



# HURON SHORES GENOGRAM

## Oscoda, Michigan

### “SCOTTISH AND SCOTCH-IRISH RESEARCH”

Featuring Derek Blount  
May 6 at the Parks Library



Derek Blount is a professional genealogist with his own business, “Lost Branches”. He has worked for 29 years on his family genealogy traveling America, Canada and United Kingdom gathering records, visiting cemeteries and churches. He holds a B.S. degree from Oakland University and has

completed course work at the Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburg. He also serves as Vice President of the Oakland County Genealogical Society and is also on the Board of the Detroit Society for Genealogical Research. He holds memberships in the Association of Genealogical Professionals and the Society of Genealogists in London.

**“Scottish Ancestry Beyond the Clans”** – In the morning session, Derek will review some of the many Scottish records now available online and how to find them. Examples of each of these records will be presented and discussed in the areas of clerical, civil, military, probate, land, emigration and work.

**“Scotch Irish Research”** - In the afternoon session, Derek will review some of the records now available after the fire in 1922 that destroyed 700 years of records. Derek will do a review of online records and records still not digitized and how to find them.

### HSGS Genealogical Meetings and Events

#### March

25 Basic Genealogy Class  
10:00 - 12:00 Parks Library

#### April

1 Basic Genealogy Class  
10:00 - 12:00 Parks Library  
20 HSGS Business Meeting, Hsing’s Garden Restaurant, East Tawas

#### May

6 Scottish Research 11:00 - 2:30  
Derek Blount, Parks Library  
Celebrating our 35th anniversary

#### July

19 HSGS Business Meeting, Hsing’s Garden Restaurant, East Tawas  
21 Abrams Conference, Lansing, MI

#### September

10 Alabaster Cemetery Walk, 2:00

### An Introduction to Scottish Family History

If you are interested in doing some pre-program homework, consider visiting the National Library of Scotland web site -

<http://nls.uk/family-history>

A excellent overview of the resources available for Scottish research can be found there.

# HAPPY ST. PATRICK'S DAY

## ULSTER-SCOTS (SCOTCH-IRISH)

By Dan Stock

Migration between Ireland and Scotland has been ongoing from earliest times. The distance between the two countries is as little as 13 miles at the narrowest point. The name Scotland derives from the settlement of Irish-speaking gael in Argyle during Roman times known as Scotti.

The term Ulster Scots as they are known in Great Britain refers primarily to those Scots who started migrating to Northern Ireland in 1605 with a second major migration starting after the Irish Rebellion of 1641. Another migration of Scots occurred in the late 1600s when tens of thousands fled a famine in Scotland to come to Ulster and finally give the Scottish a majority in the area. A fourth steady stream of Highland Scots also migrated to the north of Ireland in the mid-1700s as a result of the clearances.

Many of the Scots migrating to the Plantation (colonization) of the Province of Ulster in the early 1600s were Lowland Scots and English (the Scots outnumbered the English at a ratio of about 20 to 1) from the border of these two countries representing the "Border Retrievers" culture know for their life of marauding and horse thievery. Many were also just hardscrabble, subsistence farmers barely able to support their families.

The first phase of the Plantation was a private venture taken by Scottish fortune seekers, with the encouragement and cooperation of the British Crown.

During the Irish Rebellion of 1641, the native Irish gentry attempted to expel the English and Scottish settlers with severe violence and massacres on both sides.

The second phase of the Plantation of Ulster was a planned colonization which took place under the direction of James VI of Scotland (James I of England) on land taken from Irish nobiity. The motives behind the Plantation were very simple. They included a desire to make money, a plan to keep the Irish down and if possible turn them into second-class Englishmen or Scots and to prevent them from remaining Irish. The overall objective was to populate the Northern counties with loyal British subjects. None of these objectives were very successful.

Beginning in the early 1700s and continuing throughout the century, over 200,000 Ulster Scots (known in North America as Scotch-Irish) migrated to North America. As reported in the [Wikipedia - Scotch-Irish Americans](#) over 5 million people in the United States are reported as being descended from the mostly Protestant Presbyterian Scotch-Irish.

