The Iron Hunter
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Glossary

Abitibi: probably refers to Lake Abitibi in northern Ontario.

General Russell Alger: a Detroiter who won a fortune in lumbering. A cavalry officer during the Civil War, he served as governor of Michigan from 1885 to 1886. Named secretary of war by President William McKinley in 1897, Alger received much of the blame for bad equipment and contaminated food during the Spanish-American War. He resigned as secretary of war and returned to Michigan, where he was elected a U.S. senator.

Claude Allouez: seventeenth-century Jesuit missionary who explored and wrote about the Lake Superior region.

Androscoggin: a county in Maine.

James Burrill Angell: president of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1871–1909. He died in 1916.

Harman Blennerhassett: 1765–1861, associate of Aaron Burr and involved in Burr’s plan to prepare the West for an invasion of Mexico. He wrote articles calling for separation by the western states and was tried for treason but never convicted.

Aaron T. Bliss: a member of the Michigan state senate in 1883 and a U.S. representative from Michigan, 1889–91. He was defeated in 1890 and later served as governor of Michigan from 1900 to 1905.

Pierre Boucher: seventeenth-century Jesuit missionary who explored and wrote about the Lake Superior region.

Brotherton brothers: probably refers to Charles and Frank Brother-ton, who were timber cruisers and surveyors in Escanaba.

Julius Caesar Burrows: of Kalamazoo, was a U.S. senator from 1895 to 1911; he lost reelection in 1910.
Wellington Burt: of Saginaw, purchased extensive tracts of land for lumbering after the Civil War.

Benvenuto Cellini: 1500–1571, an Italian goldsmith and sculptor who wrote Autobiography.

Zachariah Chandler: a U.S. senator from Michigan from 1857 to 1875. He was appointed U.S. senator for the final nine months of his life, ending in November 1879. He served as mayor of Detroit from 1851 to 1852, was a powerhouse in the national Republican Party, and was secretary of the interior from 1875 to 1877.

Henry A. Chapin: 1813–1898, of Niles, had land interests in the Upper Peninsula including the Chapin Mine near Iron Mountain, which began operations in 1879 and closed in 1934.

Copperheads: (also Butternuts) was used to describe Northerners who sympathized with the southern cause during the Civil War.

Dock-wallopers: workers who unloaded and loaded vessels.

J. (Jacob) Sloat Fassett: a member of the New York state senate from 1884 to 1891 and the U.S. representative from New York from 1905 to 1911.

Thomas White Ferry: of Grand Haven, served as Michigan state representative from 1851 to 1852 and Michigan state senator from 1857 to 1858. He was U.S. representative from Michigan from 1865 to 1871 and U.S. senator from Michigan from 1871 to 1883.

Charles Flowers: of Detroit, born in 1845 and served as state representative from 1909 to 1915.

Frank Glazier: of Chelsea, was Michigan state treasurer from 1905 to 1908. Forced to resign as state treasurer and convicted of embezzlement, he served two years in prison and was pardoned.

Greenbacker: supporter of the Greenback Party, which believed in the free issuance of greenbacks (money) rather than the minting of gold and silver to help debtors, mainly farmers, to repay their loans.

François Guizot: 1787–1874, a French statesman and historian, who wrote Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de mon temps (Memoirs to serve as a history of my time) 1858–1867.

Dr. James Manby Gully: an Englishman, who with Dr. Joel Shew, an American, was a well-known proponent of hydropathy. Dr. Gully's
The Water-Cure in Chronic Disease was first published in America in 1847.

Mark Hanna: elected U.S. senator from Ohio in 1898, was one of President William McKinley’s closest advisors.

Lawton T. Hemans: a member of Michigan state house of representatives from 1901 to 1903; a delegate to Michigan state constitutional convention in 1907–8; and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from Michigan in 1912.

 Alexander Henry: an English trader with the Indians in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. He tried to establish a copper mine in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula in the 1770s.

 Myron Timothy Herrick: served as governor of Ohio from 1904 to 1906 and was U.S. ambassador to France from 1912 to 1914 and 1921 to 1929.

 James J. Hill: born in southern Ontario in 1838. He along with others purchased the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in 1878. He worked tirelessly to push the line north to Canada and west to the Pacific Ocean. He was also involved in coal and iron mining. He died in 1916.

 John Hussey: among Purdue’s first professors and chair of botany and horticulture.

 Harry Burns Hutchins: the first graduate of the University of Michigan to serve as president, became dean of the Law School in 1895, and served as acting president under President Angell and for one year following Angell’s resignation. He served as University of Michigan’s president until 1920.

 Isaac Jogues: seventeenth-century Jesuit missionary who explored and wrote about the Lake Superior region.

 Patrick Kelley: lieutenant governor of Michigan from 1907 to 1910 and U.S. representative from 1913 to 1923.

