, 1908. Rev. Fr. Donulus Evers is pastor.

Churches established later with the present pastors are: Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Rev. Edward S. Doan; First Christian Church, Rev. S. V. Mattson; Synagogue B'Nai Israel Congregation, Student Rabbi Milton Sands; First Church of Christ Scientist, Mrs. Isa C. Mann, First Reader, Mrs. Gertrude Bursian, Second Reader; Emmanuel Evangelical and Reformed Church, Rev. J. A. Keller; Trinity Evangelical Church, Rev. Edward F. Bailey; Salvation Army, Captain Albert Koch; Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. V. Felten; Seventh Day Adventist Church, Rev. Leonard Lee; Pentecostal Mission, Rev. H. A. Baines; Church of the Four Square Gospel, Rev. Clayton Barnum and Rev. Erby Freeman; The Aquarian Fellowship Center, Rev. Mary M. Jordan.

Little Traverse Bay

Petoskey, nationally known for its healthful climate and as a resort center, is located on the southern shore of Little

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Petoskey

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GUY'S SHELL

SERVICE STATION

PHONE 135

Petoskey, Michigan

WELCOME HOME

Petoskey Iron Works

W. P. HOFMANN, Proprietor

Machinists and Engineers

OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDING
CYLINDER REGRINDING
GENERAL JOBBING

PHONE 40

PETOSKEY

Traverse Bay near the northern extremity of the lower peninsula of Michigan. "Little Traverse" received its name from the early French voyagers who discovered both the "Little Traverse" and "Grand Traverse" Bays, naming them La Petit Travers and La Grande Travers.

The Bay itself is a delightful sheet of water, about five by nine miles in extent, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills and bluffs upon which are perched the towns and villages which have become famous as both temporary and permanent dwellings. The 1930 census of 5,740 for Petoskey does not include the many thou-

The Plant is situated in the midst of the Company's four hundred and fifty acres of limestone holdings, on the south shore of Little Traverse Bay, three miles west of the city of Petoskey.

The situation is ideal. Not only is the limestone in this particular strata recognized by geologists as perfect for making cement, but the beautiful clear water of the Bay greatly assists in the manufacturing; besides tempering the atmosphere of the plant to a point of comfort for the employees. The Bay also provides excellent facilities for boat shipments of Petoskey Cement to Great Lakes ports.



Typical Old-Time School . . . On Greenwood Cemetery Road

sands who live either in this city or surrounding resorts during the summer and early fall.

Petoskey Portland Cement Co.

Through the foresight and initiative of John L. A. Galster of Petoskey, one of the largest cement manufacturing companies in Michigan came into being in the year 1921, known as the Petoskey Portland Cement Company.

The high quality of the limestone in the Petoskey Region has long been famous. Fifty years ago a quarry was started by the Petoskey Stone Company. The stone was sold to Sugar Refineries and Iron Foundaries for fluxing purposes. Several lime kilns were also in production along the shore of the Bay. Later the fine cement properties of the stone were discovered and the stone was shipped to a southern Michigan cement plant with gratifying results.

ASK-YOUR-DOCTOR
Brock-Eckel Pharmacy
BETWEEN THE BANKS

In the year 1918 Mr. Galster conceived the idea that a cement company could be successfully operated at Petoskey. He interested capital all over the Middle West and the company was formed. The building program was completed and production started in April, 1921.

The high quality of Petoskey Cement and its uniform light color, made possible by the fine grade of limestone and the most up-to-the-minute machinery, won the immediate approval of discriminating architects, engineers and builders, and the success of the venture was assured.

The original plant was what is known in the trade as a "Two unit, wet process, straight line plant." It was operated entirely on "waste heat" and was practically the first of its kind in the world. The capacity of production was three million sacks per year. The reception of Petoskey Cement by the trade is reflected in the fact that in four years it was necessary to increase production. In June, 1925, two more units were added thereby doubling the out-put to six million sacks per year.

A part of the original plan was to manufacture Petoskey Cement in the North, where conditions were so ideal, and ship it in bulk by boat to storage plants in the principle Lake Cities, there to be packed and distributed. In 1929 this plan was put into operation. Large storage silos were completed in Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago and the Steamer J. B. John remodeled for the handling of bulk cement. Devices of the last word were installed on the Steamer J. B. John and at the Plant at Petoskey and now cement is pumped into the boat in Little Traverse Bay and pumped out again into the storage silos at the different cities. Large stocks of cement are now always on hand in these cities for the convenience of the user, and as the plants are specially equipped to load trucks, the distribution is far more flexible than in past years when the consumer was entirely dependent on the railroads.

