

Biography

of the

Mack Families

as Compiled

by

Marguerite Olds

Year of 1968

**This book is dedicated to the many
descendants of Stephen and Hononegah Mack**

**This story and biography is centered
around Stephen Mack and his wife,
Hononegah, the daughter of Chief
Sabbonna, a famous Potawatomie
Chief.**

**Stephen being the son of Stephen Sr.,
grandson of Solomon, great grandson
of Ebenezer, great great grandson of
John who came from Scotland in the
hear of 1680**

John Mack and his Descendants

“John Mack”

John Mack, who has an ancestry which has been traced in Scotland for several generations back of the immigrants, was born on March 6, 1653 in Inverness, Scotland. He died on February 24, 1721.

John came to America in 1680 when twenty seven years of age. In 1681, he settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he met the daughter of Olando (Orlando ?) and Sarah (Colby) Bagley, and married her on April 5, 1681. She was born on March 2, 1663. After the birth of their first child, John and Sarah moved to Concord, Massachusetts, where five of their twelve children were born. In 1696, they removed to Lyme, Connecticut, which became the family home for many generations, and where some of the descendants live to this day. Among John and Sarah's twelve children and their multitudes of descendants are to be found hundreds of loyal patriots and citizens of our country, many distinguished because of civil and military service.

John and Sarah Mack's Children

“John” – First Child

John was born on April 29, 1682 and was married on January 13, 1703, to “Love”, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Champion) Benet, at Lyme, Connecticut. Love died on January 25, 1732, and John married Mrs. Abigail Davis on May 4, 1733. She was the daughter of Isaac Fox. John had fourteen children by his first wife and two by the second.

“Sarah” – Second Child

Sarah was born on August 22, 1684, and died January 18, 1755. She married on November 28, 1706, Mathew Smith, who was born in 1684 and died December 6, 1751. They resided in East Haddon, Connecticut. They had five children.

“Elizabeth” – Third Child

Elizabeth was born on October 28, 1686 at Concord, Massachusetts, and died January 17, 1733. She married on December 14, 1722, Jonathan Reed, and they had one child.

“Lydia” – Fourth Child

Lydia was born May 28, 1689, and died February of 1716, at Concord, Massachusetts. She married Peter Person of Lyme, Connecticut and had three children.

“Josiah” – Fifth Child

Josiah was born on December 16, 1691, at Concord, Massachusetts, and died November 21, 1769, at Hebron, Connecticut. He married on January 19, 1720, Abigail Peterson, who died April 29, 1767 at Hebron, Connecticut. They had six children.

“Orlando” – Sixth Child

Orlando was born on December 16, 1693, and died January 28, 1768, in a violent snow storm. He married on March 14, 1718, Damaris Dutton of Hebron, Connecticut. She was born in 1702 and died January 17, 1774. They resided at Hebron, Connecticut, and had ten children.

“Jonathan” – Seventh Child

Jonathan was born on February 29, 1697, and died in 1776. He married on August 24, 1728, Sarah Bennet. They had eleven children.

“Ebenezer” – Eighth Child

Ebenezer was born December 8, 1697, at Lime, Connecticut. He married on April 30, 1728, Hannah Huntley, the daughter of Aaron and Mary (Champion) Huntley. She was born on July 1, 1708, and died in 1796. Ebenezer dropped dead in 1777, as he was bringing in a back log for a fire. They had ten children.

“Mary” – Ninth Child

Mary was born on November 10, 1699, at Lyme, Connecticut. She married John Peters at Hebron, Connecticut on April 3, 1717.

“Rebecca” – Tenth Child

Rebecca was born on October 4, 1701, and married Caleb Bennet Jr., who was born March 26, 1703. He was the brother of Sarah Bennet who married Rebecca’s brother, Jonathan. They resided in Lyme, Connecticut.

“Johanna” – Eleventh Child

Johanna was born on September 17, 1703, at Lyne, Connecticut, and was married on March 12, 1731, to Richard Booge, who was born December 20, 1697, and died February 25, 1733. Johanna was his second wife.

“Deborah” – Twelfth Child

Deborah was born on October 11, 1706, at Lyme, Connecticut, and died February 4, 1776. She married on May 8, 1728, Theophilus Lord, son of Thomas and Mary (Lee) Lord. He was born December 19, 1698, and died February 28, 1761. Both were buried in the Marvin Cemetery, near Hamburgh, Connecticut. They resided in Hadlyme, New London County, Connecticut. They had six children.

John and Sarah Mack's Children's Descendants

"John", the first child of John and Sarah Mack, and his wife "Love", had fourteen children and John and Abigail Davis, His second wife, had two children.

"Sarah" – First Child

Sarah, born October 10, 1704, died August 6, 1762, married on July 2, 1730, Joseph Starling, who was born in 1707, and died December 19, 1848. They had eight children.

"Phebe" – Second Child

Phebe, born June 28, 1707, married James Lewis, and resided at Lyme, Connecticut. They had five children.

"Elizabeth" – Third Child

Elizabeth, born on February 4, 1712, and died April of 1734, unmarried.

"Patience" – Fourth Child

Patience, born April, 1714, married Richard Hayes on April 24, 1735, resided in Lyme, Connecticut. They had eight children.

"Abigail" – Fifth Child

Abigali, married Henry Benet Jr., on February 22, 1733, resided at Lyme, Connecticut. They had nine children.

"Ebenezer" – Sixth Child

Ebenezer, born February 24, 1716, died Man 8, 1792, married on November 23, 1736, Abigail Denis, who died March 9, 1788. They had four children. His second marriage was to Elizabeth ?, who was born in 1751, and died November 16, 1824.

"Lydia" – Seventh Child

Lydia, born June 4, 1718.

"John" – Eighth Child

John, born April 26, 1720.

"Ezra" – Ninth Child

Ezra, born May 5, 1722, married August 21, 1770, Lydia Gibbs. They resided at Lyme, Connecticut, and had nine children.

"Nehemia" – Tenth Child

Nehemia, born January 5, 1724, and married Mrs. Eunice Beckwith on February 5, 1749. They had nine children.

"Esther" – Eleventh Child

Esther, born November 30, 1725.

"Hezekiah" – Twelfth Child

Hezekiah, born January 20, 1728, married Ann ?, and had one child.

"Dorothy" – Thirteenth Child

Dorothy, born December 11, 1729.

"William" – Fourteenth Child

William, married on June 12, 1759, Ruth Gee, and resided at Lyme, Connecticut. They had seven children.

“Elizabeth” – Fifteenth Child

Elizabeth, born April 2, 1734, married Reuben Sumner at Hebron, Connecticut on May 6, 1754.

“Josiah” Sixteenth Child

Josiah, born in 1743, died in 1805. He was married and had two children.

“Sarah”, the second child of John and Sarah Mack, and her husband, Mathew Smith, had five children.

“Thomas” – First Child

Thomas, born March 26, 1710.

“Sarah” – Second Child

Sarah, born February 21, 1712.

“Elizabeth” – Third Child

Elizabeth, Born April 24, 1718.

“Lydia” – Fourth Child

Lydia, born April 24, 1718.

“Mathew” – Fifth Child

Mathew, married Sarah Church and had two children.

“Elizabeth”, John and Sarah’s third child and her husband, Jonathan Reed, had one child.

“Jonathan” – First Child

Jonathan, born September 17, 1723.

“Lydia”, The fourth child of John and Sarah, married Peter Person, and had three children.

No information available on their children.

“Josiah”, John and Sarah’s fifth child and his wife Abigail Peterson, had six children.

“Josiah” – First Child

Josiah, born August 19, 1721, and died May 24, 1812, married first, Hester Trumble, and had two children, she died on May 14, 1747. He married Mary Peters on October 12, 1747, and had ten children. She died February 3, 1789. He married widow Deborah Porter on July 9, 1789.

"Esther" – Second Child

Esther, born March 22, 1723, married on February 17, 1745, Nathaniel Brown. A second marriage was to James Rowe on January 26, 1764.

"Lydia" – Third Child

Lydia, born March 22, 1725, married on February 10, 1747, Samuel White.

"Elisha" – Fourth Child

Elisha, born April 25, 1727.

"Abigail" – Fifth Child

Abigail, born June 25, 1729.

"John" – Sixth Child

John, born May 29, 1732, died October 11, 1778, married on April 22, 1756, Eunice Fish, and had ten children.

"Orlando", The sixth child of John and Sarah, and his wife, Damaris Dutton, had ten children.

"Louise" – First Child

Louise, born May 9, 1720.

"Catharine" – Second Child

Catharine, born February 10, 1722, married on May 21, 1744, Isaac Ford.

"Orlando" – Third Child

Orlando, born May 24, 1724, married on November 8, 1744, Abigail Adams, who died June 20, 1769. They had twelve children.

"Daniel" – Fourth Child

Daniel, born March 23, 1727, and died January of 1792. He married on August 15, 1751, Elizabeth Cary, who died March 10, 1772.

"Phebe" – Fifth Child

Phebe, born May 2, 1729, died February 28, 1869, married on September 28, 1723, Joseph Cary, and had two children.

"Jemina" – Sixth Child

Jemina, born April 24, 1731, died August 28, 1742.

"Abner" – Seventh Child

Abner, born August 12, 1734, and died September 19, 1762, married on March 30, 1762, Phebe Lord. They had one child.

"Rachel" – Eighth Child

Rachel, born November 13, 1738, died October 9, 1770.

"Damaris" – Ninth Child

Damaris, born May 4, 1741.

"Stephen" – Tenth Child

Stephen, born August 8, 1743, died September 15, 1762.

“Jonathan”, The seventh child of John and Sarah, and his wife, Sarah Bennet, had eleven children.

“Elizabeth” – First Child

Elizabeth, born December 30, 1728.

“Joseph” – Second Child

Joseph, born July 22, 1729.

“Jonathan” – Third Child

Jonathan, born July 1, 1731.

“Love” – Fourth Child

Love, born April 15, 1734.

“John” – Fifth Child

John, born January 15, 1736.

“Josiah” – Sixth Child

Josiah, born January 25, 1741.

“Samuel” – Seventh Child

Samuel, born May 3, 1743.

“Sarah” – Eighth Child

Sarah, born April 8, 1745.

“Abigail” – Ninth Child

Abigail, born September 30, 1746, married on September 19, 1773, Eunice Rogers and had six children.

“Louis” – Tenth Child

Louis, born November 30, 1747.

“Lucia” – Eleventh Child

Lucia, born November 12, 1750.

“**Ebenezer**”, The eighth child of John and Sarah, and his wife, Hannah Huntley, had ten Children. Ebenezer was a pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Lyme, Connecticut. He inherited the home estate at his father’s death. They were well to do people, but misfortune came to them after the birth of their fourth child, throwing the children upon the cold charities of the world.

“Phebe” – First Child

Phebe, born January 20, 1729.

“Deborah” – Second Child

Deborah, born September 16, 1730.

“**Solomon**” – Third Child

Solomon, born September 15, 1732, and died at Gilsun, New Hampshire on August 23, 1820. There will be a chapter on Solomon and his family. He and his wife Lydia Gates had eight children.

“Hannah” – Fourth Child

Hannah, born October 15, 1734.

“Samuel” – Fifth Child

Samuel, born November 15, 1736, married in Chatham, Connecticut on February 14, 1758, to Lydia Brainard. He was the first one to build a dam across the Connecticut River. They had two daughters.

