



HURON SHORES GENOGRAM

Oscoda, Michigan

Alonzo J. Sherman



Age 92, of Oscoda, MI passed away on Friday, May 8, 2020 at the Aleda E. Lutz Veterans Administration Hospital in Saginaw, MI.

Alonzo was born on June 12, 1927 in Grand Blanc, MI to the late Grant and Lucy Sherman (nee Culhane). After graduating from high school, he earned his Bachelor of Science degree from Michigan State University in Soil Conservation. Alonzo then earned his Master's degree from the University of

Michigan in 1957 and followed that up with a PhD Candidacy at the University of Hawaii. He served in the United States Army for 2 years. His detail included serving as an Intelligence Specialist in Tokyo, Japan. Alonzo's training landed him at Fort Knox, KY, Fort Belvoir, VA and Fort Myer in Washington, D.C. Following his honorable discharge from active duty, he pursued a career in Federal Civil Service for the United States Government that spanned 20 years. He has resided in Tokyo, Japan for 2 years, Honolulu, HI for 11 years and Saginaw, MI for 2 years. Alonzo moved to Oscoda in 1972, retired in 1978 and pursued his love of genealogy, antique restoration and local history.

He belonged to the Huron Shores Genealogy Society and was a past member of the AuSable-Oscoda Historical Society. Alonzo always had a story to tell but his most important lesson

HSGS Genealogical Meetings and Events

July

16 HSGS Business meeting, China Buffet Restaurant, East Tawas, MI 5:30 or by virtual Zoom

12/13 Virtual Abrams Conference, Michigan Historical Center, Lansing, MI

September

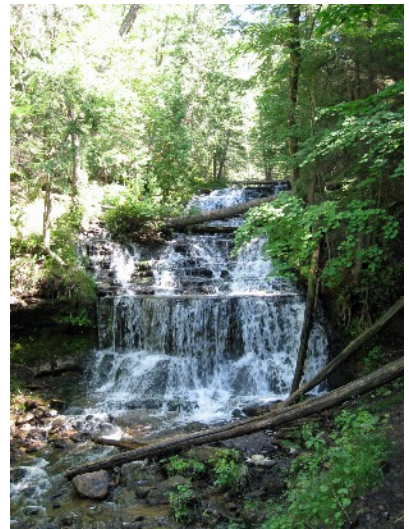
12 Virtual MGC Meeting, Frankfort, MI

October

15 HSGS Business meeting, China Buffet Restaurant, East Tawas, MI 5:30

November

9 MGC Conference, Lansing, MI
TBD Cemetery Walk, Oscoda, MI



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Getting Started on Your Swedish Genealogy

By Dale Harwood

The Swedish Church records are awesome for Swedish genealogy. Until around 1990, the Swedish people were required to belong to the Lutheran church and the Parish Priest was required to test his members on their bible knowledge once a year. This gives us a yearly census type record. Also, there are birth, marriage, death records and Moving In and Moving Out records. These records can be accessed at:

[Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) (fee)

[Arkivdigital.se](https://arkivdigital.se) (fee)

[FamilySearch.org](https://familysearch.org) (free)

[Riksarkivet.se](https://riksarkivet.se) (*Swedish national Archives*) (free)

However, before you really can start your research, there are a few things about the Swedish culture that you need to thoroughly understand.

1. There are three additional letters in the Swedish alphabet Å, Ä, and Ö which come at the end of the typical alphabet and are completely different letters from a & o. These letters are not interchangeable and simply using an a or o changes the word completely.
2. You need to become familiar with the Swedish naming system. It follows the patronymic system. Let's say your father's name is Nels, if you are a boy named John, you will be known as John Nelsson. If a girl named Maria, you will be known as Maria Nelsdotter. Women do not take on their husband's name when they marry. Therefore, there are no "family names" to be traced. There are a few exceptions, but that can be covered in a later discussion. Also, names were not changed at Ellis Island as many people seem to think. Immigrants cleared Ellis Island with the same name as they started their voyage with. Any changes were made at a later date to either Americanize their name or to avoid confusion with others of the same name. One other thing, the Swedes don't have the concept of a middle name, you may have one name, or two names or even three names and you will also

have a "called" name – the one you use, but not a first name and a middle name. It is simply your name. The patronymic system was changed around the late 1800s and the turn of the century and families either continued with the patronymic name of the father at that time or just picked a new name.