The strategic location of "Petoskey's" four plants make a wide distribution of its products possible and business is enjoyed by the company in seven states in the Middle West.

After considerable planning and experimentation, additions were made to the plant for the production of Petoskey High Early Strength Portland Cement, Petoskey Waterproofed Portland Cement and Petoskey Mortar Cement. Production was started early in 1937 and all three commodities immediately found favor with architects, engineers and the building trade.

Mr. Galster is now President of the Company. Other officers of the Company are G. W. John, vice president and gen-



COMPLIMENTS OF YOUR

Kroger STORE

Complete Modern Food Markets
Featuring Quality Merchandise at
Low Prices

Leo Culman, Groc. Mgr.
Arnold Sherry, Meat Mgr.



Homecomers Welcome

—To—

PETOSKEY'S MOST MODERN

TRAILER CAMP

LOCATED

3 Miles North on US-31

LUNCHES AND SOFT DRINKS

eral manager; Homer Sly, vice president; J. C. Buckbee, vice president; H. H. Lucas, vice president and sales and traffic manager; and E. O. Nyman, secretary.

Michigan Tanning & Extract Co.

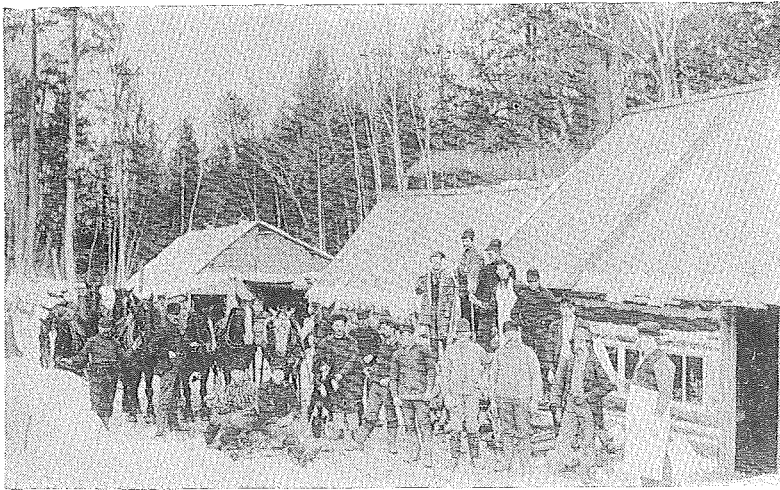
The Michigan Tanning & Extract Co., with production plants in Kegomic and Boyne City, is one of the oldest industrial firms in northern Michigan.

In 1885, William Wirt Rice came here with his family from Lewis county, New York. He had previously sold his interest

Yale and N. G. Rice took over the management of the business following the death of its founder and incorporated the W. W. Rice Leather Company, honoring their father, W. W. Rice, who had devoted his entire life to the tanning industry.

In 1911 the W. W. Rice Leather Co. merged with the Boyne City Tanning Co., and by so doing acquired a tanning plant at Fremont and an extract plant at Escanaba. The new concern became known as the Michigan Tanning & Extract Co.

It is interesting to note that although the tannery was primarily founded at Pe-



Typical lumber camp . . . Located in Northern Michigan

in one of the largest tanning plants in the Empire state and migrated to this city with the sole purpose of establishing a hemlock tannery near the large natural supply in this region. After purchasing a tract of land north of the city, where the present tannery now stands, he built large buildings for tanning purposes.

The plant found a large outlet for the sole leather that they manufactured which necessitated new equipment and additions which were made during his term as president from 1885 until his death in 1891.

His three sons, George Stanley, Francis

toskey due to the large natural supply of hemlock material, the bark method of tanning is not used at the Kegomic plant at the present time due to the exhaustion of hemlock in this territory.

Nearly 150 men are employed at the Kegomic plant which has a capacity of 600 hides a day.

First National Bank

This Bank was started and opened for business in March 1878, as P. B. Wachtel & Company, a private institution. A few

Great Lakes Distributing Co., of Petoskey

DIST. OF *Coca-Cola* IN BOTTLES

Welcome Homecomers

The Petoskey Gas Company

DISTRIBUTORS OF

B u t a n e G a s

PHONE 247

PETOSKEY

WELCOME HOMECOMERS

— FROM THE —

Bon Ton Baking Co.