“Hepsibah” – Sixth Child

Hepsibah, born May 7, 1740, married Alishia Tubbs of Marlow, New Hampshire..

“Stephen” – Seventh Child

Stephen, born June 15, 1742, died in 1763.

“Elisha” – Eighth Child

Elisha, born July 16, 1745, died in 1830, at Washington D.C., married Diadema Rathburne, daughter of David and Thankful Rathburne. They had nine children.

“Azubah” – Ninth Child

Azubah, born November 28, 1748, married on December 31, 1768, Jasper Huntley, who died June 12, 1816. They resided in Lyme, Connecticut..

“Silas” – Tenth Child

Silas, born May 21, 1755.

“Mary”, The Ninth child of John and Sarah, and her husband John Peters, had no Children.

“Rebecca”, The Tenth child of John and Sarah, and her husband Caleb Benet, had no Children.

“Johanna”, The Eleventh child of John and Sarah, and her husband Richard Booge, had no Children.

“Deborah”, The Twelfth child of John and Sarah, and her husband Theophilus Lord, had six Children.

“Lydia” – First Child

Lydia, born March 19, 1729.

“Deborah” – Second Child

Deborah, born November 26, 1730.

“Sarah” – Third Child
Sarah, February 20, 1733.

“Huldah” – Fourth Child
Huldah, born July 16, 1735.

“Hephybah” – Fifth Child
Hephybah, born June 22, 1737.

“Elizabeth” – Sixth Child
Elizabeth, born July 5, 1739.

Solomon Mack

“Solomon”, Grandson of John and son of Ebenezer, was born on September 16, 1732 the son of Hannah (Huntley) Mack. He died at Gilsum, New Hampshire on August 23, 1820. He married on January 1759, Lydia Gates, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Fuller) Gates. When misfortune came to his parents, and at the age of four years, he was bound over to a farmer and his wife. He lived with them until he was of age, and soon after enlisted under Captain Harris in the French and Indian wars. He was a bold and hardy adventurer. He participated in all the hardships and perils incident in the condition of the country at that early period. He took part in the revolutionary struggle, and was distinguished for his patriotism and bravery. Few men encountered greater perils by ocean or by land than Solomon. He was captured as a prisoner of war, maimed and disabled by accident, and made and lost little fortunes many times, until finally a cripple caused by the hard struggles and service he had endured, and when worn out, he died at an advanced age; and his dust now reposes in the ancient cemetery of Gilsum, New Hampshire.

“Lydia Gates”, who was born on September 3, 1732, was teaching school prior to her marriage to Solomon. She was a young woman of unusual accomplishments, and grace of character, which helped her in later life. In 1761, Solomon and Lydia moved to Marlow, New Hampshire, where they remained until they had four children. Only four families resided within a forty-mile radius. It was desolate and wild. Lydia gave her children an education, and also a religious training. When the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of England’s bondage and the country was plunged into its struggle for independence, Solomon again enlisted in its service, in 1776, and with his sons, Jason and Stephen, engaged in the struggles. After peace was restored, Solomon re-entered citizen life. He farmed in New Hampshire near Gilsum, where his last years were spent. He was severely injured by a falling tree, the effects of which he carried through the rest of his life. Lydia lived with her son Daniel, then residing in Royalton, Vermont. Solomon and Lydia had eight children.

“Jason” – First Child

Jason, born at Marlow, New Hampshire in 1762. He was a very religious man, and became a preacher before he was twenty years of age, which avocation he followed throughout his life. He made his home in New Brunswick, where he had gathered some thirty families on a tract of land which he had purchased for the purpose of assisting poor persons to the means of support. In a letter to his sister, Lucy, he said “Let me not startle you when I say that according to my early adopted principles of the power of faith, the Lord has, in his exceeding kindness, bestowed upon me the gift of healing by the prayers of faith, and the use of such simple means as seem congenial to the human system”.

“Lydia” – Second Child

Lydia, born in Marlow, New Hampshire in 1764 and died January 8, 1826. She married on January 26, 1786, Samuel Bill, who was born on February 27, 1763, at Hebron, Connecticut, and died August 13, 1845. He was a member of one of the prominent families of Gilsum, New Hampshire. They had six children.

“Stephen” – Third Child

Stephen, born June 15, 1766, at Lyme, Connecticut, and died in Pontiac, Michigan on November 11, 1826. He married Temperance Bond in 1788, and had twelve children. There will be a chapter on Stephen and his family.

“Louisa” – Fourth Child

Louisa, born at Marlow, New Hampshire and died in South Hadley, Massachusetts in 1789. She married Joseph Tuttle.

“Lovina” – Fifth Child

Lovina, born at Marlow, New Hampshire and died in 1788, unmarried.

“Daniel” – Sixth Child

Daniel, died in Turnbridge, Vermont. His mother spent the last two years of her life with him, when he resided in Royalton, Vermont.

“Solomon” – Seventh Child

Solomon, born January 28, 1773, and died October 12, 1851 in Gilsum, New Hampshire. He married in 1797, Esther Hayward, who was born June 5, 1773, at Surry, New Hampshire. She died April 13, 1844, and he married widow Huldah Whipple. She died a few months after marriage, and he married, on June 4, 1845, Widow Betsy (way) Alexander, who died October 5, 1863, in Swanzey, New Hampshire. Solomon and Esther had nine children.

1. Calvin, Born November 28, 1797, died August 13, 1845 at Butler, Illinois. He married Hulda Ware, and had six children.
2. Orlando, born September 23, 1799, died August 4, 1789, at Butler, Illinois. He married in November of 1824, Myra Eaton. A second marriage in 1840 was to Sally Arnold and a third to Mrs. Louisa Mansfield. He had nine children.
3. Chilon, born July 26, 1802, married first, Hanna Ware on May 21, 1829. She died April 6, 1871, and on December 10, 1872 he married Mrs. Elmira Isham. Four children were of the first marriage.
4. Solomon, born May 23, 1805, married on September 22, 1829, Adaline Knight. They had eight children.
5. Amos, born May 7, 1807, died October 17, 1824.
6. Dennis, born October 18, 1809, died August 4, 1817.
7. Merrill Elmaran, born September 14, 1812, and died on March 25, 1844, at Pecatonic, Illinois. He married Vienna Dort of Middle Haddam, Connecticut. They came to Pecatonic on horse back, where Merrill proceeded to be in charge of Stephen Mack’s store. Stephen Mack was his cousin. They worked together in many enterprises. Merrill died early in life at the age of thirty two years. In 1855, Vienna married William Hulin, who was one of the early settlers of Pecatonic, or later called Macktown, living first with Stephen Mack and tending ferry, but when Mr. Blinn came, he made his home with the Blinn family. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1840, and County Recorder in 1843,, County Clerk in 1849. They moved to Rockford soon after their marriage and both died there. Merrill E. Mack and Vienna (Dort) Mack had one child.
 - A. Virginia who married George Clairfair Ross of Chicago, Illinois. He was in the glove business. They had one son.
 1. Ovington Ross, who married Flora Star Dinston, who came from Vermont. They had four children.
 - A. Prudence Ovington Ross, who married Roger Twitchell, and lived in Connecticut.
 - B. Geroge Thomas Ross, who married Charlette Petritz. They had one son, John Ovington Ross, who married Elizabeth Barton and had four children.
 - C. Mary Virginia Ross, who married Ducan Patterson Forbes of Rockford, Illinois. They had three sons and an English orphan.
 1. Ducan P. Forbes Jr., who had three sons and a daughter.
 - A. Ducan P. Frobos 3rd
 - B. Allon Forbes

- C. Frederick Caldwell Forbes
 - D. Abigail Frobos
 - 2. Harry F. Forbs, Married Audrey Harris of Rockford, and had three sons.
 - A. William Dunton Frobos
 - B. Gregg Harrison Forbes
 - C. Michael Whiting Forbes
 - 3. George Ross Forbes, Married Shirley Lundberg of Rockford, Illinois and had four children.
 - A. Anne Elizabeth Forbes.
 - B. George Ross Forbes Jr.
 - C. David Todd Forbes.
 - D. Peter Forbes.
8. Esther, born April 2, 1815, died October 26, 1824
9. Rizpah, born June 19, 1818, married A.J. Howard.

“Lucy” – Eighth Child

Lucy, born at Gilsum, New Hampshire, on July 8, 1775, and died on May 5, 1885. She was married on January 24, 1796 at Tunbridge, Vermont, to Joseph Smith, who was born on July 12, 1771, and died September 14, 1840, at Nauvoo, Illinois. He was the son of Asach and Mary (Doty) Smith. They were of the Mormon Religion. Their sons Joseph and Hyrum were murdered in jail during the Mormon Troubles, on June 27, 1844. Their son, Joseph Smith Jr., was the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. They had ten Children.

A first, Un-named, child died at birth. Some times it is referred to as a boy, and other times it is referred to as a girl.

- A. Alvin, born February 11, 1799, at Tunbridge, Vermont, Died November 19, 1824, at Tunbridge.
- B. Hyrum, born February 9, 1800, at Tunbridge, Vermont, died June 27, 1844, at Carthage, Illinois. He was a successor of his father as Patriarch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and was cruelly murdered by a mob while under the protection of Governor Ford of the State of Illinois. He Married, first, Jerusha Barden on November 2, 1826, at Manchester, New York. She was born on February 15, 1805, and died October 13, 1837. His second marriage was to Mary Fielding, on December 24, 1837. She died September 27, 1852. Jerusha had six children and Mary, two.
- C. Sophronia, born May 18, 1803, in Tunbridge, Vermont. She married on December 2, 1827, Calvin Stoddard in Palmyra, New York. They had two Children.
- D. Joseph, born on December 23, 1805, at Sharon, Vermont, and died at Carthage, Illinois on June 27, 1844. He married Emma Hale, daughter of Isaac Hale of South Bainbridge, New York, on January 18, 1827. Joseph was President and Prophet of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He was Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion in the Illinois Militia. He was Mayor of Nauvoo, Illinois. He was murdered on June 27, 1844, while in jail under the protection of the State of Illinois. After Joseph’s death, Emma Married Major Bidamon, and remained in Nauvoo, Illinois. Joseph and Emma had five children.
- E. Samuel Harrison, born on March 13, 1808, at Tunbridge, Vermont, and died July 30, 1844, in Illinois, of a fever occasioned by over exertion in getting away from the mob when his brothers were killed. He married, first, on August 13, 1834, Mary Bailey. She was born at Boston, Massachusetts in 1811, and died on January 25, 1841. His second marriage was to Levira Clark on May 30, 1842. She was born at Levonia, New York, on July 30, 1815. Mary had four children and Levira, three.
- F. Ephriam, born March 13, 1810, at Royalton, Vermont, and died on March 24, 1810.
- G. William, born March 13, 1811, at Royalton, Vermont, and died on November 13, 1893, at Osterdock, Iowa, where spent his last years as a Patriarch in the Reorganite Church. He

married on February 14, 1833, Caroline Grant, daughter of Joshua and Thalia Grant. He was one of the first Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and was a member of the House of Representative of the Legislature of Illinois, in its session of 1842 – 1843. They had two children.