3. You need to know the birthdate of your ancestor and the Parish where they were born. This is perhaps the hardest part of your research. If you are lucky as I was, you may have in your possession an old family bible with all of this information written in. I have my Great-Great-Grandmother Inger Beata Oldsdotter's bible where she listed her marriage to Gudman Svensson and the births and birthplaces of all of their children. If you can find the older Lutheran Church records here in America, you may also find the birth information.

Once you have name, birthdate and birth Parish, you may still have to go page by page in the church records. When I started, Ancestry had the church records digitized but not indexed (some are indexed today). It will take a while to get used to the old handwriting and the Swedish words (I opened up a Swedish to English translator on the computer when I first started), but eventually you will learn the words that you need to know. Typically, in these records, the birthdate and birthplace are listed with the name.

I hope this will give you a little bit of information to get started at finding your lost Swedish roots.

Once this Coronavirus is a thing of the past, I will be in the Genealogy room at the Parks Library in Oscoda on most Saturdays from 11 am to 2 pm if you need help with your research. However, because I am in the high-risk group I will not be there even when the library opens up. So, until then, please stay home and stay safe and healthy.

Stay Home – Stay Safe–Shelter in Place

By Judy Sheldon

We have been hearing these words now for months. Hopefully our newsletter finds all of you healthy. There have been many articles written comparing the Spanish flu pandemic to COVID-19 pandemic, so I wondered how Iosco County weathered the 1918 flu outbreak. Was it as bad here as in the rest of the state and the nation? What did the local papers report? What were the doctors advising people to do?

The history of the 1918 flu is easy to find, so I won't go over the particulars, except for a couple of facts:

It was a killer, according to the CDC it killed 675,000 in the United States and over 50 million world-wide and deaths in Michigan between Oct 1918 and April 1919: 15,000

It caused the death of more soldiers and sailors than were killed in battle during World War I

It was known early in the outbreak that "social distancing" was the best method of slowing the outbreak, but in England (in particular) the decision to keep factories open trumped public safety because of the war effort.

"To maintain morale, World War I censors minimized early reports of illness and mortality in Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. Newspapers were free to report the epidemic's effects in neutral Spain, such as the grave illness of King Alfonso XIII, and these stories created a false impression of Spain as especially hard hit. This gave rise to the name Spanish flu."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_flu

Iosco County seemed to have been spared in the first phase of the virus. It had a mention in the Tawas Herald in April that there were higher numbers of cases in the military camps in the north. There was no mention

of local cases all through the summer until late September when in the Sept 27, 1918 issue, p. 1 it was reported that the Jackie Band visited the Tawas and had a performance at the Holland Corner, even though their numbers were half the usual for the band due to the Spanish Flu. October and November were not kind to the residents of Iosco. Schools closed because students and teachers were sick, churches closed, meetings were cancelled, families who were ill had cards posted on their doors that they were in quarantine. Because of the rural make-up of the county and people didn't travel to other parts of the county as often, outbreaks were in pockets and as those pockets saw no new cases, activities resumed. On October 18th, Dr. C A Wakeman, city health officer of Tawas City, ordered all schools, churches and gathering cancelled until further notice (which was November 8th). The flu was being taken very seriously, I think because many families had family in the military and they knew how bad it was in the camps. The following was in the Tawas Herald, November 1, 1918, p 1 "Mrs. August Kohn and son, Theodore, returned Tuesday from Northumberland, PA., where they went to attend the funeral of Mrs. Kohn's eldest son, William, who died of influenza after a four days illness. Mrs. Kohn reports conditions there as far worse than here, deaths being so frequent that the undertakers, working day and night, cannot properly care for the dead. Stores are open to customers one day and closed the next for disinfection, a system of rotation being adopted which insures a store of each kind being open at all times." But the numbers of those who had the flu here and recovered far outnumbered those who died. Time and time again the paper listed individuals and families who were ill, but none of those people are in the death list below. Some of the family names were Lixey, DeGrow,

