

RIVER RAISIN NEWS & DISPATCH

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE MONROE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM & THE MONROE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Archives Hours
Wed., Thurs., Fri., & Sat.
10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

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Welcome 2007!

by John Gibney, Director
Monroe County Museum

Adieu Mon Ami!

January started sadly as we bade farewell to our beloved leader and good friend Ralph Naveaux. To all that have asked me, I have stated the same refrain: here is an individual who personifies the word **gentleman**. I have never known anyone who worked so hard, for so many long hours, and never complained or objected. He was always there for any endeavor and never lost perspective. He was a cheerleader as well as a coach and he always led by example.

What many people didn't know was that he did everything with remarkable good humor. In my thirty some years of administration, I have never worked for anyone who was as enjoyable to be around. His retirement would leave us all terribly depressed except that he has been in here as a volunteer almost every day since his "retirement", just as he said he would! That summarizes Ralph Naveaux, a man true to his word, his friends, and his employees. Thank you for all that you have done for all of us mon ami! And enjoy your retirement.



Ralph Naveaux

Best Commemoration Ever Remembers the Raisin!

Former Director Matt Switlik came up to me after the event and remarked that January 22nd was the *best battle commemoration ever!* Matt should know, more than anyone, Matt is the person responsible for saving the battlefield for those of us who have followed.

The Evening News said that around 300 people were there although a police officer told me it was, “over 500!” No matter what the actual number, we had reenactors from as far away as Newfoundland, Maryland, and Tennessee. There were many cheers during the day but none were louder than those for retiring Director Ralph Naveaux, who acted as both Master of Ceremonies and the overall military commander. Following the event, many dignitaries stopped by to proclaim their support for our on-going efforts to save the battlefield and make it a National Park site.

MISD Virtual Field Trips

As we all know, Michigan has massively reduced the amount of money it gives to its school districts. For museums this has meant reductions in the funding for field trips to museums and transportation to historic sites. One of our mission goals has always been to bring local history to student in Monroe County. Sadly, without proper transportation, this has been impossible for several years now.

Last year however, we were fortunate enough to meet Chuck Estep, Curriculum Resource Consultant with the Monroe Intermediate School District. Chuck accompanied me on a tour of our facilities and enthusiastically asked how he could help us bring the treasures of our museums to the students of Monroe. We pooled resources and enrolled the help of two of our super volunteers, Laurel Heyman and Judy Yokom, and pulled off the most spectacular “classroom activity” any of us had ever seen.

Fortunately for our students, Monroe County passed one of the most progressive technology millages in the country. This enables Monroe’s students to have access to some of the most cutting edge equipment available. We were approached with the idea of offering our collections to the public via virtual tours. What this means is that, if the students can’t come to the museum, we can now take the museum to the students. In the coming months, we plan to put together a number of virtual field trips that will be available to students, not just around the county, but around the globe!

Fly like an Eagle

One of the great privileges of working in Monroe is meeting all of the talented artists that live in the area. One such person is Mike Winkelman. I met Mike while working for the Gun Department at Cabela’s. Mike, who also works at La-Z-Boy is an avid conservationist and outdoorsman, and shared many of his adventures with me.

When I told him about the eagles that we often see at the Trading Post, he showed me several pictures he has taken of the birds. It is a wonderful testament to the recovery of our great river that these great symbols of our country can be seen daily by all of the people of Monroe County. Thank you Mike for sharing with us all.



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We (Still) Need You!

Every issue of this publication asks for volunteers from our readers. At our February Historical Commission meeting approval was given to extend volunteer opportunities to include the Battlefield. Under the guidance of the Friends of the River Raisin Battlefield, we will be offering our volunteers the possibility of acting as docents for the public in order to extend the hours that the Visitor Center is open to the public. This is your opportunity to serve the community while working at the coolest place in Monroe County! Give me a call at the museum at 734-240-7781 for more information.

THE MONROE CONNECTION

by Ralph Naveaux

As we approach the bicentennial of the War of 1812 in 2012-2015, we should bear in mind that these years will also mark the 150th anniversary of the Civil War. There will no doubt be many commemorations and re-enactments of Civil War events. Hopefully, these will not overshadow our efforts to preserve the River Raisin Battlefield and commemorate the struggles here.