- H. Catherine, born July 8, 1812, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, and died February 2, 1900. She married Wilkins Jenkins Salisbury on January 8, 1837. He was born on January 6, 1809, and died October 28, 1853. They had eight children.
- I. Don Carlos, born March 25, 1816, at Palmyra, New York, and died August 7, 1841. He married Agnes Coolbrith at Kirtland, Ohio. She was born at Scarbora, Maine on July 11, 1811. They had three daughters.
 - A. Agnes, born in August 1836.
 - B. Sophronia, born in 1838.
 - C. Josephine Donna , born on March 10, 1841, died February 29, 1928. Mormonism suffered reverses until Brigham Young, the successor of Prophet Joseph, gathered the faithful and crossed the plains arriving in 1847 in Utah, where Salt Lake City was founded as the Capital of the Latter Day Saints. In the mid 1850's Josephine and her mother Agnes (Coolbrith) Smith, who had married again, left Illinois, and crossed the plains overland Trail with James Beckwith, the Indian Scout, arriving at Salt Lake City when Josephine was still in her teens. Joseph F. Smith, a cousin of Josephine, ask her to become his first wife (he afterwards took four) and she would become the head of his household. Josephine refused on the grounds that Joseph was an avowed convert to polygamy. A few years later she and her mother left Salt Lake City and went to Los Angeles, California, where she began her education as Ina Coolbrith, taking the maiden name of her mother. She remained in southern California until well into her twenties, turning a deaf ear to the many offers of marriage. She was adopted by the Literary set, and made much of it. So great was her popularity, that she was unanimously elected to Life Membership in the Bahamian Club. She was the only woman to attain this distinction. In 1915, the poet laureateship of the State of California was conferred on her by the governor. The appointment was ratified by the Legislature. She shaped Jack London's career. After he had achieved success, he acknowledged his debt and defined her as his "Literary" mother. She died on February 29, 1928, at the age of eighty seven. One of the most celebrated poets of the golden west.
- J. Lucy, born on July 18, 1827. She married Arthur Milliken of Nauvoo, Illinois, on June 4, 1840. They had one child.

Stephen Mack Sr.

“Stephen Sr.”, great grandson of John and Sarah (Bagley) Mack, grandson of Ebenezer and Hannah (Huntley Mack, son of Solomon and Lydia (Gates) Mack, was born on June 15, 1766 and died on November 11, 1826. He married Temperance Bond in 1788, who was born September 28, 1771 and died September 15, 1850. Stephen was born at Lyme, Connecticut and died in Pontiac, Michigan and was buried on his own land as was his daughter Lovina. Later the bodies were disinterred and buried in the Oakland, Oakhill Cemetery.

At the age of fourteen, Stephen enlisted in the Revolutionary army and was soon promoted to Brigadier General. He acquired many of the traits of energy from his father. At the close of the war, Stephen returned to New Hampshire and entered into mercantile life and farming, which he pursued in that state for a few years, when he removed to Tunbridge, Vermont, where he carried on in mercantile business in connection with other enterprises. He built a hotel at the Branch in Tunbridge, which became famous in after years as the “White House”. It was the first painted building in the place. In 1807 Colonel Stephen left his family consisting of twelve children at Tunbridge, and went to Detroit, Michigan. A few months later, his family removed to Norwich Vermont, where the well know Vermont Military College was located. Almon, one of their sons obtained his knowledge of military tactics here, which made him a prominent officer in militia in Michigan.

Stephen Sr. entered into partnership with Thomas Emerson, in Detroit. He owned and occupied a comfortable two story building in one of the front rooms of which he kept his store, where he continued in business until a demand for increased facilities compelled the firm to move to more spacious quarters. At the time of the surrender of Detroit by Hull, Emerson and Mack were doing a large business. Of course affairs in the city were in a state of great peril and derangement. For aught that was known by merchants, their goods might be liable to pillage and destruction by a wanton soldier and their uncontrollable and mischievous Indian allies. Most of the stores were closed, and in many cases the valuable papers and money were packed away and conveyed to places of supposed safety. A large box containing books and papers of Emerson and Mack, and also a considerable amount of money, was conveyed to the government storehouse under charge of Captain Muir, and was afterwards seized by a squad of British soldiers, who notwithstanding the protest of the person having charge of it, containing the books and papers of a private firm, and was to public property, opened it. The books and papers being on top were not disturbed, and the money thus saved. Colonel Mack was subsequently made a prisoner, on account of his supposed power and influence over the American troops, and he was sent to Quebec where he remained for quite a while. In the meantime, the business of Emerson and Mack, as well as Mack's other enterprises, as well as may be supposed, was not very flourishing. In 1816, Emerson sold out his interest in the store to Shubael Conant and a new firm was organized, under the name of Mack and Conant. David Cooper, chief clerk of the firm for several years previous to it's closing, had the principal charge of the business indoors. The firm did a large business in a general store, and dealt largely in furs, and had important enterprises on its hands. Probably there was no firm in the west at the period, that enjoyed a more unlimited credit, and that held a stronger financial position. They bought large claims against the government, amounting in all about fifty thousand dollars, some considerable portion of which owing to informalities was subsequently rejected, thus subjecting the firm to heavy loss.

Previous to the survey of the public lands of 1816 – 1817, but little was known in reference to the general character of the country, excepting what was derived from the Indians, who represented Oakland County, particularly as being full of small lakes and abounding with excellent hunting grounds. The country was open to settlement in 1818, and Colonel Mack was quick to ascertain the advantages which it afforded as a field for enterprises. On the fifth of November of 1818, an association was formed under his auspices, for the purpose of purchasing jointly, at their own common cost, a tract of land for the purpose of laying out and establishing a town on said tract.

This association was known as the "Pontiac Company", and consisted of fifteen men. Stephen Mack, justly held in high esteem for his great enterprises, industry, and general utility of his views, was appointed agent of the company. He purchased most of the present site of the city of Pontiac, and then known only as one of the camping grounds on the great Indian trail to Saginaw. He paid three thousand dollars for the one thousand two hundred eighty acres of land, and immediately laid out the plan of the city, which is essentially the same as the present one, with a few additions. The village of Pontiac was incorporated by an act of Legislature, approved March 20, 1837. Pontiac was subsequently designated by Governor Cass, as the county seat of Oakland. Colonel Mack then turned his attentions to constructing a road from Detroit to the city, and also to the building of mills on the Clinton River near by. In Pontiac they built a dam, where the present one now stands and erected a sawmill during the winter of 1818 – 1819. The first building erected in Pontiac was a small log cabin, built by the firm to be used for the temporary accommodations of their employees. The cabin was built in 1818. It was about this time that Lovicy, Stephen's daughter along with Elivira Jamieson, a word of the Mack family, joined him and acted as housekeepers for Stephen until the rest of the family came, about four years later. The cabin was rebuilt when his family arrived. The next building completed was the blacksmith shop. The flowering mill, which was the first regular flouring mill in the county, was completed in 1820. In 1820, Mr. Conant retired from the firm and Judge Sibley continued until the Colonel's death in 1826.

Stephen on his own account built a distillery about 1823, which was run in connection with the flouring mill and about 1824 he erected and put in operation a small woolen mill. It contained one set of machinery, that was for carding, spinning, and weaving, and had quite extensive business. He built a grist mill at Rochester, Michigan in 1824.

In 1840, many years after Stephen's death, there was a great fire in Pontiac, and the town became ashes.

After the Colonel's death on November 11, 1826, his sons, Almon and John, were appointed as administrators of the estate, which was involved in the collapse of the bank of Michigan. The Colonel was on bond of James McClosky, the cashier of the bank, who defaulted to a large amount, and being the only one who had available means, his entire estate, with the exception as a dower for his wife or widow was absorbed in the settlement, and his heirs were left penniless.

Colonel Stephen and Temperance Mack raised a family of twelve children, Three sons, and nine daughters. Among them were three sets of twins

"Mary" – First Child

Mary, usually called Polly was born September 4, 1789. She was the twin to Fanny. She died November 19, 1827. No other true information is available.

"Fanny" – Second Child

Fanny was born on September 4, 1789. She was the twin to Mary. She died in 1827. She married David Dare, an Elder in the Mormon church (this seems unlikely since the Mormon church was not organized until April 6, 1830 dw). Her life was not a happy one as her husband was a cruel man. She lived with her sister Almira in Missouri for some time.

"Ruth" – Third Child

Ruth, twin of Rhoda, married Benjamin Stanley, born 1791, died 1859.

"Rhoda" – Fourth Child

Rhoda, Twin to Ruth, married Asher Buckland, born 1791, died October 14, 1848.

"Lovina" – Fifth Child

Lovina born September 13, 1796, died in Pontiac, Michigan. Her death on September 2, 1823, was believed to be the first death of a white adult woman in Oakland County. She was unmarried.

“Lovica or Lovicy” – Sixth Child

Lovica or Lovicy was born September 13, 1796 at Tunbridge, Vermont and died on January 6, 1874 at Detroit, Michigan. She married David Cooper who was born on November 14, 1789 at Montreal, Canada, and died June 27, 1876 at Detroit, Michigan. They were buried in the Elmwood Cemetery in Detroit. David came to Detroit with his mother in 1799, and married Lovicy on January 1, 1821. He was Colonel Stephen Mack’s chief clerk for a number of years. He became a very wealthy and prosperous man and highly esteemed merchant of Detroit. Lovicy and David had five children.

1. Mary died very young
2. James Day died young.
3. George A. Who was born on March 28, 1821 and died July 8, 1864.
4. Adeline, George’s Twin, was born March 28, 1821, and died May 1, 1899, at Detroit, Michigan. She married Dr. Rollin Sprague on October 24, 1839. Dr. Rollin Sprague located in Rochester in 1830, and commenced to practice medicine. Afterwards build the stone store and conducted drug and mercantile business. He was township Clerk, 1836 - 1853 – 1854, Justice of the Peace 1846, and Postmaster in 1841. He had one of the finest homes in Rochester, Michigan. He was ill for twelve years with Bright’s disease which caused his death. While ill, his wife formed the habit of sitting up to care for him at night and she did not sleep in a bed for thirty years. She died sitting in a chair. They had nine children.
 - A. Amelia born November 12, 1841, in Rochester, Michigan and died January 13, 1892, unmarried.
 - B. David born June 2, 1843, and died May 27, 1870, unmarried.
 - C. Irene born November 12, 1844, died April 18, 1923 at Detroit, Michigan, married on December 27, 1888, at Trenton, New Jersey to Verdine King Moore, a lawyer. They adopted Grace Deats, the daughter of Irene’s sister Harriet, after the death of her parents, and she made her home with them until she married Dr. Watkins.
 - D. Rollin Cooper born September 18, 1846, and died June of 1922 in Rochester, Michigan, married Favor Bromley on November 24, 1869. They had one child.
 1. Addie born December 15, 1870 and married on June 24, 1896 Charles Cox, who died November 8, 1944. They adopted a seven month old child in 1916.
 - E. George Henry born June 12, 1848, Died December 5, 1917 at San Jose, California. He married, on December 12, 1877, Jennie Delevon Stevens who was born February 16, 1851, and died March 19, 1920. George went into retail book and stationary business though he was educated to be a Doctor. In 1892, he removed his family to a fruit ranch in California and stayed one year and returned to his old home in Chicago. A few days after his return, he disappeared and never seen alive again. He left his wife with four children to raise and educate.
 - F. Mary Adeline born August 17, 1850, died January 14, 1923 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. She married Frances Stafflet, a newspaper publisher on March 29, 1873. They had three children.
 - G. Ida Lovina born October 27, 1852, died April 9, 1922 at Trenton, New Jersey. She married on March 21, 1878 at Rochester, Michigan to Sylvester Taylor who was born on August 3, 1851 and died May 19, 1909. They had two children.
 - H. Thomas Steel born September 15, 1854 and died in 1926 at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. He married on February 10, 1877 at Rochester, Michigan to Etta Summers. They had two children.

