

HISTORY.

OF

Detroit ^{AND} Wayne County

AND

EARLY MICHIGAN

A Chronological Cyclopedic of the



PAST AND PRESENT

By *SILAS FARMER*, City Historiographer

"native here and to the manner born"

Township and Biographical Edition

PUBLISHED BY
SILAS FARMER & CO
CORNER OF MONROE AVENUE AND FARMER STREET, DETROIT
FOR
MUNSELL & CO., NEW YORK
1890

dred and fifty hands, and manufacture an immense amount of men's, youth's, boys', and children's clothing, most of the cutting being done by steam cutting machines, the only ones of the kind in the State, and well worth an inspection. They will cut through two inches in thickness of cloth, and make two thousand revolutions per minute. The button-holes in all of their goods are made in the basement of the building, on machines run by an electric motor. Their sample room is a model of excellence, and is second to none west of New York. It occupies the entire second floor, and contains a sample of every piece of goods they have in stock. By their thrift, perseverance, and strict attention to business, both members of the firm have acquired a competency, and their business represents a capital of about \$250,000.

Mr. Samuel Heavenrich was a member of the Detroit Light Guards for six years, but has mingled but little in general public affairs. Inclined to be conservative, he has uniformly declined the use of his name for political offices, but his courtesy, integrity, fidelity, industry, and great natural ability, are such that any trust committed to him would be carefully and successfully administered. He has been President of the Phoenix Club for five years, and is a director of the American Exchange National Bank, President of the Marine City Stave and Salt Company, and Vice-President of the Dexter Consolidated Iron Mining Company, and has held various offices in other corporations.

He has ever manifested a special interest in the welfare of young men, and has been a benefactor to many. Possessing a social and genial disposition, his habits have often caused him to forego his own pleasure in order to be of service to others. By systematic efforts of this sort he has helped to brighten the path of many less fortunate than himself. His friends and acquaintances are well aware that any service he can render, when they are sick or in need, will be heartily and cheerfully rendered, without considering his personal ease or comfort. He is a highly worthy representative of the Hebrew nationality, is a member of the Congregation Beth El, and commands the esteem of his business associates and of the public generally.

He was married March 21, 1866, to Sarah Trounstine, at Cincinnati. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Guiterman) Trounstine, of Bavaria. They have had six children, namely, Blanche, Walter S., John A., Carrie H., Edith R., and Herbert S., all of whom are living at home with their parents.

EMIL SOLOMON HEINEMAN was born December 11, 1824, at Neuhaus on the Oste, near the port of Hamburg. His father, Solomon Joachim Heineman, was born in 1780, in the Bavarian

village of Burg Ellern, where his ancestors had lived in peace for many years, until compelled to seek another habitation through the religious intolerance which was then directed against persons of the Protestant and Jewish faith, to the latter of which Mr. Heineman's family had always subscribed. Seeking a home in the more northerly part of Germany, near the seaport of Hamburg, where cosmopolitan ideas had prevented the lodgment of intolerance, he established himself at Neuhaus, and by hard work and honest endeavor became in time the foremost merchant of the place, and amassed what was then a more than comfortable fortune. He held for many years an honorable civil appointment from the government. He married Sarah, the daughter of Leeser Franc and Regina Josef, and became the father of ten children, Emil S. being the fourth of five brothers.

It those days it was the custom, upon the expiration of his school days, to send a boy to some tradesman in another city, either to be taught a handicraft or to be given a business education. Accordingly, in 1840, when he was sixteen years old, E. S. Heineman was sent to the city of Oldenburg to learn the practical duties of business. The Revolution of 1848 raised hopes in the hearts of young men that Germany would become a united and great nation, but the reaction in 1850 dispelled these hopes, and Mr. Heineman determined to seek his fortune in the New World. Obtaining a reluctant consent from his father, he took passage on the Washington, the pioneer trans-Atlantic steamer, and after a phenomenally short trip of two weeks, landed in New York in the spring of 1851. Going from there to Cincinnati, after a short stay in the latter city he came to Detroit, where he secured employment in David Amberg's clothing store, in the old Smart Block, on the present site of the Merrill Block. His fellow clerk here was Edward Breitung, afterwards a prominent resident of the Northern Peninsula, and its representative in Congress.