Of course, Monroe has its own Civil War connections, being home to local personalities like George Custer and Norman Hall, who became famed leaders during the war, and also providing the recruiting and mustering grounds for several Michigan regiments that contributed valiantly in that mighty crusade to preserve the union and abolish slavery.

Although Michigan was far from the scene of battle, there was some action on the Great Lakes, and Monroe did play a minor role in the daring escape of some desperate POW's from the federal prison for Confederate officers on Johnson's Island.

Johnson's Island, January 1, 1864:

It was 27 degrees below zero as a winter storm settled over the 13 prisoner of war barracks on Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay.. The federal guards were huddled in their frosty sentry boxes.

Nobody should have been out in the windswept prison yard, or anywhere else on the fuming 300-acre island, but 5 confederate officers donned several sets of civilian clothing, hoping to climb the fence and escape across the ice.

They were Major John R. Winston of the 45th North Carolina Infantry, Capt. Charles Robinson of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, Capt. Thomas Davis of the 1st Virginia Infantry, John Stakes of the 40th Virginia, and N. W. McConnell of the 11th Kentucky.

It was after 10 pm when Winston & Davis made for the wall, carrying a bench fashioned into a sort of ladder. Propping it up, they struggled to get their bundled bodies up over the catwalk and down into a soft snow bank on the other side.

They were followed by the others. Stakes, the last man, let the makeshift ladder drop as he rolled over the top of the wall. The noise attracted a guard, who came out of his sentry box, spied Stakes, and yelled, "Halt!?"

Keeping his head, Stakes merely waived back, and headed off towards the guards' barracks, as though he were just coming off duty. Satisfied, the sentry returned to his shelter.

By now, the other 4 escapees had already melted into the woods. After waiting vainly for Stakes to show up, they made their way across the frozen bay and headed towards Michigan. If they could reach Detroit, they thought they should be able to sneak across the border into neutral Canada.

As for Stakes, he was captured the following day by a Yankee patrol that happened upon him at a farmhouse where he had taken shelter. He lost several fingers and toes from frostbite.

The others continued northward, posing as land speculators, sailors, or wood cutters whenever they encountered others on their route or when they stopped for the night.

McConnell soon tired of trudging through the cold and snow, however, and began to think of finding some alternate means of transportation. This was to prove his downfall. He was captured after he left the group and tried to board a train to Detroit.

Monroe, January 4, 1864:

It was snowing again when the 3 escapees from Johnson's Island finally reached Monroe. About 10 pm, they managed to locate a French-Canadian willing to take them in for the night. He offered them a bed, but no food.

At least here, they had no need to fear a slip of the tongue would reveal a southern accent and bring suspicion upon them. Their host was a recent immigrant, not even one of the long-time Mushrat French who had always lived in these marshes.

In the morning, the Confederates left before breakfast. They hadn't covered more than half a mile, however, when Robinson noticed his pocketbook was gone. He could only imagine he must have lost it back at the Frenchman's house.

"What if he opened it," he thought, "and found the papers identifying him as a prisoner?"

Winston and Davis were taken aback. They had left all of their incriminating documents behind when they escaped. Why had Robinson brought his along?

There was no choice. They had to go back for it. Stealthily they returned to the house, fearing they might encounter a posse at any moment.

While Davis & Robinson hid themselves, Winston warily approached the Canadian's door. To his relief, the man answered and handed him the unopened pocketbook.

As he explained, he had noticed it soon after the 3 men had left, and he simply assumed they would return when they discovered it was missing. He insisted he had not even opened it, as that would have been impolite.

After thanking his former host profusely, Winston took his leave and headed off to join his associates. The three would head north for Grosse Isle, hoping to cross over into Canada.

In the dead of night, the Confederates tried to traverse the ice flows choking the Detroit River. Robinson actually slipped off one of the floating cakes of ice and fell into the frigid stream, but his friends succeeded in pulling him out.

After much difficulty, they encountered a stretch of open water that barred their way across the main shipping channel. This could have ended their attempt, but they found a thin bridge of ice and managed to follow it to dry land. At last they were in Canada.. Soon they were

spotted by a métis woman, whom they called Mrs. Warrior. She gave them food & shelter.