1. Emmett Lamont, Born October 23, 1878 at Rochester, Michigan. He married, first, Elizabeth Temple on March 26, 1900, second Gladys Vera Jones on November 18, 1916. They had three children.
 2. Locke Aurburn born January 28, 1893 at Detroit, Michigan. He Married Charlotte Henrietta Bronson born September 25, 1866. They had two children.
 - A. Margery Louise born May 23, 1922 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 - B. Winifred Ann born May 22, 1925 and died of T.B. on April 28, 1948.
 - I. Harriet Ann was born August 26, 1860 and died February 25, 1889. She married Dr. William Deats who died August 2, 1891. They had one child.
 1. Grace Mildred born September 8, 1881, and lived with her Aunt Irene Moore until her marriage to Dr. Watkins. She had two children.
5. Reverend David M. was born April 18, 1827. He married Arabella. He was a Presbyterian Minister in Detroit, Michigan.

“Stephen Jr.” – Seventh Child

Stephen Jr. was born on February 2, 1798, at Tunbridge, Vermont and died April 10, 1850, at Pecatonic (Macktown), Illinois. He married Hononegah, a daughter of Chief Gah of the tribe of Pottowatome Indians. See chapter on Stephen Jr.

“Harriet” – Eighth Child

Harriet born on May 28, 1800 at Tunbridge, Vermont and died on September 2, 1872 at Pontiac, Michigan. She married on March 18, 1827, Reuben (or Rufus) Hatch who was born May 12, 1785 and died September 2, 1827, while in charge of the lighthouse at Fort Gratiot. They had a son “George” who died early in life. Harriet’s second marriage was to the Honorable Gideon A. Whittemore in February of 1828. Some records show that they had five children, but only one is mentioned.

1. Harlow, who resided at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

“John Mudget” – Ninth Child

John Mudget was born on December 4, 1802 at Tunbridge, Vermont and died February 13, 1879 at Detroit, Michigan. He married, on April 8, 1827, Maria A. Keenay who was Born in 1810, and died February 11, 1839. They had four children. John is said to have been the first landlord in Rochester, Michigan. He opened a hotel there in 1828. Later he removed to Hamtramck, Michigan. Mack Street was named after the old settler “John Mack” in 1885. He was a supervisor at Hamtramck township 1849 to 1862. They had four children.

1. Died as an infant
2. George W. Mack
3. Eveline (sp) S. married Mr. Riley
4. Harriet L. married William Howarth.

“Almon” – Tenth Child

Almon, twin to Almira, born April 28, 1805, at Tunbridge, Vermont and died January 20, 1885 at Rochester Michigan. He married on March 27, 1827, Elvira Jamieson, who had been a ward of his parents. She was born May 1, 1806, and died January 21, 1876, at Rochester, Michigan. Elvira had extraordinary mental and physical endowment and was beloved and respected by all who knew her. Almon became quite prominent in business and military matters. His early training at Military school aided him in becoming a Colonel in the Michigan State Militia. He came to Michigan in 1822 and was his father’s principal assistant. In 1830, he moved to Rochester, Michigan and opened the second store of Rochester and operated it until 1853. It became known as the “Stone Store” and in 1968 it still stands. Almon represented Oakland County in the Legislative Council in 1848. When his brother, Stephen passed away, he went to Machtown and settled the estate, taking the two younger daughters, Matilda and Caroline back to Rochester with him to raise and educate. For the last twenty-five years of his life, he was totally blind and was cared for and beloved by his adopted daughter, Caroline. It is recorded in one

place that Almon and Elvira had no children, but their adopted ones. In another recording it stated that they had one son, John, who married Irene Wilson.

“Almira” – Eleventh Child

Almira, the twin of Almon, was born April 28, 1805, at Tunbridge, Vermont, and died on March 10, 1886 at Salt Lake City, Utah. She was married on August 7, 1831 to William Scoby who was born June 15, 1811 and died December 4, 1833. They were married at Kirkland, Ohio. She moved to Liberty, Missouri about 1835. They had one son, Stephen Henry born September 15, 1832 and died November 17, 1832. On October 23, 1836, Almira married Benjamin Covey who was born March 17, 1792 in New York and Died March 13, 1868 at Salt Lake City, Utah. When Almira was married to My. Covey, then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, taking her mother Temperance Mack with them. It took two years to reach there. Almira and Benjamin had four sons. Almira converted to Mormonism in 1830.

1. Enoch Mack
2. Joseph Mack
3. Almon Mack
4. Hyrum Mack

“Achsah (Asha)” – Twelfth Child

Achsah (Asha) was born in 1807 at Tunbridge, Vermont, and died January 6, 1835 at Pontiac, Michigan. She married on July 31, 1831, John Richard Whittemore who was born December 10, 1808 at St. Albans, Vermont and died March 29, 1883 at Pontiac, Michigan. After Achash's death, John married Harriet Buckland, Daughter of Rhoda and Asher Buckland, April 29, 1835. She was born in 1817 and died in 1848. John married a third time on March 1, 1857, Abigail Harrington. She died on January 22, 1886. They had two children.

Stephen Mack Jr.

“Stephen Jr.”, son of Colonel Stephen, Grandson of Solomon, great grandson of Ebenezer, great, great grandson of John Mack who came from Scotland in 1680, was born February 2, 1798 in Tunbridge, Vermont and died April 10, 1850 at Macktown, Illinois.

Stephen jr. was educated in schools in Vermont and he went to Dartmouth College in New Hampshire in 1813 – 1816. He served as a mercantile apprentice in the city of Boston. In 1816, he followed his father to Detroit, Michigan. Here he was a scout at Ft. Dearbourne in 1817 – 1819. It was while on duty with them that he met some fur traders and learned that the Rock River valley was a fertile land and a good place to establish a trading post. Accordingly, he came west as an agent for the American Fur Company. He traveled with his ponies and arrived at The Rock River hear where Janesville, Wisconsin is now. He then followed down the river until he came to an Indian settlement then known as “Turtle Village”, near the present Beloit, Wisconsin junction at Turtle Creek. Here he learned of the friendly Winnebago Indian camp at Bird’s Grove, and started out to find it from the directions he gathered from the tribe, but taking the wrong trail, he went on down the river until he finally reached a Pottowatomie Indian village at Grand Detour, Illinois. Here he located for two or three years (1820 – 1822), trading with the Indians, taking their furs in exchange for his articles of traffic, and carrying his merchandise to and from Chicago on the backs of his ponies.

While living here, he contracted a fever, and was nursed back to health by the Chief’s daughter, “Homomegah”, and later married her by an Indian ceremony. He gave the Chief two fine horses and saddles, and two blankets for Hononegah. In later years, he married her again legally, and by a Justice of the Peace. The Chief wanted his daughter to marry Big Eagle, but he was no good, and drank too much fire water, and Hononegah would not marry him. Her older sister “Little Bird” had married a bad brave named “Grey Fox”, who drank too much, and made Little Bird very unhappy, so Hononegah wanted nothing to do with that type of brave.

Mack’s relation with the Pottowatomie tribe was not productive of the best of feeling, and though he had taken the Chief’s daughter for his wife, still his life was in danger, because he refused to sell firearms and liquor to the braves of the tribe. During one of his trips to Chicago with three of his ponies, a plan was matured with Grey Fox as the instigator, to dispose of him on his return, and to take possession of his affects. Hononegah learning of their intentions was on the lookout for her husbands return, and meeting him far out from the camp, apprised him of his danger. It was but quick work for her to mount one of the ponies, and together they started out for the Winnebago Indian village in Bird’s Grove, which is now Hononegah park, near Rockton, Illinois. They were welcomed by the tribe of Indians and promised protection. It became their home for a number of years, 1822 – 1834. Some of their many children were born here. Mack had a trading post and traded with the Indians as well as with the white men who came to the country looking for good land. A trader’s license was issued to Mack, on Rock River, October 20, 1823, and again September 6, 1824, and October 5, 1826.

The Winnebago village Chief was called Chief Hopcqua. He was a great friend of Stephen.

When Stephen and Hononegah were married, they lived in a log cabin that was situated on the bank of the river at Grand Detour, that Stephen had bought from a French trader named “Satalier”. Hononegha’s comment on the cabin was that it was a large room for many children. This was also Mack’s trading post. They lived there until going to Bird’s Grove. Stephen had to teach Hononegha that she was to sit at the table with him and that he was to cut the wood and bring it in.

Hononegah was a great asset to Stephen. She was a very faithful wife, and devoted woman. She was largely absorbed in the care of her home and children, save when sickness of the early

settlers called for her kind and skillful care and attention. Then with her supply of nature's remedies, she would seek out the afflicted and bring sunshine and relief to many a suffering soul who fell prey to the ills of a new country. The high tribute of respect to Mack's Indian wife was genuine and sincere, and although of dusty hue, she possessed a noble soul and did all she could to make those around her comfortable and happy. Not only in sickness were her many virtues shown in a marked degree, but the poor and destitute around her, incident to the struggles of many an early settler, shared of her provisions in many a generous way, and manner. She delighted in doing good. Only once was she known to assume the garb of the paleface sisters and then it was by request of some friends, but she felt so ill at ease and afraid to make herself conspicuous, she soon laid it aside and forever after was content with the costume of her tribe. She was very skillful in ornamenting her clothing. She made herself for extra occasions dresses of fine broadcloth with borders five inches deep all around the skirts, worked in with various ribbons. Her taste in blending colors to have a pleasing effect was very fine, and her needle almost perfect. Articles about her home bore witness of her handicraft.

When she had her first child, she went into the forest alone. She would not let Stephen help her. When her relative from Grand Detour came to visit, which was quite often, she would dress herself in her best garments and visit their tents, and for a brief time be a child of nature again.

In a letter to one of his sisters, Stephen states, "My wife died of bilious fever. She was sick eight or nine days, and died. She died a Christian, and also lived one, not by profession, but by her every act, her every deed proclaimed her a follower of Christ. In her, the hungry and the naked have lost a benefactor, the sick, a nurse, and I have lost a friend who taught me to reverence God by doing good to his creatures."

Hononegah died of a fever at child birth, in July 1847, and her baby died also. She left nine children of which one was only a year old. One other child had died in infancy.

After her death, the youngest daughter was ill with a cold. In a letter to his sister, Stephen stated that he was learning to nurse, that the oldest daughter, "Rosa", kept house and as soon as school was out, Mary and Louisa would help.

Stephen was living in peace and quietude with the Indians at the breaking out of the Blackhawk war. After the battle of Stillman Valley, when the renowned Chief Blackhawk visited the Winnebago Tribe to induce them to follow him on his journey northward. Mack used his influence against such a movement, and although Blackhawk was very angry with the white trader, the little tribe remained on their old camping ground, and the great chief marched on without them. It is said that the feeling was so strong against Mack during the visit of Blackhawk, that the chief of the Winnebago Tribe advised Mack to go away for a time for personal safety. Accordingly he privately went to an island, now called Webber's Island, where he was supplied with food by his faithful wife until it was safe for him to return. Stephen decided to help his own people in the Indian war, and accordingly left the trading post, and as soon as he left the Sock Indians took possession of it, but were prevented from injuring him by the Winnebago Indians. He went to Ft. Dearbourne and joined with them in the war. He spoke, in a letter to his sister, of their force not being large enough to they could not save many families from massacre. In accordance with a treaty made with General Scott, in Rock Island in the fall of 1832, which was officially done by the war department at a cost to the government of \$50,000.00. In speaking of this outlay of government funds, Mack used to say that he could have done the job for ten thousand. Several roving bands of Indians remained in the state for years afterwards, but they had no fixed place of abode.