 George Kennan’s picture of Siberia: George Kennan wrote a series of articles in Century Magazine from 1888 to 1891 about Siberia.

 Kitchen midden: a refuse heap or mound of the Mesoliths or later period often containing artifacts, shells, and animal bones.
LaFAYETTE: Lafayette, Indiana. At this location Shawnee chief Tecumseh and his brother, The Prophet, established the headquarters for their confederation of Native American tribes.

KENNETH LEITH: geologist at the University of Wisconsin.

LUMBER HOOKERS: a kind of steam barge. They carried their lumber cargoes in the hold and stacked high on deck.

TOM MAY: cartoonist, born in Detroit in 1860 and began his career as a cartoonist with the Detroit Evening News in 1886.

JAMES McMILLAN: of Detroit, was Michigan Republican state chair from 1879 to 1880, 1886 to 1887 and 1890 to 1896, and U.S. senator from Michigan, 1889–1902.

ROBERT M. MONTGOMERY: served on the Michigan state supreme court from 1892 to 1910 and was chief justice of the Michigan state supreme court from 1900 to 1901 and in 1910.

AMOS MUSSelman: of Grand Rapids, was a businessman.

TRUMAN HANDY NEWBERRY: of Detroit, was U.S. secretary of the navy from 1908 to 1909 and U.S. senator from Michigan from 1919 to 1922. He spent lavishly in his 1919 fight for the Senate seat against industrialist Henry Ford. Tried and convicted in 1921 of election irregularities, Newberry had his conviction reversed by the Supreme Court. The Senate declared him entitled to his seat but expressed disapproval of the sum spent on his election; Newberry subsequently resigned.

NEWHALL HOUSE: a tragic fire at this popular Milwaukee gathering place, killing 71 people, occurred on January 10, 1883.

JAMES O'DONNELL: mayor of Jackson from 1876 to 1877, U.S. representative from Michigan from 1885 to 1893.

JOHN PATTON: of Grand Rapids, was U.S. senator from Michigan in 1894–95 and was defeated in 1895.

HAZEN PINGREE: a shoe manufacturer from Detroit who served that city as mayor and served Michigan as governor from 1897 to 1900. In 1899 he appointed Osborn state railroad commissioner.

THE PROPHET: Shawnee Indian leader, brother of Tecumseh. Joined the British forces against the Americans in the War of 1812.
Purdue: In 1869 the Indiana General Assembly accepted $150,000 from Lafayette business leader John Purdue and $50,000 from Tippecanoe County. Local residents donated one hundred acres of land. An institute was established called Purdue University in West Lafayette. Classes began September 16, 1874, with six instructors and thirty-nine students.

Charles Raymbault: seventeenth-century Jesuit missionary who explored and wrote about the Lake Superior region.

Jeremiah M. Rusk: Republican governor of Wisconsin from 1882 to 1889.

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft: American explorer and ethnologist who was appointed Indian agent to the Indians in the Lake Superior region in 1822 and studied extensively Indian psychology and spirituality.

Dr. Joel Shew: an American, who with Dr. James Manby Gully, an Englishman, was a well-known proponent of hydropathy. Dr. Shew’s compilation of writings from Europe, Hydropathy; or Water-Cure, was published in 1845.

Abraham Shortridge: second president of Purdue University from 1874 to 1875. Shortridge had previously served as the state of Indiana’s superintendent of public education.

Spiritualism: a belief that the dead communicate with the living. It became a fad throughout America and Europe during the 1850s and owes its beginnings to the works of Swede Emmanuel Swedenborg on the spirit world.

Justus S. Stearns: of Ludington, was secretary of state of Michigan from 1899 to 1900.

Joseph H. Steere: of Sault Ste. Marie, an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention from Michigan in 1884; justice of the Michigan state supreme court from 1911 to 1927; and chief justice of Michigan state supreme court in 1913 and 1921.

Francis Brown Stockbridge: of Kalamazoo, was U.S. senator from Michigan from 1887 to 1894. He died in 1894.

Rabindranath Tagore: 1861–1941, an Indian poet and philosopher.

Martin Farquhar Tupper: 1810–1889, British poet/author. Once famous enough to be included, along with Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, and others, in the standard Victorian series “Moxon’s Popular Poets,” his reputation fell into eclipse in his lifetime. His most famous work, *Proverbial Philosophy* (1838), outsold works by any of his more important contemporaries, including Tennyson.

Turkey: a knapsack usually made from a piece of cloth.

Claude Van Hise: geologist and later president of the University of Wisconsin.

Fred Warner: governor of Michigan from 1905 to 1910, was a member of the Michigan state senate from 1895 to 1898 and was Michigan secretary of state from 1901 to 1904.

Emerson E. White: president of Purdue University from 1873 to 1886.