



HURON SHORES GENOGRAM

Oscoda, Michigan

September and October Was Busy For HSGS

By Judy Sheldon and Lugene Daniels

October 2014 proved to be a busy month for the Huron Shores Genealogical Society. As always, members and non-members alike were rewarded by the efforts of our society.

Donnie Boursaw, from the Family History Center in West Branch, presented the HSGS fall program at the Parks Library in Oscoda on Saturday, October 11. While the topic was Native American genealogical research, her riveting personal stories captivated the audience the entire morning. After lunch, Donnie assisted attendees with personal Native American requests.

HSGS Secretary, Lugene Daniels, planned and presented two basic genealogy sessions which were held at the Iosco County Historical Museum in East Tawas on October 8 and October 22. A dozen attendees participated in both informal sessions, where topics ranged from basic genealogy, vital records research, migration routes, and census records. HSGS was thankful to the Iosco County Historical Society for providing a place to meet for these sessions.

September 2014 saw Dan Stock, Judy Sheldon and Mark Miller manning the HSGS booth during the two days of the Paul Bunyan Festival in Oscoda, MI. Roger Miller from Canada was available Sunday to answer questions on Canadian research and the logging era of Oscoda. We passed out various family history forms and encouraged everyone who stopped to gather information on their family. Roger and Judy did interviews for MICTV, the local independent channel.

Lauri Finerty gave a presentation on the Thompson Cemetery, Curtisville, MI when one of the few remaining markers was returned to its proper resting place. Mr. Joseph Simons' stone was located in a wooded area several years before and the Forest Service had kept it in storage. Judy Sheldon and Dan Stock attended the ceremony.

Additionally, an author proposal was submitted to Arcadia Publishing for the upcoming book project entitled "Iosco County 1892-1904: The Photography of Ard G. Emery." See the article on page 2. HSGS thanks all who attend our programs and help our society in other ways.

As always, the HSGS has big plans for 2015!



HSGS Genealogical Meetings and Events

January

15 HSGS Business meeting,
At the R. J. Parks Library,
Oscoda, MI

April

10 Final draft of Ard Emery Book
to be sent to Arcadia Publishing



HSGS Announces Book Project

By Lugene Daniels

The Huron Shores Genealogical Society announces the authorship of an Arcadia History series production entitled "Iosco County 1892-1904: The Photography of Ard G. Emery." Our 12-page proposal, accompanied by 12 test photos and captions, was approved by Arcadia in mid-October and research and photo-selection began immediately.

Since Arcadia Publishing accepted the author proposal for the book in October, HSGS members have been feverishly selecting about 230 photos from over 5,000 glass negative images. Each photo will be accompanied by a caption in the book. Selected images will also be re-scanned to a higher resolution to meet the standards set by Arcadia.

Ard G. Emery resided in East Tawas from 1892 until 1904. His photography studio was located on Newman

Street (where Barnacle Bill's is located now). When Emery moved from the area in 1904 to retire in Tennessee, he left behind over 5,000 glass negatives. It is from that collection that this book is being produced. Indeed, his photos represent a historic celebration of life in Iosco County from 1892 to 1904. And, that is the exact mission that the HSGS hopes to transcend in this book.

Arcadia's deadline for photos and text is early April 2015. The book will be available for purchase in November of 2015.

If you are interested in assisting with this worthwhile project, please contact either Judy Sheldon (989.739.5497) or Lugene Daniels (989.756.3852) or email the society at:

huronshoresgs@yahoo.com.

Diphtheria Epidemic in Iosco County 1881

1881 saw an increase in deaths from upper respiratory infections in Iosco County, one of which was diphtheria. The number of persons listed as having died from diphtheria in the county was 58, of these 45 were in AuSable and Oscoda. Looking at other causes of death many were also attributed to upper respiratory problems. Why were so many listed with diphtheria in AuSable and Oscoda? We will never know, perhaps the physician used this term for more than one disease or did the physicians in the other parts of the county name the cause of death one of the other respiratory diseases. In any case the State Health Board took notice of the high number and mentioned it in its 1883 report to the state. The following is an excerpt from the report:

"114 STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,"
REPORT OF SECRETARY, 1883.