Mack's home, for three years or more, before going to Pecatonic (Macktown), was called the Bradley place in Bird's Grove.

With the indication of a speedy settlement of the Rock River valley, Mack conceived the idea that the bluff at the mouth of Pecatonica River would be a good place to locate a town in view of river

navigation, and was in correspondence with Mr. Bradstreet, of Albany, New York, on the advent of the first white settlers in 1835. It was considered that the Pecatonica River was navigable for one hundred miles from its mouth and the Rock River one hundred and fifty miles up into the territory of Wisconsin. With this large prospect in view, the mouth of the Pecatonica River was a very desirable location for a town. Accordingly Mack took possession of this tract of land (1100 acres), in the fall of 1835, and permanently resided there until his death in 1850. The settlement took the name of Pecatonica at first, but was changed to Macktown on account of a superstition. In an act of the Legislature of the session of 1846 – 1847, part of the settlement took the name of Rockton, through the efforts of Thomas Talcott. Part of this settlement still retains the name of Macktown. It was a very flourishing settlement for a number of years, although there is nothing left now but the Mack home and the Whitman Trading Post. Mack had his town plotted as he owned all of section twenty-three south of Pecatonica River and he sold many lots. In the height of his prosperity he valued a corner lot near the store at \$1,000.00. When told that his land was too uneven for a town, he said, "It is far better than the town of Milwaukee."

He built first, his store, then many houses. In 1839, he built his home. It was a show place at the time it was built, having many characteristics that no other house had this side of Chicago. The foundation was the first stone one in the county and also it was painted, which was a luxury. He established a ferry across the Rock River about 1838, and it was run for a time by William Hulin, who married Merrill Mack's wife, ten years after Merrill's death. Mr. Hulin became quite a prominent man in the county, in later years. This ferry was then bought by Jessie Blinn and carried on by him until the building of the bridge by Mack, which was licensed under regulations of the county commissioners court, which allowed the ferryman to charge for a wagon and two horses, 62 ½ cents, a single wagon and one horse 37 ½ cents, man on a horse 25 cents, and each footman 6 ½ cents. A ferryman who exceeded these charges was liable to have his license revoked for which he had paid ten dollars. In 1842 – 1843, Mack build a bridge in the place of the ferry, mostly at his own expense. This was the first bridge across the Rock River in the state. After going through various stages of repairs from damages by ice and floods, it was entirely carried away in the great flood of June 1st 1857, and was never rebuilt, as another bridge had been previously established a mile farther down the river, which so changed the course of travel, that Macktown was left so far to one side of the road that it's growth was greatly retarded. At Rockton, with its developed waterpower, began to grow, Macktown correspondingly began to decline in prosperity. Many buildings were taken down and moved across the river to add to the general growth of Rockton.

Stephen Mack was a man who had received a good education, and possessed a large share of executive ability. He took an active part in the formation of the new country and its development. By Indian treaty stipulation with the government, half-breed children had a certain amount of land or its equivalent in money. By settlement with a government commissioner, Mack received about \$5,000.00 on account of his children by his Indian wife. This amount of money, at that early day, enabled him to employ men and make a good deal of improvements, and to possess, himself, of a large quantity of land. He also loaned money to many an early settler to enter his land. At the time of his death, he owned, besides his large Macktown farm, land in section twenty-six, and all of section twenty-eight, south of the Pecatonica River, amounting, in all, to about one thousand acres. On the latter tract, he had built a house and established a dairy farm, which was run by a man named Stocker. A son of this man married Mack's daughter "Mary", and Mack's son married Julia Stocker.

Mack kept the first store and was patronized by the first settlers as well as by the Indians, bringing goods from Chicago on Indian ponies before the advent of the wagons. This traffic must have been profitable in those days. In later years, he associated his cousin, Merrill E. Mack, with him in his store. This enabled Mack to work on other enterprises. Merrill did not handle Mack's money very efficiently, and at his death, left many debts. In one of Mack's letters to his sister, he stated that he had lost \$2,000.00 by befriending his cousin, and taking him in as a partner, as he had made bad use of his funds, and when he died, his widow grasped everything, went home, leaving Mack to pay the bills. In another letter to his sister shortly after, he wrote that he had

suffered a considerable loss in fire. A house belonging to him had the upper story entirely burned off. The lower part was saved by the exertions of his neighbors. The house contained four tenements, one a cabinet shop, one occupied by a family, one a storage for grain, and the other a school, where the fire started in the heating stove.

In 1838, the first steamer called "The Gypsy" came up the river. Mack put a stake out for it to tie up to, and George Stevens, who lived across the river, did the same, and the steamer tied up to Stevens stake. That night, there was a dance on the boat, which was loaded with flour. There were so many people that the boat sank in the water deeper than it should have, so that the flour got wet, and was ruined.

In order to arrest any questions as to the legality of his marriage, and to make his children full heirs, in law, Stephen and Hononegah were remarried on September 14, 1840, by William Hulin, Justice of the Peace.

In a letter written April 4, 1841, Mack stated that a funeral had been held at his house, the first white person to be buried in Pecatonic, although it had been settled six hears, and contained over two hundred inhabitants.

Mack was elected Associate Justice in 1849, and held the office as long as he lived. He was appointed the first township treasurer of the school fund, and at this time, Walt Talcott, Henry O. Brown, and William Halley were the township trustees. On the adoption of the township organization in 1850, Mack was a candidate for the first supervisor, but was defeated by a few votes by his rival Sylvester Talcott.

After the death of his Indian wife in July 1847, Mack married Mrs. Daniels, who lived near Harrison, Illinois. She was a widow of forty hears of age, being ten years younger than Mack. She was a native of Pennsylvania, residing with her husband, Mr. Daniels, on the river Rouge, in Michigan, where he died. She moved near Rockton; Harrison, with her family of seven sons and one daughter. Her youngest son was five years old when she married Mack, and he made his home with them. The rest of the children kept house for themselves, and resided six miles from Stephen's home. The oldest sons were in the military business, and had some property and were able to care for the younger ones. Stephen, as he said in one of his letters to his sister, entered into this marriage solely with a view to the benefit of his children, because there was a vacancy that hired help could not fill. His children wanted a councilor, a guide, and a mother. He found a good and careful mother for his children, and an affectionate companion for himself.

Mack died suddenly on the tenth of April 1850, and was buried on his farm beside his Indian wife, who had been so faithful a companion for so many years. The small plot was surrounded by a fence. Thirty years later, when the graves were sadly neglected, they were removed to the Phillips cemetery, near Harrison by some of Mack's friends. An extract from the Rockton Herald, o May 21, 1880, will explain the transaction.

"The remains of Mack and his Indian wife Hononegah, were removed Wednesday from where they were buried on the Mack farm thirty years ago, and interned in the Phillips Cemetery in District No. 7. The bones were in a good state of preservation, even the hair and a comb of Mrs. Mack were little changed, but the coffins were badly decayed as to easily crumble to pieces when disturbed. It is intended to erect a suitable stone to commemorate their remains. A glass bottle was deposited with the remains containing the printed paper as follows. "If, in the course of time, this paper should meet the eye of any person, be it known that the remains buried here are those of Stephen Mach and his Indian wife Hononegah." The remains of Henry Clay Mack, a son who died when he was eight years of age, was interned with his father and mother."

In 1965, the remains were again interned and moved to farmland of Stephen Mack and near the house that he built in 1839, which now is a museum.

Mack was inclined to be non-communicative concerning his personal history. He left no records or diaries or pictures. One history relates that Mack bought lots seven and eight in block forty-three in the original town of Chicago, on September 29, 1830, for \$53.00. The block is now near the center of the city.

Macktown deteriorated after Mack's death. Many houses were moved to Rockton. Farmer's rented Mack's land, house, and farm, until in 1927, Macktown was sold to the Winnebago County and became a Forest Preserve. Mack's house was the caretaker's home. In 1950, the home was to be torn down to make room for a new and modern home for the caretaker, but a petition was presented with seven hundred residents signing, to the supervisors, and Mary Graham made a good speech, giving all the reasons for saving the home. It was decided to leave the house standing and build the caretakers home in another location.

The Rockton Township Historical Society was formed and a Museum made of the Mack House, which was opened to the public for the first time on June 24, 1956. Now, in 1968, the Mack house is well filled with articles of the past, and the Trading Post that was built by Mr. Whitman during the years of 1841 to 1846, is a very interesting place to visit, as it is as near authentic as is possible to make it in these days.

Here is the close of the brief sketch of Stephen Mack jr. In many respects, he was a remarkable man. Born of sturdy New England parentage, cradled among the green mountain state, his youthful spirit struggled for a larger scope than the narrow environments of his humble home. What could have prompted a man of his ability to hide away so many years from civilization may never be know. It may have been that through keen foresight he had caught a glimpse of the wonderful development of the west, and he wanted to be first to see the rising sun of civilization and prosperity spread all over the great prairies. How far his great aspirations were realized cannot be told, yet he succeeded in being a man of prominence in his time, and his name will be handed down in the annuals of Rockton as a man of many virtues, of integrity and unquestionable honesty of purpose.

We know he was a busy man, but a lonesome one, by the reading his letters to his sisters. He begged them to come and see him. He proudly wrote to them that his cousins Calvin and Orlin Mack had visited with them. He offered any of his relatives, land if they would come and live near him, and said that he would have work for them.

Stephen died in 1850, a man who had lived a full life in his fifty-two years.

Stephen & Hononegah Mack's Children and Descendants

Stephen and Hononegah Mack had eleven children, two whom died in infancy.