Other sources:

<https://www.history.com/news/spanish-flu-second-wave-resurgence>

<https://blog.eogn.com/2020/04/03/coping-with-quarantine-in-a-pre-digital-era/#more-35815>

<https://www.mlive.com/news/erry-2018/10/a57843a6f96442/michigans-deadliest-year-look.html>

https://www.google.com/books/edition/Annual_Report_on_the_Registration_of_Bir/E8LPAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&qbpv=1&dq=of+the+commissioner+of+health+on+the+registration+of+births+and+deaths+michigan+1918&pg=PP7&printsec=frontcover

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Editor's note - To access the Internet links in this issue, copy and paste them to your browser.

Stay Home Stay Safe - Continued from page 3

Dr. Stealy was also exhausted and sick, Goodall, Klenow, and Bigelow. Iosco-ians are tough and resilient! The third phase in 1919 also seems not to have been as serious as the second. The only spike seems to have been towards the end of January; Tawas Herald 24 January 1919, p. 1 Influenza cases on the rise in the county and measures taken to slow it. Placards in the windows of those stricken, quarantining, taking whatever measures to keep it from becoming another pandemic. Long Lake is the quietest it has ever been, everyone has the flu.

The following deaths are listed on Michiganology.org for the months - September (none), October, November and December 1918 attributed to influenza or complications connected to having the flu like pneumonia. Of the 47 deaths in Iosco County during this time 27 were from the flu. I have added the month of August 1918 and the month of January 1919 to show the climb in deaths between these two months. Not included in this list are those who had Iosco connections, but died in another place.

Of note are the many that lived in the Tawas area and also the number who were in the age range of 20-39.

Ida Lucile Hamman, 1, Grant, Aug 29
 Dorothy Harriet Spencer, 21, Au Sable, Oct 11
 Elizabeth Margery Trudell, 5, East Tawas, Oct 15
 Thomas Wesley Sheldon, 29, Alabaster, Oct 16
 Raymond Franklin Wagner, 7, Grant, Oct 17
 Nellie Blust, 24, Tawas Twp, Oct 17
 Edward Roy Lake, 15, Tawas City, Oct 17
 Mary Thelma Hopkins, 20, Tawas City, Oct 17
 Otto Hagland, 63, Oscoda, Oct 18
 Mary Jane Stanton, 12, East Tawas, Oct 22
 Lillie Ellen Whitney, 2, Tawas Twp, Oct 22
 George Washington Clement, 21, Plainfield, Oct 24
 Leonard James Whitney, 3, Tawas Twp, Oct 24
 Beulah Bell Strong, 5 East Tawas, Oct 24
 Caroline Summerfield, 19, Tawas City, Oct 24
 Ione Dorcey, 14, Emery Junction, Oct 28
 Cecelia Mary Bluest, 2 months, Tawas, Oct 29
 Fred E Hess, 15, Tawas City, Oct 29
 Earl Nathaniel Whitney, 8 months, Tawas Twp, Oct 29
 Mary Ophelia Harsch, 21, Whittemore, Oct 30
 Leonard Jennings, 27, East Tawas, Nov 11
 Vina Laone Robinson, 3 months, Reno, Nov 11

Earl Harvey Howe, 28, Oscoda, Nov 13
 Benjamin Wesley Slingerland, 99, Tawas Twp, Nov 15
 Lillian May Putnam, 45, Plainfield, Nov 17
 Adelia Norris, 25, Plainfield, Dec 3
 William McFarlane, 74, Oscoda, Dec 16
 Edson Misener, 36, East Tawas, Dec 17
 Roy Charters, Whittemore, reported in Tawas Herald Oct 25, 1918, but no death record.
 Carrie E Ballard, 49, Plainfield, Jan 24, 1919

The poem below is for our pandemic, but could easily be for the world of 1918.

This is Timeless....

It was written by Kathleen O'Mara in 2020 not 1918. O'Meara posted this poem to her blog "The Daily Round" on March 16, 2020. The poem went viral, racking up thousands of shares as it circulated on social media. On March 19, "Oprah Magazine" dubbed O'Meara, a former teacher in Madison, Wisconsin, the "poet laureate of the pandemic."