We Hope Your Trip Is A Pleasant One

PETOSKEY

years later the name was changed to Wachtel & Quinlan, Bankers, a partnership of Phillip B. Wachtel and Thomas Quinlan, his brother-in-law, and the business was continued until the summer of 1882. September 25, 1882, Mr. Quinlan sold his interest to William L. Curtis and James R. Wylie, and the name was changed to Curtis, Wachtel & Wylie, which continued for one year, when the bank name was again changed to Curtis & Wylie. The Insurance Department was taken by Phillip B. Wachtel as a private business. The bank continued under the name of Curtis & Wylie, under the same management for eleven years when the interest of James R. Wylie was sold to Chalmers Curtis, oldest son of William L. Curtis, and the name changed to William L. Curtis and Chalmers Curtis, co-partners. Under this name and management the bank continued for seven years, at which date, October 2, 1900, a National Bank Charter was taken out, and the bank placed under its new name of First National Bank of Petoskey, with William L. Curtis, president, and Chalmers Curtis, cashier. This organization and name has been used for the past thirty-eight years, with only minor changes in the officers.

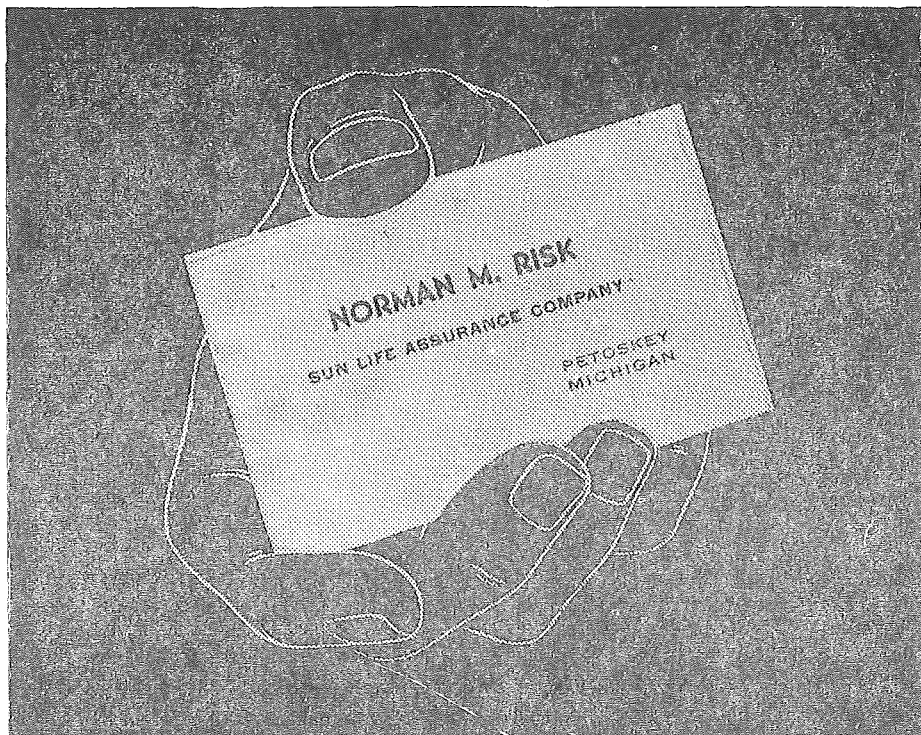
During the sixty years of the bank's existence, the bank has been through four major, long-time depressions—1882, 1893, 1907, and 1929, with several minor ones. During all this time its business has been

continuous, and has upheld the best traditions of banking. For years the bank had two unusual and conspicuous items in every piece of its advertising: First, the four cardinal principles—consistent liberality, uniform courtesy, accuracy in detail, promptness in execution; second, a good borrower was equally esteemed with a good depositor, and given the same consideration.

Sixty years of continuous banking by this institution, under almost the same management, have now past, and the officers, directors and stockholders, wish to thank each and everyone who has contributed to its growth and maintenance.

The growth of the First National Bank is clearly shown with the comparison of the October 2, 1882 financial statement and that of May 17, 1938. The former listed loans and discounts of \$47,109.54 with cash, Bank of New York and Grand Rapids of \$35,041.08, making total resources of \$82,150.62. Liabilities included deposits of \$31,658.56 and undivided profits \$192.06. No surplus or capital stock was listed.

The May 17, 1938 statement gives total resources at \$3,262,024.84 divided as follows: Loans and discounts \$2,995,437.34; cash, bank and bank balances, \$338,866.44; bank building, furniture and fixtures, \$17,721.06. Liabilities: Deposits, \$2,920,711.97; undivided profits, \$141,312.87; surplus, \$100,000.00; and capital stock, \$100,000.00.