1. An infant died in infancy.
2. Rosa, born November 14, 1830, in Winnebago County, Illinois. She was a mute and went to school for mutes in Jacksonville, Illinois. She became a teacher at this school and met and married Mr. Leonard, who was also a mute. They had one child who died in infancy.
3. Mary, born July 15, 1832, in Winnebago County, Illinois, and died in July of 1917 at St. Paul, Minnesota. She was educated at Rockford Seminary. She married, first, Charles Stocker, who carried on a brickyard with Mary's brother William Mack. Charles was killed in the Civil war. Mary's second marriage was to Isaac Justin Terrill, who was of Cree Indian ancestry, his mother being part French. He was married first to a Winnebago Indian woman, who had been dead several years when he married Mary. He had one daughter by his first marriage. He died in 1878, at the age of sixty-three. Mary and Charles Stocker had five children.
 - A. Harriet Stocker who married Paulette Mainage, who was part Winnebago Indian. They had three children.
 1. Jerome Mainage who lived in St. Clair, Minnesota.
 2. Andrew Maniage of Janesville and Manato, Minnesota. He had two daughters and one son.
 3. Richard Mainage of St. Clair, Minnesota.
 - B. Emma Stocker, a twin of Evaline, who married Alexander Londroche in the town of McPherson, County of Blue Earth, on February 11, 1871, in the presence of Ann E. Lang and Charles Mainage, and signed by Jacob Web, according to the marriage certificate. Later they were separated. They had nine children.
 1. Mary Londroche was born November 27, 1871, and died February 11, 1872.
 2. Genevieve Londroche, born February 9, 1873, and died in December of 1924. She married Mr. Oden and had one son.
 - A. Esley Oden who died of a heart attack at LaCross, Wisconsin in 1954. He had three children by his first wife and one by the second.
 3. John B. Londroche, was born January 25, 1875. Last heard from in 1927. He had four children.
 - A. Hildred Londroche who died in infancy at Harmony, Minnesota.
 - B. Winnefred Londroche who lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota (circa 1963).
 - C. Clifford Londroche who lived in St. Paul, Minnesota.
 - D. Bernice (?) Londroche who lives in St. Paul, Minnesota (circa 1963), married her cousin, Rayford Peterson.
 4. Harriet Londroche was born October 18, 1880, and died November 21, 1880.
 5. Louis Londroche born September 17, 1881, and died September 20, 1881.
 6. Theresa Londroche born August 18, 1883, and died August 31, 1883.
 7. Anthony (A. Phil) Londroche Born May 20, 1886, and died September 26, 1966. He married Grace Palmer in St. Paul, Minnesota on September 11, 1908. She was born in 1890, and died February 27, 1926. Anthony was a writer of poems. In a letter from one of his grand-daughters, it stated "My grandfather, A. Phil Londroche was said to have come back three nights after died. He appeared to my brother (so he says and I believe him)". My grandfather wanted to re-assure everyone that he was all right and that there would be no trouble among bickering relatives, (and there wasn't). Anthony and Grace had three children.

1. Clair Londroche born August 12, 1909, and married Florence Jaworski and there were three children of this union.
 1. Arthur Londroche born April 6, 1909 (?), and married Edith Brews who was born July 10, 1937. They had four children.
 2. Curtis Londroche born October 16, 1938, Married Marianne Kranczyk who was born on September 22, 1946 and had two children.
 3. Judith Londroche born March 13, 1943, married Joseph Gubash who was born in Lebanon on April 21, 1935. They had three children, one set of twins.
2. Olive Grace Londroche was born January 25, 1913. She married, first, Robert Parker in 1929, and a second marriage was to John Williams Day, who was born October 9, 1903. The Parker's had one daughter, the Day's, six children.
 1. Delores Olivette Parker born May 28, 1930, and she married Gerald Lentsch who was born January 5, 1927. They had four children.
 2. Janet Anne Day born June 10, 1934, married Frank T. Skyson who was born October 13, 1923. They had three children.
 3. Ronald William Day born August 29, 1936, married Beverly Cincaski who was born August 28, 1935. They have five children.
 4. Gordon Charles Day born January 11, 1938, married Patricia Merrill who was born December 23, 1941. They had two children.
 5. Merrilyn Jean Day born April 26, 1942, married Allan Richard who was born April 18, 1940. They had four children.
 6. Duane John Day was born August 30, 1950. Unmarried.
 7. James Micheal Day born June 19, 1954.
 8. Hazel Londroche born on February 27, 1917, married John Dufresno. They had two children.
 1. Stephen Dufresno.
 2. Barbara Dufrenso.
8. Bernice Londroche born July 11, 1889, a twin to Beatrice, died July 12, 1899
9. Beatrice Londroche born July 11, 1889, a twin to Bernice, died July 12, 1899.
- C. Evaline, a twin of Emma, married Edward Cyr, a part blood Winnebago Indian. She died of T.B. as a young woman and her only child died at the same time.
- D. Josephine was born march 9, 1859 and died March 22, 1908. She Married Joseph LaChapelle who was born in January of 1857 and died July of 1942. They had ten children.
 1. Peter LaChapelle, Un married
 2. Pearl LaChapelle married, first, Harry Peterson and second Charles Darby. They lived in the old home in Wabasha, Minnesota. Pearl died in November of 1966. The Peterson's had two children.
 - A. Rayford Peterson who married his cousin Beatrice (?) Londroche, daughter of John.
 - B. Olena Peterson who married Harold Palmer. They had no children.
 3. Joseph LaChapelle married Clara Wagner of Kellogg, Minnesota. They had two children.
 - A. Irene LaChapelle
 - B. Lester LaChapelle
 4. Earl LaChapelle married Mayme Hendricks of SanPrairie, Minnesota. They had two children.
 - A. Elmer LaChapelle
 - B. Vincent LaChapelle who had two children

1. June LaChapelle, Deceased
2. Lucile LaChapelle, Deceased
5. Mary LaChapelle born December 9, 1885 at Wabasha, Minnesota and died December 7, 1918 at St. Paul, Minnesota, married Joseph St Jacques and had four children.
 - A. Henry St Jacques born December 12, 1907 and died in may of 1950.
 - B. Dorothy St Jacques born February 25, 1909. She married, first, John F. Seymour and second, Robert M. Mitchell, who was born on October 14, 1898 in Ontario, Canada, and died April 13, 1968 in Pincrest, Arkansas, A naturalized Citizen. Dorothy was a teacher of Braille, transcribing and recording on cards for the blind. She is a member of the Geographic Society of Chicago. She is a D A R pen woman and also a newspaper correspondent. She rode in a covered wagon for publicity when the Tollway at Rockford, Illinois was opened. The Seymour's had two sons.
 1. Richard Joseph Seymour born January 19, 1926. He served in the navy in work war two. He married on November 21, 1947, Irene Dorothy Glockzin in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was born April 22, 1927 at Trade River, Wisconsin. They had three children.
 2. Kenneth Seymour born on November 25, 1928. He served in the Marines during world war two. He married on November 29, 1949, Theresa Bossi at Chicago, Illinois. They had no children.
 - C. Lewis St Jacques was born November 1, 1911. He married Margaret, and English woman whom he met during the time he was in world war two. They had one son.
 1. Peter St Jacques.
 - D. Lucile St Jacques born on November 1, 1911, a twin of Lewis, died as an infant.
6. Sylvia LaChapelle married Harrison Overhill. They had no children, but raised Venetta, Sylvia's youngest sister.
7. Clair LaChapelle died as a boy.
8. Claude LaChapelle was killed in an accident in Wabasha, Minnesota.
9. Maximillian LaChapelle was a lieutenant in the United States Marines. He saw service in Nicaragua. He was killed in an accident while home on Furlough.
10. Venetta LaChapelle married, first, Lawrence Williams and second, Leo Webber Sr. She was raised by her sister, Sylvia. The Webbers had two sons.
 - A. Lee Webber jr.
 - B. Joseph Webber.
- E. Charles Stocker disappeared after an argument with his stepfather Isaac Terrill, and was never seen or heard from again.

Mary Mack Stocker Terrill and her second husband Isaac Justin Terrill lived on the land that was allotted to Mary on account of her Indian heritage. History records that the transfer of the Winnebagoes to their "Blue Earth Reservation", near Mankato from some twenty-one scattered bands was not actually completed until 1856. Soon thereafter however, the Sioux war of 1862 broke out and though the Winnebagoes were not involved, the people of Minnesota demanded their removal and in the course of the next few years, they were settled in northeast Nebraska, not far from the Omaha tribe of Indians. All the children of Stephen and Hononegah Mack however, were among the families who had taken farms and were permitted to remain in Minnesota. Isaac Terrill, a Cree Indian from Canada with some French blood, likewise remained in Minnesota. He was married at that time to his first wife, a white girl who died later. He married Mary a few years later. He became seriously ill about the time Adelle, his second daughter was born, and thereafter remained bedfast until his death in 1878. A few months later in 1879, Mary Terrill and all of her living children moved to Wabash, Minnesota, which remained the family home for many years. At Wabash, the Terrill children obtained an elementary school education at a Catholic parochial school. Mary Mack and Isaac Justin Terrill had three children.

- A. Henry Terrill born December 24, 1871 and died unmarried in 1904.
- B. Sarah May Terrill (who disliked the name "Sarah" and much preferred to called "Sadie"), was born May 2, 1873, on the land allotted to her mother, about twelve miles from Mankato, Minnesota. She received her elementary education and after learning from her mother how to sew, mend, clean house, cook, wash & iron, was lured along with her sister Adelle, with glowing promises to Pueblo, Colorado, by her step-sister Matilda Provost, who ran a rooming house and dining room. Both learned to their regret that they had been lured to a life of drudgery involving long hours of work for little more compensation than their meals and a few clothes. It was in Pueblo that Sadie met George Robert Bruce, to whom she was married in March of 1893 at Denver, Colorado. He was fifteen years older than Sadie. He was a tall robust man who had abandoned a teaching career in northern New Your State, to prospect for gold in Colorado. Their honeymoon was spent in his two-room log cabin at Guffey, Colorado, close to a gold mining claim on which he had filed. It was there that only child was born. When gold was discovered in Alaska, George Bruce decided to try his luck there. Sadie obtained employment as a housekeeper for an elderly couple on a ranch near Roswell, New Mexico. George returned after a year away, broke and discouraged, and found a job as a surveyor and foreman on a construction project in the San Francisco Bay area. It was months before he had saved enough to send for his family. It was while living in Oakland, California that their son was stricken with infantile paralysis. Again the "gold fever" came upon George and he returned to Guffey. But Sadie no longer was willing to endure primitive life in a two-room cabin in the mountains. She took her child and obtained work in Denver, keeping house for a polish tailor, who had been left with two children when his wife died.

George Bruce died on October 14, 1904, in a Denver hospital. Sadie then went to Washington D.C., and worked as a housekeeper for a retired army officer and his wife, but they had too many evening dinners to suit her, so she moved to a small exclusive dress shop where she enjoyed the work of fitting and altering expensive gowns for a while, but she disliked the sales work often expected of her, so she took a job in the alteration department of Julius Garfinkle and Company. Here she worked until in the fall of the year 1914, when she accepted an appointment as cook at the Indian boarding school at Cheyenne River Indian Agency. Sadie loved and understood children. Parents of students respected her efficiency in handling the children. Warren B. Plympton was among the parents who frequently visited his children at the Agencies school. Warren, a white man from Minneapolis, Minnesota, had homesteaded in South Dakota, where he met and married a full blooded Sioux Indian woman by whom he had four children before her death. All four children were enrolled in the tribal boarding school. They were Mary, Louis, Warren jr., and Delma. It was Warren's persistent courtship that led Sadie to transfer as a seamstress to a non-reservation Indian boarding school at Flandrean, South Dakota, in the hear of 1919. She resigned from government service and was married on February 25, 1925 to Warren Plympton and soon after he qualified by a civil service examination for an appointment as extension agent, assisting Indians with management of their farming and livestock operations. He carried on this work among the Indians in Montana, Nevada, and California for about twenty hears before being forced to take disability retirement after a heart attack. During this period Sadie helped to raise and train his four children and after the death of Delma, also mothered two of her children for several years. When Warren retired, they bought a home and small acreage in Orangeville, California. In the spring of 1952, Sadie's sister Adelle (Bio) visited them and urged the Plymptons to sell out in California and share her home in Tucson. Arizona with her. This they finally did. In Adelle's home, Warren discovered that he was expected to keep everything in good repair, serve as a yard man and chauffer, and make himself subject to Bio's demands at all times while Sadie was expected to

do most of the housework. Which was a little too much for anyone who had as heart ailment, so they finally rented an apartment and moved to themselves. Relations with Bio were not very cordial after that, even after the death of Sadie's husband. Her husband's children, however, deeply appreciated her. The children, Louis Plympton who was deceased had a wife and four children who lived at Carson City, Nevada. Delma Plympton also deceased, had three children living in Seattle, Washington. Warren Plympton jr. was living in Kalispell, Montana with his wife and children. Especially devoted to Sadie was Mary Plympton, now Mrs. Robert Vinina, living in Missoula, Montana. Sadie passed away on May 5, 1965 from complications which developed after she had broken her hip in a fall in the kitchen of her apartment, while preparing a meal. Sadie and George had one child.