And people stayed at home
 And read books
 And listened
 And they rested
 And did exercises
 And made art and played
 And learned new ways of being
 And stopped and listened
 More deeply
 Someone meditated, someone prayed
 Someone met their shadow
 And people began to think differently
 And people healed.
 And in the absence of people who
 Lived in ignorant ways
 Dangerous, meaningless and heartless,
 The earth also began to heal
 And when the danger ended and
 People found themselves
 They grieved for the dead
 And made new choices
 And dreamed of new visions
 And created new ways of living
 And completely healed the earth
 Just as they were healed.

SHERIFF FOR TEN DAYS - SUPREME COURT REVERSES CIRCUIT COURT ORDER

Contributed by Dan Stock

The Tawas Herald, November 22, 1912

JORDAN WINS ON RECOUNT - The county board of canvassers completed the recounting of the vote cast at the recent election for sheriff, Monday evening, and issued a certification of election to John Jordan, the candidate who was found to have a majority of nine on the recount.

Mr. Jordan, who was the democratic nominee, was defeated on the face of the returns by Collie Johnson, the republican nominee, by two votes. He petitioned for a recount of the votes in the city of Whittemore, the second precinct in Oscoda, and the townships of Tawas, Baldwin, and Wilber. Mr. Johnson petitioned for a recount in Sherman, Reno, Burleigh and Plainfield.

The votes in the townships of Baldwin and Reno were thrown out entirely because no initials were found on the ballots, they having been put on the perforated corner with the ballot numbers and torn off. In Baldwin Johnson lost a majority of twelve, and in Reno, Jordan lost a majority of seventeen, giving Johnson a net gain of five on the votes thrown out.

But few changes were made in the inspector's report of any of the townships except Wilber and Sherman, the contestants gaining or losing from one to three votes in each of the precincts, in Wilber. Jordan made a net gain of six votes. and in Sherman, ten votes, The final count was a majority of nine for Jordan.

The Tawas Herald, December 25, 1914

SHERIFF FOR TEN DAYS - SUPREME COURT REVERSES CIRCUIT COURT ORDER AND REINSTATES JORDAN IN OFFICE - The latest phase of the famous Johnson - Jordan case, to decide who was legally elected Sheriff of Iosco county in 1912, developed last Friday when the supreme court handed down a decision in favor of Jordan, and sending the case back to circuit court for re-trial.

The decision reversed the order of the circuit court and ordered that Jordan be re - instated in the office pending a new trial, This was done Tuesday of this week and Jordan is now in posession of the

office until Jan. 1, when Johnson will again assume the office by virtue of his election in November.

The history of this case dates back to the election of 1912, when Johnson was elected on the face of the returns by a majority of two votes. Jordan called for a recount and when this was concluded it showed that Jordan was elected by nine. Johnson claimed that the ballot box in Sherman township had been tampered with between the time of the election and the recount and took the matter into the circuit court to be decided.

The Tawas Herald, October 1, 1926

JOHN JORDAN IS VICTIM OF CROSSING ACCIDENT - John Jordan, well known Sherman township farmer, was killed at 5:15 Saturday afternoon, when his automobile was hit by the north bound passenger train. The accident occurred at the intersection of the railroad and State Street, near the Whittemore Street bridge. Coroner H. W. Case and Dr. R. C. Pochert were immediately called to the scene of the tragedy, but Mr. Jordan had been killed instantly.

Mr. Jordan had transacted business in the home of Peter Pfieffer. Just before he left their home, Mr. and Mrs. Pfieffer urged him to visit for a while, but Mr. Jordan said that he had to go to the county garage to get his two sons, Charles and John, and then return home. On his way to the garage he drove down State Street, as he came to the crossing he apparently did not notice the approaching train and attempted to cross the tracks. The locomotive hit the rear end of his sedan and hurled the car through a sixteen inch abutment of the Whittemore street bridge and into the Tawas river. Mr. Jordan was thrown out of the car. A number of people saw the impending danger to Mr. Jordan, but were unable to warn him.