The commercial training and the instruction in the English language which Mr. Heineman had received at home, enabled him in 1853 to engage in business on his own account, in the same block where he began as a clerk. The fire which in 1854 destroyed the old Presbyterian Church, and the block in which his business was located, necessitated his removal, and for many years he occupied one or more of the stores under the National Hotel, now known as the Russell House. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he became interested in furnishing military clothing to the State, and later to the General Government, and after this time was engaged solely in the wholesale trade. His two brothers-in-law, Messrs. Magnus and Martin Butzel, were admitted to partnership in 1862, and the firm,

since known as Heineman, Butzel & Company, removed to the upper floors adjoining Messrs. G. & R. McMillan's present store, remaining there until 1871, and then removing to their present location on Jefferson Avenue. Thus for thirty-five years Mr. Heineman has been engaged in mercantile life in Detroit, and during this period has witnessed almost the entire growth of the city's industries.

He has been eminently a business man, and while not neglecting political duties, has never accepted party nomination or appointment, but has been a staunch Republican ever since the founding of that party. He has been connected with many of the representative corporations of the city, and was among the first subscribers to the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and one of its directors since its organization. In like manner he became an original subscriber to, and director of the Michigan Life Insurance Company, and of the Fort Wayne and Elmwood Street Railway Company, of which he is at present Treasurer. He is known as a conservative in his business and investments, and judicious in his selection of real estate. In 1885 he erected a fine building on Cadillac Square, and has always had faith in the growing prosperity of the city, is known as a public-spirited citizen, and no more worthy representative of his nationality can be found anywhere.

Mr. Heineman, is almost as active as ever in business, not remiss in social duties, and is a man of quiet tastes and retiring disposition, to whom home presents the highest ideal of happiness. Almost any afternoon, in summer, he may be seen busy among the flowers in his garden, which is one of the most attractive in the city, and its care is one of his favorite pastimes. He is a lover of books, and has given some attention to numismatics, having a very interesting and valuable collection of coins.

He was married in 1861, to Fanny Butzel, of Peekskill, New York. The year following he purchased his present homestead on Woodward Avenue. He has two sons and two daughters.

CHAUNCEY HURLBUT was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1803, and came to Detroit with Cullen Brown in 1825. He worked at his trade of harnessmaker for a few years, and then in company with Jerry Dean, carried on a saddlery and harness store for three years. Mr. Hurlbut then decided to go into the grocery business with his brother-in-law, Alexander McArthur. The latter soon left the city, and in 1837, Mr. Hurlbut built the store at 50 Woodward Avenue, where he engaged in the general grocery trade and continued in business up to a short time before his death.

From the year 1839 he served almost continu-

ously in some public capacity. He was successively foreman, chief engineer, and president of the old Fire Département. From 1839 to 1841 he was Alderman from the Second Ward. In 1835 he was President of the Mechanics' Society. When the Board of Trade was organized in 1847, Mr. Hurlbut was chosen one of the directors. He was one of the original stockholders in the Second National Bank, and was a director during the twenty years of its existence. At the time of his death he held the same position in its successor, the Detroit National Bank. He was a Sewer Commissioner from 1857 to 1859. In 1861 he was appointed as one of the Water Commissioners, serving two years and being appointed over and over again after that time. From 1872, until his death, he continuously held the presidency of the Board and gave almost his entire attention to the improvement of the Detroit Water Works system.

His public duties were all fulfilled with a sturdy adherence to the maxim that "public office is a public trust." In 1841 he returned to the President of the Fire Department a warrant for one hundred dollars, which had been sent him for services as chief engineer, remarking that he was a believer in Franklin's doctrine, that no man should grow rich by emoluments of office. Mr. Hurlbut was an ardent Republican from the organization of the party, and a regular contributor to campaign funds. He was not demonstrative in his politics, however, and seldom attended caucuses or other party meetings. He was noted for his remarkable memory, and his extensive reading on historical and scientific subjects, had made his mind a cyclopædia of facts.

He died on September 9, 1885, and his widow followed him a few months later. He left almost all of his estate, nearly a quarter of a million dollars, to the Board of Water Commissioners, to be expended in maintaining a library and improving the grounds belonging to the commission.

JOSHUA S. INGALLS was born in the town of Johnson, La Moille County, Vermont, February 12, 1833, and is a son of Simeon and Rhoda (Smith) Ingalls. His ancestors came from England, and settled at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1690. His father was a farmer, and his son passed his earlier years upon the farm.

The dull, prosaic life of the average New England farmer's boy, and the limited school advantages there obtainable, however, ill suited his active temperament, and at the age of fourteen he left home, determined to secure an education by his own efforts. Going to Johnson village, a few miles from his father's residence, by working after school hours and during vacations he obtained three years' tuition at the Johnson Academy. Deeply regret-