1. Harold Eugene Bruce born on June 17, 1894 at Guffey, Colorado. An accident in infancy caused the loss of sight in the left eye. Infantile paralysis in early childhood caused him to use crutches since the age of six. He did not attend school until he was ten years of age, but was taught so well by his mother that he was able to skip several grades. He graduated in June of 1912 from Business High School, at Washington D.C., and received a diploma from the commercial department at Carlisle Indian School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He also studied telegraphy. He was working as a part time operator in the Postal Telegraph Company office at Carlisle when he received his first United States Indian Service appointment as a junior clerk, in Washington D.C. on April 16, 1913. He transferred to the field service in April of 1914, and began a long career of service among the Indians on reservations in South and North Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, Idaho, Kansas, and Nebraska that finally ended on December 31, 1951, in his retirement from the position of Superintendent of the Winnebago Indian Agency, ant Winnebago, Nebraska. He was Superintendent of Indian Agencies at Horton, Kansas; Belcourt, North Dakota; and Winnebago, Nebraska. In retirement, Harold has served as a reporter for Horton and vicinity for the Kansas City Star and Times, Kansas City, Missouri, the Topeka Capital, Topeka, Kansas, and the St. Joseph News-Press and Gazette, St. Joseph, Missouri, and has written many feature articles about Indians for these papers. For a time he also had a daily column in the Atchison Globe, Atchison, Kansas.

At Cheyenne Agency, he met Alta Belle Eckles, a stenographer in the same office as he worked in. They were married on July 23, 1919 at Redfield, South Dakota. Alta Eckles, the third child of William and Alice (Seville) Eckles, was born on January 19, 1892 in Washington, Iowa. She graduated in 1912 from Washington High School, and later from Gates Business College, Waterloo, Iowa, and was employed in law offices as a stenographer until she received a United States Civil Service appointment as secretary to the superintendent at Cheyenne River Indian Agency, in South Dakota on November 17, 1917. Harold and Alta have both been active, and are now inactive members of several organizations of which they once took active and important offices. (Circa 1968).

They had two daughters.

- A. Alice May Bruce, who was born May 7, 1920, at Browning Montana. She was graduated in 1928 from Holton High School, Holton, Kansas, and spent two years at William Woods College, Fulton, Missouri, and received her BA degree from Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas, with majors in art education and design. She was employed in Lawrence as a draftsman, first at Kansas University and later in a near by defense plant. She spent a year as a caseworker for the Brown County Welfare Department with headquarters in nearby Hiawatha, Kansas.

On June 6, 1948, she married John A. White, who she had met at Kansas University. He was born in Brazil of American Parents, who served for many years there as Baptist missionaries, but returned their children to the United States after they had finished high school, for college training. John White received his BA degree from William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, served as an army medic during World War Two, and then completed his education at Kansas University with Ph.D. degree in Zoology. Since graduation, he has taught at the University of Illinois, Long Beach State College in California and presently is a professor in the biology department of Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho, where he also serves as curator of the University's Museum of Vertebrate Paleontology.

Alice May and John White had one son.

1. James Jeffery White born on May 13, 1957 at Long Beach, California.
- B. Dorothy June Bruce born on June 8, 1925, at Pierre, South Dakota. She was graduated in 1943 from Horton, Kansas high school and attended Oklahoma College for women at Chickasha, Oklahoma, one year and completed her college training at Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas, with a degree in Occupational therapy. After college graduation, she was employed as an Occupational Therapist at the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas, until her marriage on December 10, 1949, to George Beverly of Topeka who was a graduate of Topeka high school with a degree in business administration from Washburn University, Topeka. He saw action in Europe during World War Two. He has been employed by Kansas Blue Cross Blue Shield ever since his discharge from the army, and has served as Field Representative for a number of counties in western Kansas before moving to the state office in Topeka where now is the Director of Community Relations (circa 1968). Dorothy and George Beverly had two daughters, both born in Topeka, Kansas.
1. Georgiana Beverly born November 1, 1954
 2. Sarajane Beverly born July 15, 1960.
- C. Adella Mary Terrill was born on May 4, 1875 at Mankato, Blue Earth Reservation, Minnesota. She received her elementary education in Mankato, and went with her sister Sadie to Pueblo, Colorado to help her stepsister Matilda Provost in running her rooming house and dining room. Here she met Harry C. Jones her first husband with whom she lived for many years in Tonopah, Nevada. Harry Jones was both a writer and a promoter and it was on one of his business trips to New York to obtain financing for a silver mine promotion that Adella met Benjamin DeCasseres which caused the start of many letters passing between them, and finally caused the divorce of Harry Jones and Adella. It was fourteen years that they sent love letters to each other but did not see one another. Adella was a selfish but loveable woman. In one of her letters to her sister, she said that she had no more love now for her mother than she had when a child. Just a kindly feeling toward her. She said that her mother had no conception of truth or of beauty of the lofty things that dwell deep with you. This letter was written in 1906. She was left alone much of the time during her marriage with Harry Jones, and she vented some of her feelings in her letters to Benjamin DeCasseres. Mr. Jones finally gave her up in 1919, when Adella received her divorce from him. She made life miserable for Harry, as she was so in love Benjamin. In one of her letters from Harry before the divorce, he spoke of being very sad, but if she really wanted a divorce he would give her permission to get it, which she did immediately.

She married Benjamin DeCasseres, who was born on April 3, 1873 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools there. He left school at the age of thirteen to work on the Philadelphia newspapers. He became a poet, and author, a columnist, and an editorial writer for the Mirror in the years between 1892 and 1899, when he went to New York to work for the New York Sun, and four years later with the Herald. He contributed to the Cosmopolitan, Metropolitan, Life, Judge, American, Mercury, and many others. He became a noted dramatic critic and his writings appeared in Arts and Decorations and the Motion Picture Herald and Screenland. He also was on the editorial staff from 1919 to 1923 of Famous Player, Loskey, and Universal Pictures. He died on September 7, 1945, and Adelle (Bio, the nickname that Benjamin gave her) died in 1964 in Tucson, Arizona, where had moved to at the death of her husband. Adelle willed all of her personal and household affects to the Rockton Township Historical Society to be used to the best of their advantage. As far as we know, Adelle had no children by either of her husbands.

4. William Harrison, born July 15, 1834, at Koshkonong, Wisconsin. He married Julia Stocker, Sister of Mary's husband, with whom he was in the brick business. Her father managed the dairy farm owned by Stephen Mack. They left Macktown early in life and had two children before leaving. A town in Wisconsin is named after his daughter "Viola". See Chapter on William Harrison Mack's decedents.
5. Louisa, born in May of 1836 at Pecatonic, Illinois. She married Ladowick Lawrence Curtis and moved to Glen Flora, Chippewa County, Wisconsin. She attended Rockford Female Seminary for a time, but confinement was too much for her free untamed nature. Whenever she took a notion to go home, she would start without giving notice and walk the whole distance from Rockford to Macktown. Louisa and Ladowick Curtis had six children.

- A. Evert curtis
- B. Bill Curtis
- C. Edward Curtis married Dora Burgett, and had six children.
 1. Ira Melvin Curtis, born in 1927. He married Dorothy Miller who was born in 1933. They had no children.
 2. Nethalie Curtis married Patrick McDonald and had two children.
 - A. Robert McDonald who died as a child
 - B. Doris Mae McDonald married Bill Chastain and had two children.
 3. LeRoy Raymond Curtis married Amelia LaBrec and they had seven children
 - A. Melvin Ira Curtis, born in 1927. He married Rosella Norton who was born in 1833. They lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and had two children.
 - B. June Marie Curtis was born in 1928. She married Scott Williams and lives (circa 1968) in Mt. Iron Minnesota. They had six Children.
 - C. Lorie Lee Curtis born in 1930 and lives (circa 1968) in Virginia, Minnesota.
 - D. Patricia Doris Curtis was born in 1934. She married Robert Stark, who was born in 1930 and died in 1966. Patricia lives (circa 1968) in Virginia, Minnesota. Patricia and Robert had three children.
 - E. Elaine Doris Curtis was born in 1936. She married Curtis Linder who was born in 1931. They live (circa 1968) in Duluth, Minnesota and have four children.
 - F. Robert James Curtis born in 1938. He married Judith Andréa Gullikson in December 1965. She was born in 1942 they have one child.
 - G. Carol Jeanne Curtis born in 1939 and lives (circa 1968) in Virginia, Minnesota
 4. Winfield Scott Curtis married Evelyn Humphry. They live (circa 1968) at Long Beach, California, and have no children
- D. Libby Curtis

- E. Steve Curtis
 - F. Al Curtis
6. Thomas Hartzell Mack was born on February 9, 1838 at Pecatonic, Illinois, and went to Michigan at the death of his father and lived near his sisters Matilda and Caroline. He had one son.
 7. Thomas Robert Mack who lives in Minnesota (circa 1968).
 8. Henry Clay Mack was born in December of 1840 at Macktown, Illinois and died in 1847, shortly after the death of his mother. He is buried close to his parents.
 9. Edward Mack was born in November of 1842 at Macktown, Illinois. He died as a drummer boy in the civil war.
 10. Matilda Mack was born on November 26, 1843 at Macktown, Illinois and died on November 12, 1889, at the age of forty-six, at Eau Galle, Wisconsin. She was buried in the Wabeque Cemetery, just outside Eau Galle. She was four years of age at the death of her mother, and seven years at her father's death. She was taken to Rochester, Michigan by her father's brother, Almon, to be raised and educated. After she grew up, she moved to Eau Galle, Wisconsin, where she taught school for a number of years before she was married and after she was married. It was while living here before her marriage, that she mentions in her letters that Tom, her brother, had visited her, and that Tom Had gone to church with her, so for a while, Thomas must have lived in Ear Galle also. Matilda was also a writer. Many of her poems were printed in the papers, and magazines.