First State Bank

One of the most reliable banking institutions in Northern Michigan is the First State Bank of Petoskey.

This bank was established in 1891 by Leon Chichester and George Robinson of Allegan with a paid in capital of \$50,000.00. Ira Chichester, Sr., was elected it's first president and Leon Chichester, cashier. In later years Leon Chichester succeeded his father as president and actively carried on the affairs of the bank for some 40 years until failing health caused his retirement.

He was succeeded by Geo. S. Rice, who had for many years been connected with the bank as vice-president and a director. In 1932 Lacy H. Sergent was elected president and continued as such until 1936 when Wm. G. McCune, long connected with the bank as a director and for several years as a vice-president, succeeded him.

Present officers are: W. G. McCune, president; Glen C. Townsend, executive vice-president; Walter A. Schlechte, cashier and Grace Carmichael and G. A. Hitchmough, assistant cashiers.

Present directors are: E. A. Bremmeyr, C. Edson Garvin, C. Louis Hinkley, Geo. W. John, Vilan J. Kahler, Wm. G. McCune, Walter A. Schlechte, Lacy H. Sergent and Glen C. Townsend.

The bank has enjoyed a healthy growth and today has a capital account of \$130,000.00 with total resources of \$1,460,000.00. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System and it's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation under act of congress of 1935, with maximum insurance of \$5000.00 for each depositor.

The First State Bank of Petoskey is an institution equipped through experience of its officers, its representative board of directors of local business men and by its organization and connections to serve helpfully individual, commercial or financial interests.

LEACH'S
POPCORN-KING
BEST IN THE
NORTH
HERE SINCE 1902

HOFFER'S SHOP

320 Lake Street

PERKINS MARKET

Quality Meats
and
Groceries

620 Ingalls Ave.

Phone 661

Glad to see you back
R & L AUTO ELECTRIC
SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE
SERVICE

Vogue Beauty Shop

Specializing in
Permanent Waving
Shampoos
Finger Waving
Experienced Operators
Open Evenings by Appointment
Telephone 43
330½ Mitchell Marie Bischoff, oper.

Its officers and directors firmly believe that a bank succeeds to the extent that it serves the needs of business and industry in the community, and through its service of the past years is rightfully entitled to be known as "The community bank, allied with the growth and progress of the Petoskey region."

Michigan Maple Block Corporation

Petoskey counts among its industries one of the oldest and largest manufacturing plants of its kind in the world, the Michigan Maple Block Corporation.

In the early '80's, Barley Brothers founded and operated a butter bowl plant on the present location of this company. In a few years they took in Charles Broman and a Mr. Hull as partners, operating under this management until 1898 when Mr. Broman and Mr. Hull purchased the interest of the brothers and established the Petoskey Block and Manufacturing Co. The firm added new machinery and buildings until, at the turn of the century, they had a large plant in operation.

In 1906 they hired Fred J. Schmitt Sr., (who was destined to figure prominently in the future history of the plant) as a salesman. He sold throughout the middle west for a number of years and in 1909 returned to this city to become financially interested in the company. He purchased additional stock from time to time until he owned the firm.

On January 12, 1913, a disastrous fire destroyed the mill and from its ruins came

the present modern plant now in existence. This was the only period in the history of the plant since its inception that it has ever suspended operation.

The Schmitt family are the largest manufacturers of meat blocks in the world. They have warehouses in fifteen cities, offices in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles in addition to the main office here, and own plants in Bally, Penn., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.

In 1937 a large strip flooring manufacturing division was added to the local plant.

The present organization represents an investment of over a million dollars with equipment to produce from the raw material to the finished product at the Petoskey location.

The officers of the company are: Fred J. Schmitt Sr., president; Anthony J. Schmitt, vice-president; and Fred J. Schmitt Jr., secretary and treasurer. The board of directors includes the above officers with Mrs. Beatrice Dau and Mrs. Mildred Sergeant.

Petoskey Evening News

The middle and late seventies brought the first newspapers to Emmet county close to the heels of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad. The clang of the press even slightly preceded the snort of the horse.