Sources:

[The Ulster-Scots Society of America](#)

[The Ulster-Scots Agency](#)

[Geni.com-Ulster Scots People](#)

[Wikipedia, Ulster Scots people](#)



### An Abbreviated Scotland Timeline of Possible Genealogical Interest

#### 1603 - The Union of the Crowns

James VI succeeded the throne at just 13 months old after Mary was forced to abdicate. When Elizabeth I died with no children, James VI succeeded to the English throne and became James VI & I – a historic move that's now known as the Union of the Crowns.

#### 1707 - The Act of Union

In 1707 The Act of Union brought Scotland even closer to Britain by creating a single Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain at the Palace of Westminster.

#### 1746 - Battle of Culloden

The Battle of Culloden in 1746 was the final Jacobite rising and the last battle fought on British soil. The Jacobites were no match for the Hanoverian army – the battle lasted just an hour and the army was brutally crushed.

Continued on page 3

**ROBERT BRAZILLA NASH**

Submitted by Wendy Moore

**Robert Brazilla/Barzilla Nash**, born in New York, 30 January 1848 to Barzillai Nash and Margaret Lee, moved to Caledonia, Canada as an infant. His mother died shortly after he was born and his father remarried a third time Harriet Gruett on September 18, 1848 in Bronte, ON Canada. (His first wife was Mary Ann Goodale with children born to them: Jacob Joseph b. 1843 and Mary b. 1845.) Eight more children were born to Barzillai and Harriet.

Robert married **Mary Fielder**, 1845 Hamilton, ON-1919 MI, in December 1868. Six children were born in Canada:

**Martha Jane**, b. 1870 Caledonia, Canada - d.1952 Port Huron, MI, married Edward Sturk,

**James**, b. 1872 Caledonia, Canada - d. 1937 Flint, MI, married Minerva Sturk,

**John**, b. 1874 Caledonia, Canada - d. 1934 MN, married Laura Viou, and

**Frank Barzillai**, b. 1875 - d. 1958 Flint, MI, married Lois Stockton,

**George Albert**, b. 1878 - d. 1912 East Tawas, MI, married Anna Harrington, and

**Elizabeth Ann**, b. 1880 - d. 1946 OR, married John

O'Flaherty.

In the 1880s, Robert and his family returned to the United States and eventually came to East Tawas, MI where Robert worked as a mason.

They had five more children:

**Lucinda**, b. 1882 in Port Austin - d. 1957 St. Clair Co, MI, MI, married 1st to Arthur Hylton, 2nd to Bert Flint,

**Marguerite/Margaret Harriet**, b. 1884 in Port Austin, MI - d. 1948 Ann Arbor, MI, married 1st to Arthur Kaiser, 2nd to David McVicar,

**Charles**, b. 1886 East Tawas, MI - d. 1971 East Tawas, MI, married Mabel Lloyd,

**Jacob**, b. 1887 Port Austin, MI - d. 1925 Clio, MI, married Anna Tate, and

**Leslie Charles**, b. 1890 in Port Austin, MI - d. 1943 East Tawas, MI, married Anna Roiter.

Robert died September 26, 1918 in Mercy Hospital, Bay City, MI. Mary died October 22, 1919 at her daughter's, Martha Sturk, home in Lapeer County, MI. Both are buried in Greenwood Cemetery, East Tawas, MI.

### Scotland Timeline, Continued from page 2

#### 1746 - Highland Clearances

Shortly after the defeat of the Jacobites at Culloden, a period known as the Highland Clearances began. A number of laws were introduced in an attempt to assimilate the Highlanders; speaking Gaelic and wearing traditional tartan attire was banned, and clan chiefs had their rights to jurisdiction removed.

#### 1750 onwards - The Age of Enlightenment

The ideas from philosophers living in Scotland during The Age of Enlightenment shaped the modern world. The intellectual movement sought to understand the natural world and the human mind and ranged across philosophy, chemistry, geology, engineering, technology, poetry, medicine, economics and history.