Matilda, or Myrtie, as her family called her, married Edwin Harvey Drake on July 20, 1868, at Menomonie, Wisconsin. He was born July 16, 1841 at Mansfield, Massachusetts. He died at Eau Galle, Wisconsin on December 22, 1895, at the age of fifty-four. He received an early education at Mansfield, Massachusetts, and in his early twenties he went to Wisconsin and settled at Eau Galle, where he worked as a clerk for Carson and Rand during the early days when lumber was big business in Wisconsin. He enlisted in the army during the civil war and reported to Camp Randall, Madison on September 27, 1864. He was assigned to Company A, Wisconsin 25th Volunteer Army, 4th Division Corps, Army of Tennessee. He was under the command of Captain John R. Rusk. He was attached to an Engineering detachment and saw action with General Sherman on his march to the sea. He saw action at Snake Creek gap, Georgia, October 15, 1864; at Long Swamp, December 9, 1864; at Oquches Canal, December 10 – 11, 1864. He took an active part in the siege of Savanna, December 12 – 21, 1864. At Tacataligo, South Carolina, January 18, 1865; Salkatchie, January 20 through February 2 – 3, 1865; Whippey Swamp, February 1, 1865; South Edista River, February 9, 1865; Orangeburg, February 12, 1865; Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 15, 1865; and Bentonville, March 20 – 21, 1865. Upon being discharged from service on June 7, 1865, he returned to Eau Galle, Wisconsin, where he made his home until his death in 1895. Matilda and Edwin's home was located on the banks of Lake Eau Galle or the "Old Mill Pond" in the grove of pines. Their names were listed in the membership role of the Ear Galle Methodist Church for 1888 – 1902. Edwin was instrumental in the building of the church which was the scene of numerous revival meeting. Edwin and his son owned and operated a general merchandise store, which was located across the street from the old grist mill, and upon the death of his father in 1895, Earl took over the operation of the store, which he continued to operate until it burned to the ground. Edwin and Matilda had one daughter and two sons.

- A. Alson Drake born June 24, 1869, at Eau Galle, Wisconsin and died on August 28, 1911 at the age of fifty-two at Eau Galle. He was killed in an accident in the powerhouse where he worked. His clothes caught in the machinery. His daughter

Myria, who had brought his lunch to him, witnessed the accident. Alson married Winefred Arthur on June 20, 1893. They had three children.

1. Edwin Drake born May 27, 1894, and married Edna Morgan on January 24, 1920. They had five children.
 - A. Donald Drake born March 15, 1921
 - B. Catherine Drake born January 16, 1923.
 - C. Alson Drake born March 22, 1925.
 - D. Norma Drake born November 18, 1927.
 - E. Gerald Drake born March 10, 1933.
 2. Lyle A. Drake born June 24, 1896 and died August 20, 1896
 3. Myrla Drake born May 10, 1902, married Eldon Joseph Erickson on October 21, 1922. A second marriage was to Andrew Wagnild on June 24, 1961. Myrla and Eldon Erickson had four children
 - A. Arlene Erickson Solberg born January 1924
 - B. Eldon Erickson Jr. born July 26, 1926.
 - C. Geraldine Erickson Gullickson born January 19, 1929
- B. Robert Erickson born May 7, 1937
- C. Iva Drake was born on November 26, 1878 at Eau Galle, Wisconsin and died on September 8, 1967 in Menomonie, Wisconsin. She married Willis Perry Doughty on March 9, 1904. He was born on January 18, 1876 and died September 8, 1956. They had six children.
1. Marquerite Lucile Doughty, who was a daughter of Iva and adopted daughter of Willis. She was born August 4, 1901 and Adopted in 1904. She married on September 4, 1923, William McKinley Oleson. He was born on September 7, 1896. He was an army captain in world war one, 1915 – 1920. He was wounded in the battle of Chateau Tharry and received a purple heart for wounds and a bronze star for bravery. Marguerite and William had no children. They lived with Iva, Marguerite's mother for seven years, her last years, and took care of her with the aid of Marguerite's brother and sisters.
 2. Clair Stephen Doughty was born on December 10, 1906. He married Rosalie Ambuehl at Durand, Wisconsin on June 9, 1936, and had one child.
 - A. Richard Doughty born December 20, 1940. He married Ruth Linse on August 11, 1962. She was born on April 22, 1942. They had two children.
 1. Paul Doughty born July 24, 1963
 2. Mark Doughty born June 1967.
 3. Hazel V. Doughty was born June 20, 1910 and married Carl M. Olson who was born May 7, 1903. They had three sons.
 - A. Carl Claire Olson who married Rita Jannetta Stumpf. Carl is a veteran of the Korean War. He served in 1951 – 1952. They live in Poon Rapids, Minnesota (circa 1968). They had three sons.
 1. Rena Carlene Olson born July 22, 1958.
 2. Clayton Allan Olson born August 2, 1959.
 3. Jeffery Lee Olson born January 15, 1961.
 - B. Erling Willis Olson was born August 29, 1929 and married Helen Marian Ruotsinoga. Erling is a Viet Nam veteran. To this date (circa 1968) he had about seventeen years of service in the army. They had three daughters.
 1. Adrienne Lee Olson born June 19, 1953.
 2. Debra J. Olson born December 12, 1954.
 3. Joan E. Olson born March 15, 1963
 - C. John C. was born October 10, 1947. He is a veteran of Viet Nam war and is in the Navy now (circa 1968). He is unmarried
 4. Evelyn was born December 19, 1912 and married Dennis Cotts of Madison, Wisconsin on August 15, 1933. He was born December 19, 1913 and died June 20, 1960. They had three children.

- A. Katherine Cotts born April 4, 1934. She married Oliver Upham who was born on August 1, 1933. They had four children.
 - 1. Ricky Upham born December 7, 1952.
 - 2. Christine (adopted) born December 13, 1959.
 - 3. Joseph Upham born October 11, 1962
 - 4. Kathy Upham born March 1, 1965.
- B. Beverly was born May 16, 1935, and married Jerry Tuggle. They had one son.
 - 1. Mike Tuggle born June 13, 1955.
- C. Jacqueline Cotts born January 9, 1946. She married John Braski who was born September 15, 1943. They had one daughter.
 - 1. Lisa Marie Braski born July 12, 1968.
- 5. Alice Maxine was born August 18, 1920. She married Claude Kenneth McNaughton of Detroit, Michigan, who was born September 23, 1913 and died on December 3, 1957. They had two sons.
- D. Elbert Earl Drake was born January 19, 1881 at Eau Galle, Wisconsin, and died August 26, 1965. In 1901 he married Estella Rooney. She was born September 12, 1879 and now (circa 1968) lives in an apartment in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. They had two sons.
 - 1. Carl Edwin Drake born December 9, 1906 at Eau Galle, Wisconsin and died March 1, 1907 at Eau Galle.
 - 2. Alson Neil Drake born May 12, 1908 at Eau Galle, Wisconsin. He Married Alta Marie Robarge at the Methodist Church in Stillwater, Minnesota on October 13, 1932. She was born on April 18, 1911. Alson is the personnel Director, Hollywood Brands Inc., Hollywood Candy Division in Centralia, Illinois (circa 1968). They had two daughters.
 - 1. Jachlyn Ann Drake born April 8, 1934 at Stevens Point, Wisconsin. She married Angelo James Lorino on July 29, 1952 at St. Louis, Missouri. He was born April 18, 1929.
 - B. Linda Lee Drake was born February 22, 1939 at La Cross, Wisconsin. She married John William Whitford at the Methodist Church of Hayward, California on April 28, 1957. He was born July 12, 1936. They had two children.
- 11. Caroline Mack was born October 16, 1845, at Pecatonic, Illinois and died August 28, at Pontiac, Michigan. She was buried in the Rochester Cemetery. When she was a baby, her mother died and when four years of age, her father died. She was taken into the family of her father's youngest brother, Almon Mack, and taken to Rochester, Michigan to be raised and educated. Her education was gained in the Old Academy, and in village schools in Rochester. She was especially fond of music and singing. She was married to Edward Shippy Cook on May 7, 1861, and separated from him in 1875. In October 1877 she married Arthur E. Newberry who was a native of Rochester. He was engaged in private banking business in Rochester, but in 1903, removed to Pontiac, Michigan, where he became cashier of the American Savings Bank which later merged into the First National Bank and Trust Company of which he was First Vice President.

In 1904, the Newberry's built the home on Huron Street where they spent the remainder of their lives, except for a year in 1907 when they bought a farm north of the city of Pontiac where they lived a year and they returned to the Huron Street residence. This residence was part of the site once owned by Caroline's grandfather, Stephen Mack Sr.

Caroline was active in a number organizations. She was treasure and later secretary and vice president of the Woman's Literary Club of Pontiac; president for two years of the Woman's Relief Corps at Rochester; two years Matron of the Order of Eastern Star in Pontiac; and for two years Regent of General Richardson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Caroline's Uncle Almon Mack left her as heir to his possessions after he had provided for his twin sister Almira at Salt Lake City, Utah, and after bequests to numerous relatives. Caroline and Edward Cook had two children, and Caroline and Arthur Newberry had one son.

- A. Edward Everette Cook born February 12, 1866 and died June 11, 1890
 - B. Edith Elvira Cook born April 13, 1871. She was married on April 13, 1897 to James Mackin of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They resided in 1902 at Detroit, Michigan. It is believed that they had one daughter, the information coming from a note stating that she was a grand daughter of Carrie Mack Newberry.
 - 1. Gennie Mackin Rasmussen.
 - C. Almon Mack Newberry was born June 6, 1884 in Rochester, Michigan and died October 18, 1936 at Pontiac, Michigan. He made his home with his step sister, Edith Mackin. He had been ill for several weeks and had arranged to go to the University of Michigan hospital, but was found dead in bed of a coronaly heart ailment. He was a teller in the former American and later First National Bank and Trust Company. He was a member of the Pontiac Masonic Lodge. He was unmarried.
12. The eleventh child of Stephen and Hononegah Mack was born on September 8, 1847, and died the same day as did Hononegah.

William Harrison Mack

(The information in this section is not from the Mack biography)

William Harrison Mack July 15, 1834, at Koshkonong, Wisconsin. He married Julia Stocker, Sister of Mary Mack's husband, with whom he was in the brick business. Her father managed the dairy farm owned by Stephen Mack. They left Macktown early in life and had two children before leaving. A town in Wisconsin is named after his daughter "Viola". They had four children.

1. Edna born July 11, 1854
2. **Viola** born November 5, 1856. Viola Mack Married Levi Coen Turner, on November 5, 1872. More information on Turner genealogy. Eight children were born.
 - A. Arthur - Married Margaret Alhman. They had two Children.
 1. Leona
 2. Irene
 - B. **Elizabeth**. She married George Beatty. They had four children.
 1. Ethel. Twin of Elsie
 2. **Elsie**. Twin of Ethel. She first married Marlin Wheeler. They had four children. Her second husband was Peter Wedland. They had no children
 - A. **Winston Marlin Wheeler** born March 5, 1915. He married Louisa Belle Shedd on June 27, 1937. They had two children.
 - B. Lyle Graydon Wheeler. He married Ruth August 31, 1940.
 - C. Mardella Wheeler, She married Leonard Ihde
 - D. Arden Wheeler, Married Esther
 3. Ella
 4. John
- C. Bert
- D. Myrtle
- E. William
- F. Mildred
- G. Charles
- H. Effie
3. Effa born July 7, 1860
4. Catherine born February 28, 1863. She married Philander Annis September 10, 1883. He was born November 28, 1853, and died November 9, 1933.
 - A. Elsie Katherine Annis. Born in River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin.

Author's note:

In the study of the information received from many of the descendants and from histories and other biography books, many dates were found to conflict, so the most probable dates were used.

Marguerite Olds – 1968

Transcribers note:

This information has been retyped from a copy (several generations down) of Marguerite Olds Mack Family biography. Some names and dates were difficult to read and may not have been copied correctly. Not all names and dates agree with those in the Mack Genealogy.

Danny D. Wheeler – 5/6/2002

I have made several date corrections for the Solomon Mack family. The date corrections come from Lucy's Book, Lavina Fielding Anderson, 2001 Signature Books, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Danny D. Wheeler – 6/6/2002

This copy has been revised to remove most people who are still alive.

Danny D. Wheeler – 8/22/2006