Mathias Jordan, brother of the deceased, had accompanied him to the city and was at Buch's grocery store waiting to go home with him when he was informed of the accident.

An inquest was held Monday evening before Justice John W. Tait at East Tawas.

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Oh Where Oh Where Are the Bride and Groom, Oh Where Have They Gone?

By Judy Sheldon

First as in all genealogical searches you need a PLAN!

What are you looking for?

What do you already know?

Then think about why the marriage record isn't where you think it should be. Was it the laws, an adventure, a convenient place, a family issue, a tradition?

Who are the family members and friends and neighbors?

Where did the persons involved live prior to their marriage? Where are they living after they marry? These become focus areas. Add towns, railroad routes, rivers and roads that might tie these areas together. Are you looking in the right county for the time period, or for that matter the state? Boundaries for counties and states have changed over time and the record is in the original place where it was recorded. Consult historical atlases both in print and online.

Research the marriage laws for the state, county and the surrounding government entities. Were there restrictions in the area where they lived that might have "sent them over the line?" See the resources below.

Are there towns where there are an unusual number of marriages compared to other towns of the county or state? Think Vegas weddings. In Michigan Detroit in 1909, Menominee in 1910, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor in 1914 were the "Gretna Green" areas.

Perhaps there was a minister or Justice of the Peace who married large numbers or took groups to towns where laws were more lenient.

Look for a reoccurring place of marriage for relatives or friends.

There are lots of reasons for not marrying in their home town, one not to forget is ROMANCE! How fun to hop a train, take a cruise down the river, visit Niagara Falls. The adventure, the independence can all play a part in not staying around home.

The book referred to below is a synopsis of the laws in **1889** for Michigan and the surrounding states where couples might have gone to marry. It can be found in Books.Google.com

"Ready Reference Manual of the Statute Laws of the States and Territories in the United States and the Provinces of Canada: Along with National, International

Laws, and Miscellaneous Information"

Michigan: Marriage license is required. Age of consent of a male 18, a female 16, no license can be obtained apart from the consent of a father if living and capable or a guardian or mother of the female at this age or under full age. Full age of consent for a male 21, female 18. Every ordained minister, magistrate judge and justice of the State and US Courts can solemnize marriages. Living as man and wife or mutual agreements without ceremony are not recognized by law but the courts would hold a civil contract made by them binding under such evidence of living and co habiting as husband and wife Marriage within the prohibited degrees of the Episcopal church are held to be void, marriage of a bigamist is punishable by life servitude in State's prison. Marriage legitimizes all children born under wedlock.

Ohio: The State exacts a marriage license, it is issued by the probate judge, the fee is 75 cents. The publication of banns three times in the Roman Catholic Church is equivalent to a marriage license. Officials who can solemnize marriages are Priests, preachers and justices of the peace Lawful ages of capability of males are 21 and females 18. When licenses are obtained by the approval and consent of the parents or guardians males 18 females 16. First cousins are unqualified by statute to join in marriage. Whites and Blacks can unite in marriage if not otherwise disqualified. Marriage is a civil contract under the laws of this commonwealth. Living as man and wife constitutes a legal marriage. The law recognizes all children born under wedlock as lawful. Registration of all marriages by the persons solemnizing them must be within three months recorded with the clerk of the probate. A penalty of \$500 fine can be imposed upon any person solemnizing marriages contrary to the statutes.

Wisconsin: No marriage license is required The same regulations as in operation in the State of New Jersey Ages of consent are males 18, females 15 without consent males 21 females 18. After marriage if a female is under age by law she is regarded as of age even if only 16 years.