It was on August 8, 1874, that Dr. William Little issued the Petoskey City

Petoskey Shoe Store

SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

320 Howard St.

I. Shoemaker

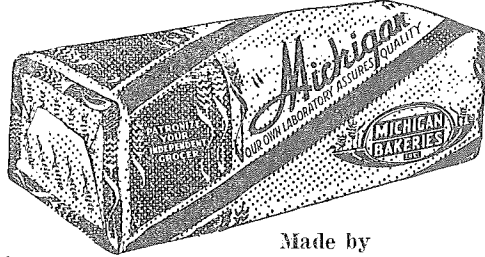
COMPLIMENTS
FOCHTMAN'S MOTOR PARTS
Wholesalers for Auto Parts

Our best wishes for a happy Homecoming!
—But you'll find the HOME-MADE FLAVOR of loaves Mother baked, in

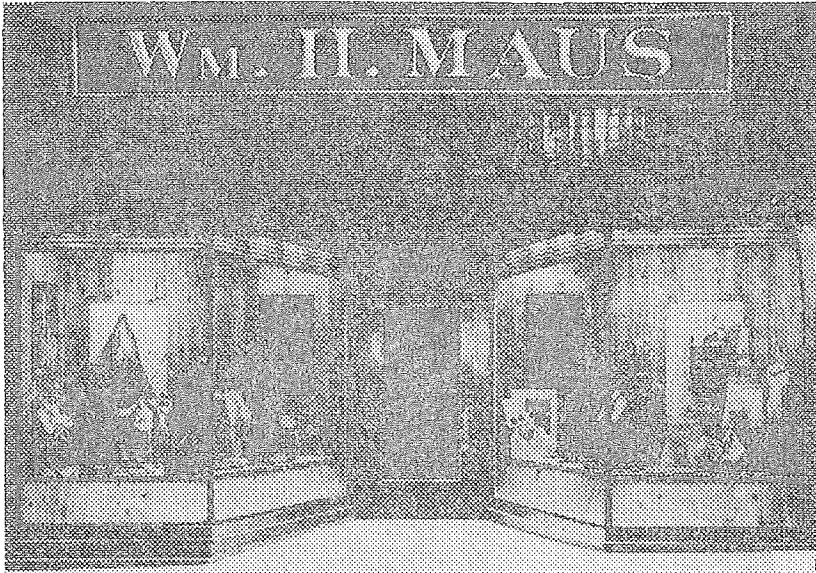
"Michigan" Bread

—because it's made with the pure milk and other quality ingredients she preferred.

It tastes so good — and stays fresh longer. Ask your Independent Grocer for it — by name!



Made by
MICHIGAN BAKERIES, INC.



"Your New Store for Dad and Lad"
321 E. Mitchell St. Petoskey

"Home of Million Dollar Sunsets"

Weekly Times, the first newspaper of the county, and although it was only a little sheet four by six inches and but a few circulars were struck off from the old proof press owned by the Doctor, it died with its first number.

Two issues of the Emmet County Democrat had already appeared, but they were printed in Chicago and "did not count" in local history.

The first newspaper printed in Emmet County and survived the first day of its birth was that same Democrat, which was printed on an old Washington handpress at Petoskey by Rozelle Rose, pioneer journalist, on the 14th day of May, 1875. The Democrat was published for a few months in the Dickerson store and then the office was moved to a little building sixteen by eighteen feet in size which stood on Petoskey Street, just south of the present Post Office.

The same building afterwards performed the humbler duties of a woodhouse at the rear of the editor's residence. He occupied that building for some time and then moved to Mitchell Street.

In 1878 the Emmet County Independent was started in what was then the Indian village of Little Traverse, now Harbor Springs. Charles S. Hampton, who had served as principal of the first graded schools in Petoskey and Little Traverse, was editor and proprietor. During the summer of 1883 the publisher issued a six-column daily paper called the Daily Resorter.

In December, 1887, the Independent was moved from Harbor Springs to Petoskey and consolidated with the Democrat. Soon afterward C. E. Churchill entered Mr.

Hampton's employ and in April, 1900, with E. R. Goldsmith, he purchased the Democrat and Daily Resorter from Mr. Hampton. In 1902 they made a year-round daily of the Resorter under the name of The Petoskey Evening News and Resorter instead of issuing the daily only (ten weeks) of the year. Mr. Goldsmith died in 1904 and Mr. Churchill became sole owner. In 1905 the name of the weekly was changed from the Independent Democrat to the Petoskey Independent and the policy of the paper was also changed from Democratic to independent.

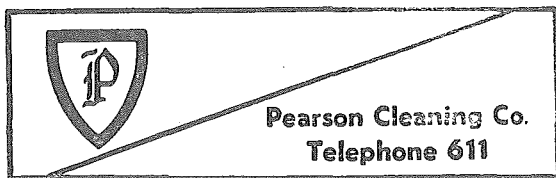
Mr. Churchill also purchased the Petoskey City Record in 1911. This paper was organized in 1878 by James Buckley, a hardware merchant in Petoskey but changed hands continuously during its lifetime.