When the sun rose on January 5 the Confederates were able to take stock of what they had accomplished. It had taken them 4 days to cover the 125 miles from Johnson's Island. They had endured hunger, cold, fatigue and lack of sleep. Worst of all was the hazardous river crossing, which Winston would remember as an experience far worse than actual combat. But now they were free.

The escapees were not about to sit out the rest of the war in Canada. To get back to Confederate territory, they had to take a roundabout course, via Windsor, Montreal, Halifax, & Bermuda. Eventually they arrived in North Carolina after successfully running the Union coastal blockade.

All three returned to duty, Winston happily discovering he had received a promotion to the rank of colonel during his absence. In an even odder twist of fate, as the war reached its final stages, Davis became a prisoner once more. He was captured at the Battle of Saylor's Creek on April 6, 1865, and was sent back to Johnson's Island.

From the Archives...

by Chris Kull
Archivist

March is Women's history month and Monroe County was the home of two notable women doctors, Hilda Hensel Pinkus and Florence Ames. Both practiced medicine during the 20th century and they were pioneers in Monroe's medical community.

HILDA HENSEL PINKUS
1905-1995

Dr. Hilda Hensel was born in Germany in 1905. She studied in Breslau and Berlin. She and her husband, world-renowned dermatologist Dr. Hermann Pinkus, escaped Nazi Germany and came to the United States in 1934. They both continued their education at the University of Michigan.

[An interesting story about the couple— They were engaged for 10 years. Hermann had immigrated to the United States in 1934. Hilda followed in 1935. The social worker on the ship was unsure of allowing Hilda, who was 30 and unescorted, to leave the ship and meet a man!]

Her husband opened an office in Detroit, however they were recruited to Monroe by Dr. Karch to staff his fledgling Monroe Hospital. She was Monroe's only allergist during her practice, which was from 1943 to 1973.

FLORENCE AMES
1895-1985

Dr. Florence Ames earned her medical degree in 1921 from Rush Medical College of the University of

Chicago. One of Monroe's first pediatricians, she was also one of the community's first female doctors. She estimated that she delivered more than 2,600 babies throughout her 45-year career in Monroe.

She came to Monroe at the invitation of Dr. Arthur Karch, who was building a staff for the Monroe Hospital and Clinic. She was also an organizer of the first Mercy Hospital in Monroe in 1929. She was on the staffs of both Mercy and Memorial Hospitals. She was a member of the DAR, Eastern Star and the Monroe Business and Professional Women, which honored her as Woman of the Year in 1971.

OLD NEWS

by Jim Ryland

Record Commercial, 24 December 1914

**“OUT OF THE OLD HOME INTO THE NEW.
Monroe State Savings Bank Now in Its New Home
Formal Opening Next Wednesday.**

Upon the day this issue of the Record-Commercial goes to the public, the Monroe State Savings Bank opens its doors to its patrons in its new and commodious banking house suitably situated at the southeast corner of Monroe and Front Streets—the business center of the city.

Its removal from its present quarters was effected without friction between the closing hours of the bank last night and the opening of banking hours this morning, and the various officers and employees greeted the public with the same smiling and unworried faces as if over night the entire belongings and intricate complexities of a banking house had not been taken up bodily and set down in a new spot. Older inhabitants of Monroe will recall the fact that forty years ago this same corner was inhabited by one of the three banking institutions of Monroe; and thus after forty years another bank selects the locality as one eminently suitable to its business....

It was organized Sept. 7, 1905, and is thus not quite ten years old. When it was instituted, the old Kasselman building on Monroe Street was fitted up in modern style and the public invited to place its trust in the new bank....

It was decided in the summer of 1913, that enlarged quarters were an absolute necessity and the bank entered into negotiations with the owners of the Loranger building for its lease on a long time, with a purchase option and the privilege of rebuilding. From that time until the present, as the leases fell in, skilled workmen have been engaged in making a modern building with every convenience out of the original block. The lower floor is devoted to the business of the bank and in the basement a new steam heating plant has been built to heat the entire three floors....”



Payette photograph

MONROE MONITOR 24 February 1864

“City Improvements. ...These new structures, with two on the corner of Front and Monroe Streets by P. J. Loranger...”