THE SAME as New Jersey in every other respect. New Jersey: There is no license required in this State. Males and females of full majority 21 and 18 without any consent are capable of marriage if not otherwise unfit, marriages of females not older than 12 and males 18 must obtain the consent and be married in the presence

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Oh Where Oh Where Are the Bride and Groom – Continued from page 6

of the parents or guardians of either Who can solemnize marriages: Judges of any court of common pleas, justices of the peace, mayor of a city and every stated and ordained minister and priest and every religious society according to the rules of such society. Whites and Blacks can intermarry as lawfully as others. All children born in wedlock are legitimate. No penalty for improper persons attempting to perform the marriage ceremony, the marriage is simply void. Living as husband and wife constitutes lawful marriage, when they by repeated acknowledgments of marital relations to the world admit of their conjugality. Marriage is a Civil contract which may be entered into only by the persons to wit: 1. Must be willing to contract; 2. Must be free from previous marriage by death or divorcement of previous husband or wife as the case may be; 3. Must not be related by blood or marriage within certain degrees such as first cousins; 4. Must be sane and within the ages and under the regulations hereinbefore mentioned. Clergymen or others solemnizing marriages between parties that are under age without consent of and in the presence of parents or guardians as mentioned in the first paragraph are liable to a fine of \$300.

Indiana: Males 18 years of age and females 16 years can lawfully enter the marriage contract but cannot obtain a license without the consent of parents or guardians. If either party has one eighth more than half colored blood such person cannot marry a white. Judges of courts of

record, justices of the peace and ministers of the gospel and priests of all denominations can solemnize marriages. Licenses must be obtained from the clerk of the Circuit Court except members of the Society of Friends of the county in which the female resides. Males under 21 and females under 18 cannot without consent of parents or guardians secure a license except if the female has no parents or guardians within the state and has been a resident of the county for one month previous and is over the age of 16. If a female is pregnant at time of marriage the marriage legitimizes the offspring. All marriages must be recorded with the certificate of the person solemnizing it and the license with the clerk of the Circuit Court within three months thereafter. A penalty of a fine of \$500 can be imposed by law for unlawfully solemnizing any marriage. A fine of \$20 can be imposed upon the clerk for issuing a license contrary to the provisions of the statute.

DOMINION OF CANADA Province of Ontario: Marriage Law, p.203. This is very long, but should be read if you have reason to suspect the marriage could have taken place in Canada.

A quick look at current marriage laws for Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin found at

https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/table_marriage and https://en.wiki.org/wiki/marriage_age_in_the_United_States:

State	General Age	Minimum Age	Notes
Michigan	18	16 with parental consent	No common law marriage. As an exemption, a judge can allow a marriage under 16. 3 day waiting for license which may be avoided. 33 days after application, duration of license validity (expiration)
Ohio	18	In 2019, the minimum age was set at 17, with judicial consent, in cases where the age difference is less than four years. Younger parties may obtain license in case of pregnancy or birth of child.	No common-law marriage can be entered into, but these states recognize common law marriages that were entered into before these dates: Ohio- entered into prior to October 10, 1991 are recognized. 5 days, waiting period may be avoided. Applicants under age 18 must state that they have had marriage counseling. 60 days after application, duration of license validity (expiration).
Wisconsin	18	16 with parental consent	No common-law marriage can be entered into. Applicants must receive information on AIDS and certify having read it. 5 days waiting period before license, waiting period may be avoided. 30 days after application, duration of license validity (expiration).
Indiana	18	16 (eff. July 1, 2020) (When between ages of 16-18 only the following apply)	Both marriage partners cannot have more than a 4 year gap, both partners need marriage counseling, undergo a minimum 15 day waiting period and also need a court order within juvenile court.

Alonzo Sherman, continued from page 1

was to teach his kids about what a great country we live in. He did that by traveling the United States with his family during much of the 1970's. Alonzo is survived by his wife Teresa A. Sherman of Oscoda, MI; 4 children, son John Charles Sherman of Los Angeles, CA, son Grant David Sherman of Atlanta, GA, daughter Lucy Ann Fazely of Oscoda, MI, son Allen Joseph Sherman of Port Orchard, WA as well as daughter-in-law Tracey Sherman of Plano, TX and son-in-law Mark Miller of Felton, CA. He is also survived by 10 grandchildren, Jason Sherman, Sarah Sherman, Michelle Sherman, Matthew Miller, Jesse Sherman, Jeremy Fazely, Pam Goodman,

Amanda Goodman, David Carter, Jenny Carter; several great-grandchildren and numerous nieces and nephews. In addition to his parents, Alonzo was preceded in death by his first wife of 49 years, Patricia Ann (Raths) Sherman, daughter Josephine Marie (Sherman, LeCureux) Farquharson, son Jeffrey Jay Sherman, daughter Jennifer Louise (Sherman) Miller, grandson David Keith LeCureux, Jr., sister Lucy Norene (Sherman) Hill, twin sister Eleanor Josephine (Sherman) Dougherty and daughter-in-law Cheryl Sherman. A memorial service will be held at a later date and the interment will take place in the Watertown Township Cemetery in Tuscola County, MI.