"There was great increase of deaths returned as having occurred from diphtheria in 1881 or in 1883, as compared with the preceding five years, both in certain counties having a large city population, as Wayne and Bay, and in counties in which the population is chiefly rural, as Mecosta and Iosco. In many counties, however,

there was a marked decrease in both these years, especially in 1883. The general distribution of the disease, and its ups and downs in different counties, seem to be what might be expected in case of a contagious disease not altogether suppressed in any county, not everywhere treated as a dangerous, contagious disease, and met by intelligent and persistent efforts for its restriction.

There are no known conditions of soil, climate, or filth by which its distribution over the State may be explained. That its distribution depends on travel and other means of communication between localities, and on the greater or less intelligent care to prevent communication of the disease, or to restrict it where it first appears, seems altogether probable. In cities, where there is greater communication between people, it is in some respects more difficult to restrict the spread of diphtheria. On the other hand, in thinly-settled country districts, especially where the contagious nature of the disease is not well understood, it is often difficult to secure proper care of persons sick with diphtheria and avoid direct or indirect exposure of persons susceptible to the disease.

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THE OLD GRAVE

From the Iosco County Gazette, 15 February 1877

'Tis an old, old grave; the snows and rains
Of a hundred years have left their stains
On the broken slab, which some kind hand
Has placed with an iron bolt and band.
Long since--for the headstone leans away,
Like a wheat-sheaf when the wind sweeps by.

'Tis an old, old grave; the once trim mound
Is level now with the sloping ground;
From the tangled grass the buttercup
With a startled, wild-fawn air looks up,
And the coarse-covered burdocks make their home
Where the mower's scythe has ceased to come.

'Tis an old, old grave--how came I here?
I--I don't know. It is many a year
Since I went from home, and yet to-day

It seems I've been but an hour away!
How odd that I'm standing here alone,
With the past so blotted out and gone!

I know the place--as a boy have played
With my mates beneath that walnut's shade;
It was smaller then--no! I declare
Twas a chestnut tree that once stood there!
How all is changed in the spot I knew--
How thick are the graves that once were few!

How the moss has spread, how the wall sags down--
I saw it built - - - Why, I think the town
Is nearer now than it used to be.
When I was a boy - - - What's this I see,
As I scrape the lichen from the stone?
What name do I read? Good God, my own!



Diphtheria Epidemic continued from page 2

The general understanding and adoption by the people of measures recommended in the State Board of Health document on the prevention and restriction of diphtheria, will, it is believed, greatly lessen the prevalence of the disease in the State. The marked decrease in the number of deaths in 1883, as compared with 1881, considered in connection with the general distribution of these documents in the last four months of 1881, and since, is indicative of good done and to be done by these documents, and by the more general adoption of such measures as those documents recommend."

The disease is spread much like cold germs, from direct contact with the bacteria, either from breathing it

in the air or other means of direct physical contact. It has been nearly eradicated in countries where children have been vaccinated against it. The vaccine is the DPT, diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus. As of 2012 only two cases have been identified in the USA in the 21st century. You will notice from the list below that the very young were more likely to die.

The following are those with diphtheria listed as cause of death in AuSable and Oscoda in 1881, information taken from the AuSable & Oscoda Township death records, 1876-1952:

(Spelling as it appears in the book)

Joncreda Buriby 11m
Mandi Buriby 9y
Delia Cote 3y
Lida Cote 6y
Henry Crinian 18y
Alphonse Dechamplan 3y
Fred Dukeman 4y
Mary Dukeman 8y
Agnes Eagan 6y
Emma Fitch 19y
Mary Ellen Green 7y
Mary Hardy 10y
Jessie Hively 7y
Lotta Horton

Clara Hutchins 5y
Grace Hutchins 3y
Jessie Ellen Innes 1y
William Kinney 8y
Ida Laitu 5m
Clarinda LaPlante 6y
Lois Lecor 2y
Laura Lockhead 1y
Alexander McDonald 1y
Flora Ann McDonald 6y
John McDonald 5y
John D McDonald 16y
Joseph McDonald 4y
John McKinney 1y

Jno Ouillett 6y
Eugene Pake 4y
Charles A Porter 10y
Wellington Porter 4y
Harvey Sanborn 7y
Robert Snyder 4y
Alfred Somna 5y
Louise St George 5y
Reuben Wallace 10y
Nettie (Nellie) Ward 10y
Edward Yockey 5y
Henry Yockey 3y
Samuel Yockey 6y

Don't Allow La Grippe to Get You Down This Winter!