This building, later Kaybee’s and Cunningham Drug Store was the LaFountain & Loranger Bank and became the location of Monroe State Savings Bank from 1914 until 1939 when Boyez Dansard died and the two banks merged by 1940. The Kasselmann Building was built in 1859 and is now part of Martin’s Shoe Store. This bank became Monroe Bank & Trust.

The 15th Michigan Infantry **“Mulligan Regiment”**

by David Ingall

In the fall of 1861 and winter of 1862 the 15th Michigan Infantry Regiment was recruited, organized and trained at the old fairgrounds in Monroe. Capt. John M. Oliver of Monroe, formally of the 4th Michigan, was promoted to colonel of the regiment. They chose their name from Col. James A. Mulligan of Chicago’s Irish Brigade, which fought a heroic defense in the Battle of Lexington, Missouri on Sept. 12, 1861. Col. Mulligan actually visited Camp Monroe and thanked the troops for honoring him by adopting his name for the regiment. A total of 869 men were mustered into service on March 20, 1862, and left Camp Monroe under the command of Col. Oliver on March 27, 1862 for Benton Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri.

The 15th quickly would “see the elephant” after arriving at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River the afternoon of April 5th, 1862. On Sunday morning April 6th, with the remaining companies still unloading from their passenger boat, the Union Army was completely surprised by the Confederates, beginning the Battle of Shiloh. Being unassigned, the 15th was attached to the Division of Brig. Gen. Prentiss and immediately ordered to the battlefield, positioned on the extreme left of Miller’s Brigade.

Col. Oliver was quoted from a letter in the Monroe Commercial of April 17th: “I reported to Gen. Prentiss that we had no ammunition. He replied that our

bayonets ought to be good for something. I sent word to him that we would stay there till ordered to leave. I drew up my men and held them there till ordered to retire, though the balls fell thick and fast.”

In Col. Oliver’s official report to Gov. Austin Blair, he stated: “By order of Gen. Prentiss we formed in line of battle and held our ground with our bayonets, being without ammunition until ordered to retire, which was not until after the regiment on our right broke and ran. We retired in good order nearly a mile. As soon as we came to the ground we sent to the landing three miles for the cartridges, which reached us in about three hours, and then all we got was 10 rounds. All the roads by this time were crowded with army wagons and retreating artillery. I then took the men into action on my own account, forming with an Iowa Regiment to protect one of our batteries, though we stood the shock of the brigade called by the prisoners “Breckenridge Brigade.”

“ We then reached about half a mile and again formed, but were compelled to retire. Here I saw three rebel flags, one directly fronting us, the others on either flank. By this time (about 4 or 5 o’clock) the whole of Gen. Grant’s Army was a disorganized retreating mass, and then the men could be held no longer. The 15th was the last regiment that retreated from the field of the two divisions of Gen. Grant’s Army commanded by Gen. Prentiss and Hurlbut.”

Lt. Charles Barnaby described the final stand in a letter printed in the Monroe Commercial of June 26, 1862 (dated May 20, 1862): “The enemy’s force was afterwards ascertained to have been about 10,000 advancing in a solid column directly upon us. After dressing our lines we assumed our old position of hugging the ground. Keeping this position about ten minutes, when a hailstorm of bullets came pouring in from the left. Still the Mulligans lay until they could see the whites of the rebel’s eyes, when the word “attention” came and every man jumped up, leveled his piece, and fired. Soon the fire of the enemy became too hot, and we fell back slowly in tolerable good order, carrying off our wounded with us. It was just as we began to retreat that Capt. George Strong was shot, he being about the last on the field, was overlooked and left behind, and thought to have been killed until the next morning was found still alive, but as it proved, mortally wounded.”

Once they arrived at the landing, the 15th rallied and helped drive back the enemy, holding them in check during the night. At daylight on Monday, April 7th, Col. Oliver and all of the 15th who were able marched out. He offered his regiment to Maj. Gen. Daniel McCook who placed them in Brig. Gen. Rousseau’s Brigade. The regiment received high praise from Maj. Gen. McCook: “I take great pleasure in calling your attention to the conduct of Col. Oliver and a portion of his regiment, the 15th Michigan. When my division was marching on the field, Col. Oliver at that time unknown to me, requested the privilege to place himself under my command. His regiment was attached to Gen. Rousseau’s Brigade and

during the day was under the hottest fire when he and his officers and men acted with conspicuous gallantry.”

