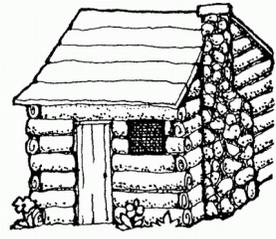




James Beebe came to Warren about 1848. Prior to the Civil War most of Michigan's and Warren's residents were New Englanders coming primarily from New York. "All brought with them the Yankee traits of industry, thrift, religious zeal, reformism, and interest in education. The new settlers were primarily agriculturalists interested in growing cash crops of wheat and corn. They raised rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hay and beans. Later settlers were from many European countries. They spoke German, Dutch, Flemish, French, Belgium, Irish, Welsh, Swedish and a few even

spoke English although Warren pioneers were known to have a slight German accent. They had much hard work ahead of them to convert wilderness to good farms. The pioneers came by canoe and or along narrow forest flanked trails thru the dense wilderness. Red Run, still here but Connor Creek,

Bear Creek are gone.



They came with few tools and against terrific odds and met with determination what modern people would term impossible problems. Imagine for a moment being left completely on your own in a forest wilderness with no: insect repellent, house or shelter no super markets, no showers no electrical power, no appliances, no telephone, no power saws, no gas heat, no running water no cars, tractors or trucks, no machines, no radios, TV or entertainment, no canned foods, pop, beer, no paper products, no bottled milk, or other packaged foods,

no street lights or even streets, no police, no coffee, no credit cards, no job, no ready made bread, no toilets no toilet paper or wards catalog. The courageous pioneers felled the trees drained wet areas, constructed temporary shelters then log cabins, and tilled the land. Robert Ramsey bought 160 acres in NE Center Line Dated January 6, 1835. according to tract Book page 8 Located on the Northwest quarter of Section 22, Township 1 North of Range 12 East. He sold 80 acres of that to Jonathan Crabb in 1838. This was the SE corner of 11 Mile and Van Dyke. Land Clearer Families in Warren Township were: (name section number) Adams John, Barton Isaac 4, Barton John H, Bird Joseph 24, Bruce J 5, Corey H 22, Cummings 26, Cramer J 22 28, Denison Avery 9, Desgrandchamps P 28, Fink E 35, Fink W 1, Gibbs Orton 4, Gillett Peter , Glazier J 10, Gray Richardson 4, Groesback Charles 4, 21, 33, 34, Groesback Louis 26, 28, Groesbeck Wm 30, 28, 33, Hartsig 16, 10, Hartsig W 16, Harwood A 9,16, Hines Michael 26, Hitchcock Orley, Jenney Horace , Jones Northrup d 1841, Murry Obadiak 6, Nolan Patrick, Nolan John 34, Nolan Michael D 1888 SC, Rivard Charles 33, Rivard Fabien 33, Ryan Michael 26, 27 D 1884 SC, Smith Ames, Smith Luman 6, Smith Robert D 13 D 1889, Spinnings Daniel, Spinnings Mary 4, Sullivan Owen 27, VanAntworp Daniel, Whelan Michael , Wilson George, Wilson Jeremiah, Wilson Moses 3. Why are most of these dated in the 1830s? It did not make sense to settle and build a cabin if one and one's family could be killed and scalped at any time. Rule of savages by brute force had to be replaced by rule of law. The land was not put for sale until the survey was done and filed in 1818. Macomb County was just formed in 1818. It took a few years to counter the reports of the whole area being a swamp. Reports had been sent out east about the area being a big swamp and it took a few years for other more accurate reports to be spread out east. Only parts of Warren were wet lands. Another big problem was the billions of mosquitoes. And settlers had no repellent and no netting.

The south west part of Warren was a semi wet area. , Shubael Conant a Detroit merchant bought up much of this area on speculation for half price. Of course as land prices rose he sold these at a profit. The soil was good but the drainage had to just be improved.