By Lugene Daniels

As an avid genealogist and family history researcher, I have “happened upon” the term “la grippe” over and over, especially as a common cause of death.

While researching for the current HSGS book project, I learned that the Tawas area was heavily-laden with la grippe during January of 1892.

This poem, an excerpt from a source unknown, was printed in the Iosco County Gazette dated January 21, 1892.

La Grippe

*What means this villainous cold in my head
That makes me wish that I were dead?
The doctor came and calmly said,
La Grippe.*

*What gives me pains of every sort
And makes me sneeze and roar and snort
And wildly round the room cavort?
La Grippe.*

*What gives me fever “till I’m nearly dead
And racking pains in chest and head
And both eyes feel like lumps of lead?
La Grippe.*

*What makes me bark and choke and cough
Until my head is almost off
And nothing can I eat but broth?
La Grippe.*

*What makes me sore in every part
And sickening pains all through me dart
Until I am so sick at heart?
La Grippe.*

*The doctors disagree; I wot
They’re only working for their dot
And don’t know whether it is, or not!
La Grippe.*

La grippe commonly burdened a community for several weeks, and was more prevalent during the cold, winter months. Throughout history, worldwide epidemics have occurred, with the aged and young most susceptible to succumb from this always-dreaded, highly-contagious disease.

Commonly, there were four major symptoms characteristic of la grippe: fever, pain, depression (both physical and mental), and extreme inflammation of the mucous membranes. Sore throat, sudden fever, sensitive eyes, pain the head and neck, and nasal discharge created havoc for one’s health.

Customarily, treatment began immediately after the onset of the disease. The patient was restricted to bed, given hot lemonade and whiskey with a single dose of quinine, fed only liquids, such as broth, milk, eggnog, and hot cocoa. Oftentimes, whiskey, rum, or brandy was added to the milk three times daily to aid the cure. It was imperative that the patient remained in bed until the fever broke and remained indoors (sometimes for several

days) until a bright, sunny day, when going outside was encouraged.

Because la grippe was highly contagious, the stricken patient was also segregated from other family members, especially during the fever stage. Usually, an entire family was “down” with the sickness together, therefore making care-giving difficult.

Charles R. Jackson, Editor of the Iosco County Gazette newspaper in 1892, and his family were stricken with la grippe during the January 1892 outbreak in the Tawas area. He had this excerpt printed in his newspaper, in addition to the above poem.

“La Grippe is a cross between a wolf and a baldheaded hornet. It has the ravenous fierceness of the one and the venom of the other. La Grippe is the proper name for it. It begins munching one’s brain and ends in clutching the windpipe, to which it holds with a death grasp. If it has hold of you send for the doctor and go to bed. Many who despised it and did nothing to expel it are now in their graves. If you leave it alone

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A Success Story for Our Family Research Efforts

By Judy Sheldon

Recently Ancestry.com posted several new German data bases. I always check the new ones for my German ancestors, just in case one of them is mentioned. This time there was a hit, a man with the same name as my great great grandfather, Dirk Hasseler, but much younger and from the same village, Klein-Remels, was listed in the WWI German death and wounded list.

There was no other information except his name, village, death date and condition. The village of Klein-Remels is very small, so I figured there had to be a connection to my family. Next step was to post a query on the Ostfriesen Genealogical Society of America, <http://www.ogsa.us>. This is a society specializing in the northwest area of Germany. I asked about the soldier, but also included my family names. The result was phenom-

enal! Within days I heard from a researcher in Germany who had family history data on the Hasseler family of Klein-Remels and the surrounding area. I haven't connected the soldier to my family, but this researcher took my family back three more generations!!!

I have sent for the OSB for Hesel, Germany where the family was in the late 1600s. An Ortssippenbuch (OSB) is a community lineage book listing all the families in a village using church records and other local records as the source. The information in OSBs typically spans a time period from the 1700s to about 1900 and includes names, occupations, family relationships, dates of birth, death, and marriage, and more.