During both nights the men suffered from drenching rains, having no tents, blankets, overcoats or rations. Total losses were: 2 officers, and 31 men killed, 1 officer, and 63 men wounded. It was a severe fight for inexperienced troops, but the regiment fought well, receiving accolades from the division commander. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 6th Division, Army of West Tennessee. Col. Oliver became Brigade Commander by special order.



Michigan Monument at Shiloh, TN

The 15th took part in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi from May 10th to the 31st. On the 3rd and 4th of October the Confederate advance at Corinth resulted in losses of 13 killed and 32 wounded. Afterwards Maj. Gen. William Rosecrans said: “Well may Michigan be proud of the gallant 15th.” The regiment was involved in the siege of Vicksburg, beginning June 7, 1863. On the 8th of July they were part of the attack on Jackson until the Confederates were driven out on July 17th.

On May 4th, 1864 it joined the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 15th Corps of Sherman’s Army in the Georgia campaign, being constantly engaged, then settling into the entrenchments during the siege of Atlanta. Capt. Charles Barnaby was killed by skirmish fire in the trenches before Atlanta on August 13th... At Decatur, Georgia on July 22nd the 15th was involved in a desperate struggle with Hood’s Confederates; it’s losses being 4 killed and 6 wounded. They fought bravely, defeating their foe and capturing the 5th, 17th & 18th Texas Infantry Flags, 17 officers and 167

men. Charles Sanscrainte would be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his valor during this action. They were also heavily involved in the Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia on August 31st, which resulted in Hood’s Army evacuating Atlanta. On November 14th they joined the 3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 15th Corps and started on the “March to the Sea” to Savannah. On January 30, 1865 they started out on Sherman’s March through the Carolinas, ending at the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina on March 19th.

Col. Oliver was promoted to Brigadier General on January 12, 1865. Frederick S. Hutchinson was commissioned Colonel on January 14th. The regiment was part of Gen. Sherman’s Army in “The Grand Review” on May 24th in Washington D.C. The regiment stayed in service until August 14th, 1865 when it left Little Rock, Arkansas, arriving at Detroit on Sept. 1, 1865. The regiment was paid and disbanded. Out of a total of 2,390 men, 57 were killed in action, 24 died of wounds, 4 died in rebel prisons, 182 died of disease and 286 were discharged for wounds. The 15th Michigan Infantry had compiled a proud and outstanding record of service.

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Robertson, John. *Michigan in the War*. Lansing: W.S. George & Co., 1882.

Sword, Wiley. *Shiloh: Bloody April*. Dayton: Morningside, 2001.



EYE ON EDUCATION

by Lynn W. Reaume

It’s a fact that classroom education has changed over the recent decades. This is due to many influences: the supremacy of the MEAP testing, school budgeting cuts, bussing schedules and rising costs, class size, and increasing pressures on the classroom teacher, just to name a few. What worked 10 or 15 years ago in the classroom is outmoded- remember the filmstrip and the slide projector? Schools no longer have these devices.

Part of the Museum's mission is to provide local history education to students. How can the Museum provide vital and viable information in the new, changed classroom- and to the new demanding, technology savvy student? We have been asking ourselves this question for the last few years.

One opportunity you should know about- the Museum has been invited to start a new partnership with the Monroe County Intermediate School District (ISD) to bring local history education into Monroe County classrooms. The ISD has the professional technology staff, know-how, funding, and connection to each school in the county, things that we lack. But we have the HISTORY.

We are excited to be included in this brand new venture. Plans so far focus on producing a series of Video Field Trips (VFT) that brings some the Museum right into the classroom. In a real-time experience, a camera brings a staff member presenting material to students who can ask questions and respond to the presenter. Artifacts can be provided in the classroom and/or at the Museum's end. Director John Gibney will be filming the first session with teacher Jeremy Potter and his Ida Middle School classroom in February. Many National historic sites use virtual field trips (with a charge!) or have presentations in video form.

In conjunction with this program, on March 15th the ISD is holding a Teacher Forum to encourage input from any and all Monroe County Social Studies/History teachers and educators. From this group a select panel will organize suggestions and lessons for the Museum to use.