Mr. Churchill died in 1916 and the Churchill Printing Co., publishers of the Petoskey Evening News and the Petoskey Independent, was purchased by D. H. Hinkley, C. E. Garvin, H. Burr Lee and H. Lee North. Following the death of Mr. Hinkley in 1933 his son, Arthur M. Hinkley, entered the company, now known as the Petoskey News Printing Co. Recently Mr. Hinkley purchased the interests of Mr. Garvin and is now associated with Mr. Lee and Mr. North in publishing the Petoskey Evening News.

Northern Michigan Review

The Northern Michigan Review, a weekly paper published every Thursday in Petoskey is the youngest paper in northern Michigan.

May 16, 1934, was the birth date of the new weekly which started as a free distribution paper under the caption of



107 HOWARD ST
PETOSKEY, MICH.

Resident
For 57 Years

Homecomers Welcome To
THE McCARTHY HAT SHOP
PETOSKEY'S MOST EXCLUSIVE HAT SHOP

QUALITY TELLS — PRICES SELL
KNOX HATS — MEADOW BROOKS — RUBIN-WEYMAN — MONTE REA
Eastern and Western Models

401 LAKE ST. PETOSKEY

"Northern Michigan Shopping Guide," The infant of the newspapers had a page size of only nine by twelve inches, consisting four columns. William F. Schaller, owner and manager of the Review Printing Company, is editor of the paper. His son, Albert, is assistant editor and office manager.

One year later, May 16, 1935, the paper was enlarged to five columns on a twelve by eighteen inch page.

The Northern Michigan Shopping Guide went on a paid subscription basis June 18, 1936 as the "Northern Michigan Review."

The first home manufactured photo-engraving plate in this county was made in the basement of the Review Printing Company and inserted in the paper November 19, 1936. The Northern Michigan Review still features a weekly review of local news in pictures, having its own camera equipment and photo-engraving department.

The standard full size eight column page was inaugurated on March 11, 1937, followed by entry as second class mail on November 17, of that year.

The commercial printing establishment started in 1921 with a partnership between Henry J. Beyerle and Myron A. Barber,

James A. Reid

Furniture Company

FINE HOME FURNISHINGS

PHILCO RADIOS

ROSENTHAL

LAKE ST., PETOSKEY

The quality store of the north
since 1879.

WELCOME YOU TO NORTHERN
MICHIGAN AND INVITE YOU TO
MAKE THEIR STORE YOUR HEAD-
QUARTERS WHILE IN PETOSKEY

Ladies' Ready-To-Wear — Accessories
Sports Wear — Beach Wear
Children's Wear — Infants' Dept.

Ask for

MARTIN'S ICE CREAM



HOME MADE

Creamery Butter

A LOCAL PRODUCT

WE WELCOME YOU

Geo. T. Zipp

Lumber Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1905

EVERYTHING FOR
THE HOME AND COTTAGE

Petoskey

Phone 22

both from Petoskey as the B. & B. Printing Company. William F. Schaller purchased the firm in June, 1923, changing the name to the present one. The business was then located in the basement in the northwest corner of Lake and Howard Streets. In the fall of 1924 a new home was selected at 427 East Mitchell Street. Mr. Schaller also purchased the complete plant of "Cook, The Printer," in the spring of 1925.

On November 27, 1929, the Review Printing Company moved into its present three-story location at 421 Howard-st., which had been previously purchased.

The Review Printing Company does considerable commercial printing in addition to newspaper work.

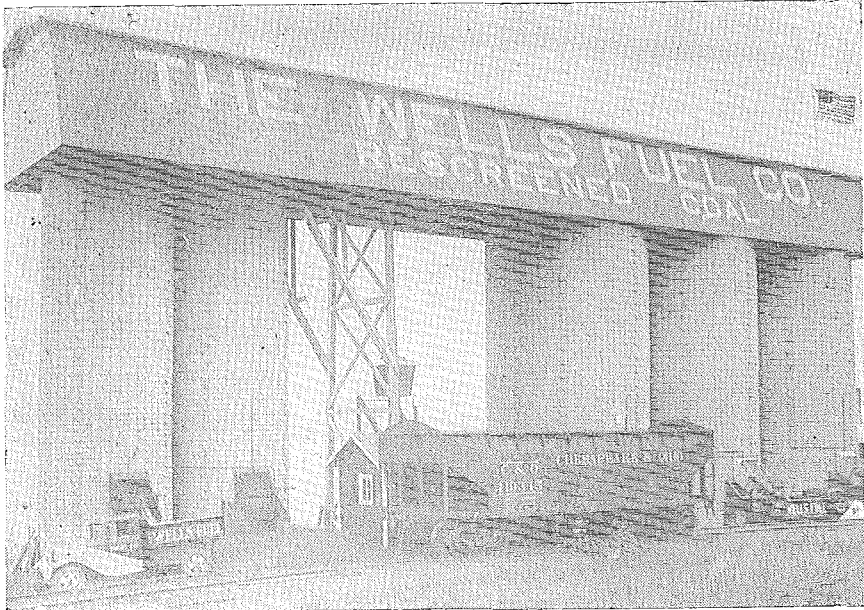
This Homecoming book was published by the Review.