#### 1800 - Urban and Industrial Scotland

Industrial advances and wealth accumulated from the trade of tobacco, sugar and cotton bring about the dawn of urban Scotland at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The country shifted from rural to urban, and huge towns, massive factories and heavy industry took hold. Mining, shipbuilding and textiles were very important to Scotland's development during this time.

#### The 20<sup>th</sup> Century and Beyond

##### 1914 - First World War

Scottish soldiers played a significant role in the First World War and Glasgow's Clyde river was an important center during the war as well – products from the shipyards, steel works and iron foundries were vital to the war effort.

Source - <http://scotland.org/about-scotland/scottish-history>

## ANDREW ELLIS AND THE PIONEER CEMETERY aka Grant Township Cemetery By Judy Sheldon

Andrew Ellis has a very distinct marker in the Pioneer Cemetery. He is one of the earlier pioneers of Grant Township with a marker in the cemetery. It is a lovely white bronze marker. For a good description of what a white bronze really is, read the following blog - , [http://agraveinterest.blogspot.com/2012/06/white-bronze-monument-of-](http://agraveinterest.blogspot.com/2012/06/white-bronze-monument-of-quality.html)



The Andrew Ellis Grave Marker

[quality.html](http://agraveinterest.blogspot.com/2012/06/white-bronze-monument-of-quality.html).

The Pioneer Cemetery in Grant Township, Iosco County, MI is a registered historical site on Old State Road. It was created in 1870 when land was purchased from William and Rosina Dommer by Daniel E. Fries, Herman Dommer, Benjamin F. Chappell and William

M. Webster, then officers of Grant Township. The cemetery is still active today with 570 graves recorded on [FindAGrave.com](http://FindAGrave.com), but many of the township pioneers are in unmarked graves. The marker also commemorates the Iosco & Ogemaw State Road. The road was established and recognized in the Public Acts and Joint and Concurrent Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, 1887, No. 227, to connect the East Saginaw and Sauble River State Road with the Tawas and Manistee State Road. The stage lines ran regularly over this new road, stopping at W. M. Webster's Sand Lake House until a forest fire on May 8, 1891 burned all of the buildings.

Below is a brief outline of Andrew's life in Michigan, He was an organizer of Grant Township in 1867 and remained active in the township for years.

1820 - Born October 6 in Vermont

Siblings:

Edwin, b. 1811 - Edwin lived in Tuscola County from at least 1840 to his death in 1881.

Daniel, b. 1812 - Daniel lived in Bridgeport, Saginaw County, MI from 1835 to his death in 1895.

William, b. 1819 - William probably was in Michigan about the same time, appearing in the 1850 census in Bridgeport, Saginaw County, MI. He died in 1860.

and also possible sisters: Lydia and Hulda. Their parents were from New Hampshire.

1848 possible marriage to Louisa Clark October 1, 1848, Bridgeport, Saginaw County, MI

1850 Federal Census, Bridgeport, Saginaw County, MI: Andrew and Loisa Ellis, farmer with real estate of \$300.00

1857 Married Alma September 10, 1857 Tuscola County, MI.

1860 Federal Census, Bridgeport, Saginaw County, MI, Bridgeport Center: Andrew, Alma and William, farmer with real estate \$1200.00 and personal property \$250.00

1863 Civil War draft registration, Bridgeport, Saginaw County, MI: Andrew, farmer

1867 Grant Township was created from Tawas. Among its first officers was Andrew Ellis as Justice of the Peace. Andrew also served a highway commissioner for the township in later years.

1870 Federal Census, Grant, Iosco County, MI: Andrew and Alma, works on farm, real estate \$1000.00

1871 record of homestead grant for Grant Township near Bass Lake and Big Island Lake. "North East fractional Quarter of Section One of Township Twenty Two, North Range Six East, in the District of Lauds subject to sale of East Saginaw Michigan containing one hundred and sixty six acres and eighty one hundredths of an acre"

1880 Federal Census, Grant, Iosco County, MI: Andrew and Alma, farmer

1883 died May 14, Iosco County, MI, buried in the Pioneer Cemetery

His wife Alma Ferrister Ellis

1832 born April 15, New York to Adam Ferrister of Germany and Alma Morehouse of New York.