Ideas are coming fast and furious for future VFTs and filmed videos that teachers will be able to view in their classrooms. One-minute segments like the "Bicentennial Minute" which could be taped and broadcast into the schools. We will continue to emphasize classroom field trips coming to the Museum for the fullest Museum experience, but welcome this unique way to boost our exposure and introduce ourselves to schools who do not know or use us.

All we need now is a Makeup Artist!

Short Bits:

Come in and check out our Book Sale Table by the front desk- some great books, great sale prices, and the money goes to the Museum. Thanks to volunteer Joanie Croy for her help!

Did you know that you can now make monetary donations to the Museum that don't have to go into the general fund? We now have several accounts set up for specific donations to the Museum. Questions? Ask a staff member.

Don't forget the main Museum is **closed on Sundays** on a trial basis for the rest of March. We'll reopen on Sundays in April again 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. All sites closed for Easter Sunday. This closing is during our slowest time and shouldn't affect the rest of this year.

Do you have some good photographs of Museum sites, staff, or activities? We'd like to have a copy, if we can use it for publicity or promotions. E-mail a jpeg, drop off a disk or burned CD to the office. Thanks to Bill Saul and Laurel Heyman who took over 300 photographs of the January Battlefield Commemoration, and shared them with us!



Ralph Naveaux, Josh Myers of John Dingell's office, Laura Davis and County Commissioner Connie Velliquette presenting the Kentucky flag to John Trowbridge after Mr. Trowbridge's program the day of the Commemoration. (Bill Saul)

We're planning some fun events for 2007: a Maple Sugar "Bush" on March 10th at the Trading Post/Country Store site (call to make sure the sap is running!); and put the 1st annual Fife and Drum River Raisin International Muster on your calendar for Saturday, June 9th... Staffer Scott Lonsdale is hard at work arranging this first-ever event for Monroe.

On the following weekend the tall ship Niagara will be at the Port of Monroe for a visit, sponsored by the Monroe County Historical Society.

In honor of Log Cabin Day, the Navarre-Anderson Trading Post, Navarre-Morris cabin and the Eby Log Cabin at the Monroe County Fairgrounds will be open

to share and compare their structures on Saturday, June 23rd.

Watch this newsletter, our in-house bulletin boards, and the Monroe Evening News and Toledo Blade for information on these and other upcoming events.



Did you get your muskrat dinner this winter?

ARTICLES

The Monroe County Historical Museum Staff would like to invite anyone who is interested in the history of the Monroe area to submit an article for possible publication in the RIVER RAISIN NEWS & DISPATCH.

Send articles to:

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john_gibney@monroemi.org

Articles to be included in the May/June 2007 RIVER RAISIN NEWS & DISPATCH should be submitted to John Gibney for his review by April 1, 2007.

2007 Calendar of Events

January

- 11 John lecture at Ellis Library
- 20 Battle Commemoration

February

- 24 Viewing of the Movie Glory followed by discussion with Buffalo Soldiers

March

- 10 Sugar Bush at Trading Post

April

- 19 Dave lecture at Ellis Library
- 20-22 Lewis and Clark Conference
- 21 Fur Trade Day

May

- 12 Planting Day at Trading Post
- 19- 26 Trading Post opened for Michigan Week
- 19 Open House at Battlefield

June

- 9 Fife and Drum Corps
- 15-17 U.S. Brig Niagara at Port of Monroe (Historical Society)
- 23 Log Cabin Day at Trading Post
- 23-24 Colonial History Weekend at Trading Post

July

- 2-4 River Raisin Independence Festival
- 21 Battlefield Saturday
- 29 – 30 Fair Week: Eby Cabin + Trading Post Open

August

- 1-4 Fair Week: Eby Cabin + Trading Post Open
- 18 Battlefield Saturday

September

- 15 Battlefield Saturday
- 15-16 Dundee Living History Event at Old Mill Museum
- 21 Scout merit Badge Day at Trading Post
- 29-30 Custer Week: Civil War Reenactment at Trading Post

October

- 1-6 Custer Week
- 19-20 Lantern Tours at Trading Post
- 26-27 Lantern Tours at Trading Post
- 27 Battlefield Saturday

December

- All Month Christmas Tree Festival
- 1 Christmas Tree Festival Open House