BAILEY'S

**FOUNTAIN
SERVICE**
**MAGAZINES
NEWSPAPERS**
**CANDIES
BOOKS**
Howard St.
At Park Ave.



MAKE THIS
YOUR
Headquarters
WHILE IN
PETOSKEY
Phone 47



COAL
QUALITY

COKE
WELLS FUEL CO.
PHONE 66

WOOD
SERVICE

Little Traverse Hospital

During the summer of 1937, a campaign to build a modern, fireproof hospital to be known as the Little Traverse Hospital was underway, as a result of which a fund of more than \$300,000.00 was raised from among the summer and permanent local residents of this entire Northern Michigan region.

Actual construction of the building was begun on May 23, 1938 with fitting ground-breaking ceremonies.

The new institution is to replace the present Petoskey Hospital and is located on a beautiful site overlooking Little Traverse Bay on Madison Street, between Connable and Lowrie Avenues. It is expected the new structure will be ready to receive patients early in 1939. The building will be four stories in height with a capacity of approximately 70 beds. It will be equipped with the most modern hospital facilities and will fill the need of a long desired and much needed project in this community.

Members of the Board of Trustees of the association are Joseph E. Otis, president; Cecil H. Gamble, vice-president; Ralph F. Rogan, treasurer; Charles J. Gray, secretary; James T. Clarke, Oliver M. Clifford, John B. Ford, Jr., John L. A.

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Galster, Mrs. Samuel McCluney; Jean S. Milner, Mrs. Gilmore Ouerbacker and Mrs. Robert C. Wheeler, trustees. Dr. Dean Burns is Medical Director of the association. Leonard Schömborg is assistant-secretary and treasurer.

Hankey Milling Company

One of the oldest firms still in operation here is the Hankey Milling Company.

The original mill was built by a man named Bardner in 1897, the same year that Petoskey was incorporated as a village by an act of the Legislature.

Mr. Gardner did not operate the mill for long for in the same year, 1879, C. F. Hankey purchased the buildings and power dam that Mr. Gardner had built. The power dam was and still is one of the unique features of this old mill. The water falling over the dam situated below the mill on Bear river turns over an old water wheel, this in turn revolves a long steel cable that is strung up the hill to the drive shaft of the mill. All operating power since the foundation of the mill has been created in this manner. When Mr. Hankey incorporated in 1904, taking in his sons, Lou and Guy as partners, he gave the corporation the name, Hankey Cable Mill, because of the peculiar method of creating power.

The present Petoskey mill is the result of many years of additions of new machinery and equipment. At the present time they do all kinds of grain milling and manufacture a number of popular brands of flour. The company owns mills at Harbor Springs, Mancelona, Gaylord, and Onaway. They have operated mills at Boyne City and Boyne Falls but these two have been sold. L. C. Hankey is now president of the firm and his brother, Guy Hankey, is vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

Lockwood General Hospital

Lockwood General Hospital, the pioneer hospital of Petoskey, was organized as non-profit corporation in 1901. It was made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Lockwood. On June 29th, 1899 they deeded the Oriental Hotel property to nine Petoskey citizens, who were to act as a Board of Trustees. B. H. Cook was elected president, Leon Chichester, treasurer and Chalmers Curtis, secretary.

In 1900 Isaac D. Toll offered Toll Park as the site for the hospital, and on February 9, 1900, deeded the property to the Hospital Board. On April 10, 1901, building

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of the construction commenced, and was completed the following year. July 15, 1902 the first patient was admitted. On October 1901, Mrs. Annie Kirkland presented the suggestion of organizing a Ladies Auxiliary board. The following year, the opening of the institution, "Hospital Day" was inaugurated.