Happy Dance!!

ANCESTRY STUDIES THE IMPORTANCE OF GENEALOGY

From an article posted by Dick Eastman

Announced by Ancestry.com, the world's largest online family history resource, are new findings about the importance of genealogy in our lives. This report is a part of the first chapter in its *Global Family History Report*, a multi-country study that examined trends in the family – both past and present – across six developed countries: the U.S., UK, Canada, Australia, Germany and Sweden.

“Over the past decade, online family history research has grown in the United States by 14 times, with two-thirds (63%) of respondents in a recent study reporting that family history has become more important than ever. They also say that this growth is motivated by a belief that knowing more about the past is a key part of understanding who we are.”

“According to the study, the relationships between younger and older family members have strengthened,

with relationships between grandparents and their grandchildren growing closer in the past 50 years. Nearly three-quarters (72%) of respondents reported feeling closer to older relatives, with half of older relatives saying they had drawn closer to young relatives as a result of learning more about their family.”*

The findings in this study should inspire all of us in Genealogical societies to reach out to our youth and encourage them to talk with their family about its history!

To review the first chapter of Ancestry's Global Family History Report, email

mediarelations@ancestry.com.

* The number of grandchildren with a close relationship with a grandparent has increased from 60 percent in the 1950s-1960s to 78 percent today, an increase of 30 percent.

Can You Believe They Printed This Story?

Tawas Herald, April 4, 1913 p. 1 c. 3

Sheriff John Jordan took Miss Nellie Ferris, of Oscoda, and Miss Martha Hunter, of this city, to the Traverse City asylum Tuesday. The former was violently insane and is considered in serious condition. The latter is but mildly afflicted, and will undoubtedly recover within a few months.

More on the Clayton Township Civil War vets Cemetery Walk

By Lugene Daniels

Zeno WHITING

Soldier WHITING is our Clayton Township veteran who served the Union Army in two different regiments. On August 22, 1861, Zeno WHITING enlisted in Company I of the 7th Michigan Infantry at Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Galesburg was also his hometown at the time.



On June 30, 1862, Private WHITING was wounded at Glendale, Virginia. He also became a prisoner of war and was detained by the Confederate Army at Libby Prison, which was located in the Confederate capitol of Richmond, Virginia. Following his short prison stay, he was honorably discharged in 1862 and transferred to New York to recover from his wounds.

After his recovery, WHITING continued his courage as a soldier and enlisted again on February 16, 1864. This time his 9-month service would be with Company L of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry. He was discharged on November 14, 1865. Family stories passed down through the decades state that Zeno WHITING was in Appomattox on the morning of April 9, 1865 when Confederate General Robert E LEE surrendered to Union General Ulysses S GRANT.

While at the New York hospital, Zeno WHITING met and fell in love with his nurse, Katie WHITE. The couple was married during 1866 and had one son, also born in 1866. The son's name was Franklin.

Apparently after Katie's death in 1872, on April 1, 1873, Zeno WHITING married again. This time his bride was Ella M JOHNSON, daughter of James and Elizabeth JOHNSON. The couple was married in Vicksburg of Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Together, Zeno and Ella had 8 children: Allie, William James, Elva Chloe, Nellie Amelia, Cora, Lottie (or Latha), Asa Earl, and Carrie Blanche.

During 1870 and 1880, Zeno and his family resided in Bay County, where he worked in a lumbermill as a fireman. In 1888 he was issued land patents for two parcels of land in

Clayton Township: 80 acres in Section 1 and nearly 23 acres in Section 2. By 1900 the family had moved to nearby Maple Ridge in Mason Township of Arenac County.

Zeno WHITING met his final fate in the late afternoon of Thursday November 13, 1902. While hunting with his friend, Philip MARVIN (another one of our Clayton Civil War vets), WHITING accidentally shot himself in the abdomen. The village of Maple Ridge was thrown into a fever of excitement over the accident. At the time, WHITING was the postmaster and a prominent citizen of Maple Ridge.

The final few paragraphs of the article printed in the Arenac County Independent on November 21, 1902, serve as his obituary.