Sheriff for Ten Days - Continued from page 5

The funeral services were held Tuesday morning. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery at East Tawas.

John Jordan was born Sept. 5, 1872, in the state of Nebraska. He came to Michigan with his parents when a young boy, and the family settled in Sherman township, where he has ever since made his home. He was united in marriage April 23, 1903, to Miss Mary Schneider. To this union four sons were born. Three sons, Charles, John H. And Edward survive him. Mrs. Jordan died December 30, 1916. He is also survived by three brothers,

Henry Jordan of Grayling, Mathias Jordan of Sherman, and Joseph Jordan of Sherman, and two sisters Mrs. Andrew Pavelock of Mclvor, and Mrs. Anna Woods of Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Jordan held the office of county sheriff about 14 years ago, and has served his township as supervisor and highway commissioner. His many friends throughout the county deeply sympathize with the bereaved family

Source - *Sherman Township News*

Abrams Foundation Historical Collection at the Archives of Michigan.

One of the larger genealogical collections in the United States, the Abrams Collection contains published family histories, immigration resources, cemetery transcriptions, directories, county and local histories, military records, getting-started handbooks and more. States of particular strength include those with historic and migratory ties to Michigan: the New England region, New York, Pennsylvania, the Midwest states of Ohio and Indiana, and the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

by Kris Rzepczynski

Unfortunately, the Archives will stay closed until the current 'Stay Safe' restrictions remain in effect.

Huron Shores Genealogical Society

**6010 Skeel Ave
Oscoda, MI 48750**

As a society we have set as goals:

- To preserve and perpetuate the records of our ancestors.
- To encourage the study of family histories and genealogies.
- To aid individuals in the compilation of their genealogies.
- To cooperate with other societies and share information.

President - Judy Sheldon

Vice President - Lindsey Russell

Secretary - Dale Harwood

Treasurer - Daniel Stock

Database Manager - Judy Sheldon

Our Regular Meetings

Our regular business meetings are held quarterly at 5:30 PM on the third Thursday of the month.

Our next meetings are:

July 16, 2020, China Buffet
724 E Bay St. (US-23), East Tawas
October 15, 2019 China Buffet
This may be a virtual meeting

HS GS staff will be in our office at the Library during the following hours after the library re-opens:

Wednesday & Thursday 11:00 to 2:00

Saturday 11:00 to 2:00

Please call ahead for an appointment (989.739.9581) if you would like to have the help of an experienced genealogical assistant.

Please visit our web site at: <http://www.huronshoresgs.org>

And our Facebook page at : <http://www.facebook.com/HuronShoresGS>

to learn more about us and to link to our many indexes and our archived newsletters.

Editor's note - To access the Internet links in this issue, copy and paste them to your browser.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NEW ____

RENEWAL ____

\$10 per year

\$15 per year with mailed newsletter

Make checks payable to: Huron Shores Genealogical Society or pay via our web page using Pay Pal

DATE: _____ PHONE: _____ E-MAIL: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP+4: _____

What is your level of genealogical experience? (circle one): Beginner Intermediate Advanced

Do you use computer software to manage your genealogy? Yes ___ No ___

If yes, list the software you use: _____

Would you, as a new or renewing member, be willing and able to hold an office, work on a committee, or help with indexing materials? Yes ____ If yes, we will contact you about your interest in helping.

HS GS would appreciate your help very much. Thank you!

Send this completed form and your check if appropriate to:

Huron Shores Genealogical Society
% Robert J. Parks Library
6010 Skeel Ave, Oscoda, MI 48750-1577