Various improvements have been made the past seven years in enlarging and modernizing the present building. On December 6, 1937, work was started on a modern fire-proof addition, which will be completed about July 15, 1938, making additional capacity of 25 beds, operating room and delivery-room.

Administration of the Hospital affairs is conducted by a self perpetuating board, of which Watson Snyder is president, Alick Rosenthal, vice-president, and W. B. Lawton, secretary and treasurer. Building committee members are, George Danser, Clarence Christopher and Walter Schlechte. Other members are Dr. R. D. Engle, C. E. Garvin, W. G. McCune, Mrs. Dudley McDonald and Mrs. Thomas McKeachie. Miss Antoinette Hauk, is superintendent of the Hospital.

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High School Stadium

In 1927, the late Morgan Curtis gave a tract of land south of the city to the school board for the purpose of constructing a modern athletic field. Previous to this time all track meets and football games were held at the county fairgrounds. The people of Petoskey really got behind the project and at the present time Petoskey High School boasts one of the best equipped and maintained football and track fields, for the size of the school, in the country. The cement stadium and playing field cost nearly \$30,000. The stadium will seat 1500 and has complete accommodations for teams.

In 1934 the Alumni Gate was constructed with WPA labor. The Alumni Association contributed the necessary funds for that purpose.

The Old Indian Council Grounds

(at Petoskey, Michigan)

By John G. Hill

A thousand years ago and maybe more
The redman dwelt upon the southern shore
Of Lake Michigan on Little Traverse Bay
And remnants of the tribes are there today.

It is there Bear River's restless waters play
And swiftly glide into the sparkling bay
And there Petoskey city, northern queen
In gorgeous beauty reins, and reins supreme.

Just west of where the seething waters glide
And little south of the beautiful bay side
A bluff there is full fifty feet and more
Above the waves that wash the rocky shore.

This bluff as fashioned by the hand of God
Was once a place by chiefs and warriors
trod;

Tradition knows it as a council ground
Of Indian tribes for miles around.

It was there that dusky leaders treat in
deed
Debated wrongs and life and death decreed;
Declared for war or caused the strife to
cease
Baried the hatchet and smoked the pipe
of peace.

In time the tread of white men came that
way,
And many redmen left and went away
To other hunting grounds, their homes to
make
Where sets the sun beyond the silvery lake.

From time to time we hear old Indians say
That phantom barks now sometimes cross
the bay
And ghostly warriors of a vanished race
In silence march into the enchanted place.



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Historical Spots and Markers In Petoskey

ORIGINAL INDIAN TRAIL

A bronze tablet in rock located in Arlington Park near Pennsylvania depot on US-31 and M-131. Erected to designate the original Indian trail from Mackinaw to Grand Rapids. The marker also commemorates the early settling of the Ottawa, Huron, Chippewa and other friendly tribes of Indians. Erected by the D. A. R. in 1916.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Bronze tablet set in stone in Arlington Park, near Pennsylvania depot on US-31 and M-131. Erected to the Civil War veterans of Lombard Post by the members of the W. R. C. Dedicated in 1927.

WORLD WAR VETERANS

Bronze tablet set in a large stone located in Mineral Well Park on Lake Street. Erected to honor the World War veterans by the Federation of Women's Clubs in 1927. There is also planted in the park a tree for each Petoskey soldier who lost his life during the World War.

COUNCIL TREE

Situated on a high spot of ground at the west end of Mitchell Street bridge. Was a council ground for early Indian tribes. This site overlooked Little Traverse Bay and all the country around. A large tree with rock and cement work base was what is known as a "Council Tree."

FIRST WHITE FAMILY

Two blocks off M-131 just south of the intersection of US-31 and M-131 west of Petoskey, known as Spring Street railroad crossing on the east side will be found the original dwelling of the first white family in this region. The Porter homestead, where the first white child in this region was born was also the first Post Office in this section. Mr. Porter, the first white missionary, also taught the Indians the art of farming on his Mission Farm.

OLD INDIAN CHURCH

On Lake Street west on the road to the Magnus State Park will be found an old Indian Church and graveyard which was erected in 1859 by the Indians and blessed by Father Baraga in August of that year. It was dedicated to St. Ignatius of Loyala and used for Catholic service. Situated on the shore of Little Traverse Bay.

CHIEF PETOSKEY

Bronze tablet in large boulder in Greenwood cemetery erected by the D. A. R. to the memory of Chief Petoskey (Pe-to-se-ga) after whom this city was named.

Autographs

Autographs

Autographs

A hearty welcome, old-timers

— from —

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