"The funeral was held Sunday, November 16 in the Methodist Church. Reverend H R Beatty, of Pinconning, former pastor at that place, preached a very impressive funeral sermon. The attendance exceeded any ever seen in this vicinity.

"Mr Whiting was born in the state of New York in 1840. He served all during the Civil War, after which he settled in Bay City. He came to Arenac County about 25 years ago, where he settled on a piece of wild land. By hard labor and perseverance he, with the assistance of his faithful wife, made a comfortable home for themselves.

"Deceased leaves a wife and eight children, all of whom were in attendance at his funeral except two sons, who were near Duluth and unable to attend the funeral, but who have since arrived. Besides his relatives he leaves an unlimited number of friends to mourn his loss."

CHARLES HAMLIN

Charles Hamlin was born on April 10, 1845 in Stark County, Ohio. His parents were Jesse P Hamlin and Mary Yonace.

Charles Hamlin was not yet 18 years of age when he enlisted at Alliance, Ohio on February 13, 1863 in Company K of the 115th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was sent from Alliance to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he and his unit did scout work for General Van Glee, which meant hunting out the enemy while riding horseback for hundreds of miles at a time. According to his obituary, he was involved in many skirmishes, but was never wounded.

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More on the Clayton Township Civil War Vets Cemetery Walk

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On June 29, 1865, Hamlin was transferred to Company H of the same unit. He served his country for slightly over three years before his discharge on September 21, 1865.

On September 1, 1870, Charles Hamlin married Zelpha Rosell Sebrell in Lexington, Stark County, Ohio. In 1880 the family moved to Arenac County and settled on an 80-acre farm in the southwest quadrant of section 27 of Clayton Township in the Melita area. While living in Clayton Township, Charles Hamlin served as pathmaster and overseer of highways during the 1880s. He also served on Board of Review in 1903.



When he could no longer operate the farm, he built a home in Sterling, and occupied that residence until the time of his death.

Hamlin's wife, Zelpha, died on February 9, 1921 in Deep River Township of Arenac County. She was 78 years of age at the time of her death.

Charles Hamlin died on July 22, 1930, also in Deep River Township. Charles Hamlin was 85 years of age.

The following excerpts were obtained from the obituary of Charles Hamlin, which was printed in the Arenac County Independent on August 6, 1930.

" . . . The funeral was held Friday with services at the house and the Melita F M Church. It was largely attended. A long procession followed the old veteran and pioneer to his last resting place at Melita cemetery where the remains were interred beside those of his wife, who died a few years ago. . .

"Honoring his memory as a soldier of the United States, the Daughters of the G A R took charge of the services at the house. Six soldiers of the World War carried the casket which was draped with the colors; a guard of honor stood at attention as the casket was placed in the hearse and at the cemetery a firing squad fired three volleys over the open grave. The clear, sad notes of a bugle sounding taps concluded the service.

"Of the boys who wore the blue in '61 to '65, few remain. Mr Hamlin was the last in this community. The soldiers taking part in the services were veterans of another war and another generation. Their uniforms in no way resemble that of the G A R, but they all followed the same old flag and it was fine, indeed, that this old soldier was accorded the final honors by these veterans of the World War.

"The great profusion of flowers were evidence of the high esteem in which he was held in this community and in Melita where the family lived for many years."



La Grippe Continued from page 4

you will soon need the undertaker. It came from the old civilizations, the land of czars and sultans, and shows that men are kin. It means mischief every time, and respects no one."

Consequently, the Tawas area physician and druggist at the time, Dr. Henry Goodale, also made an announcement in that issue of the ICG: *"La Grippe! A positive cure for la grippe can be procured at Goodale's drug store."*

Secondary symptoms and ailments often caused by la grippe were pneumonia, tuberculosis, neurasthenia,

and insanity. Many times on a death record, the secondary cause of death was also listed.

Today, our society refers to such an ailment as influenza. Those who are highly susceptible to the disease are encouraged to get the flu vaccine. Also, treatment can be remedied by a wide assortment of options. But much has remained unchanged since the early days: rest, drink lots of fluids, keep warm, and minimize contact with others.

So, as the cold weather season has already made its presence known in northeast Michigan, we hope that all of you stay healthy and remain free of la grippe.