1905 died December 6, at her nephew's, Edwin Ferrister, near Hale, Iosco, MI. Also buried in Pioneer Cemetery.



## PROHIBITION IN IOSCO COUNTY

By Judy Sheldon

Controlling the availability of alcohol has been around for hundreds of years. Cities, townships, and counties have all had dry or wet periods with little or no positive or negative effect on its residents, but never had an entire nation decided to go dry until the Eighteenth Amendment to the US Constitution. Prohibition, the Eighteenth Amendment to the US Constitution was hoped by its supporters to improve the lives of the citizens of the US, unfortunately it had the opposite effect. The quotes below give a short history and repercussions of the attempt to dry out America.

“Prohibition in the United States was a nationwide constitutional ban on the production, importation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages that remained in place from 1920 to 1933.”  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition_in_the_United_States)

“Prohibition was a dark time in our nation’s history. Not just because of the lack of legal booze, but because of the rise of violence and crime that it gave birth to. People went to extremes to secure alcohol, often by any means necessary. Organized crime rose up to replace the formerly legal methods of production and distribution – none more notorious than Detroit’s own Purple Gang. The Purple Gang ruled Detroit’s illegal alcohol trade. They were widely feared and often used extreme violence to keep their iron grip on Detroit’s bootlegging economy. They were finally brought down by the Collingwood Manor Massacre in 1931 – a crime so violent that it shocked the city.

Detroit was at the heart of the illegal alcohol trade. Experts estimate that 75% of all the illegal alcohol in the country during Prohibition crossed over the Detroit River – referred to as the Windsor-Detroit Funnel. By 1929 rum running was Detroit’s second largest industry, and even more liquor was produced in illegal distilleries in the metro-Detroit area. While this bootlegged alcohol was distributed around the country, Detroit was kept particularly well-stocked; in 1928 it was estimated that there were between 16,000 and 25,000 speakeasies operating in the Detroit area. Over the course of the 13 years of

Prohibition, Detroit saw a loss of jobs that legal drinking used to provide coupled with increased violence and crime, and by 1933, they were sick of it. Michigan passed a state-level repeal, and was also the first state in the country to ratify the 21st Amendment and officially repeal Prohibition.  
<https://drinkmichigan.org/prohibition-michigan/>

“By the greatest majority of indicators,• the biggest drops in alcohol consumption and alcohol problems actually came before national prohibition went into effect. Those drops continued for about the first two years of Prohibition and then alcohol consumption began to rise. By 1926, most of the problems were worse than they had been before Prohibition went into effect and there were a number of new problems -- such as a drinking epidemic among children -- that had not been there before.”  
<http://druglibrary.org/prohibitionresults1.htm>

“During Prohibition, the manufacture, transportation, import, export, and sale of alcoholic beverages were restricted or illegal. Prohibition was supposed to lower crime and corruption, reduce social problems, lower taxes needed to support prisons and poorhouses, and improve health and hygiene in America. Instead, Alcohol became more dangerous to consume; organized crime blossomed; courts and prisons systems became overloaded; and endemic corruption of police and public officials occurred.”  
<http://www.1920-30.com/prohibition/>

“During prohibition in Michigan (1919-1933) 54,007 people were prosecuted in Michigan state courts for alcohol "crimes," with 36,327 convicted.”  
<http://home.earthlink.net/~ynot/Prohibit.html>

Locally, in Iosco County, Michigan, the law kept the sheriff and local constables busy and turned normally law abiding residents into criminals. Raids and arrests show up frequently in the Tawas Herald. Most of the time the person was turned over to the US Marshals in Bay City, but the outcome of any conviction doesn’t seem to be reported in the paper. Sometimes it is reported that this isn’t the first time a particular person has been raided. One of the townships that was targeted more than once was Sherman Township. On 29 July, 1921, Sheriff Robinson and Deputy Sheriffs Charles Dixon and Arthur Dillon and also Charles Curry raided the Hungarian settlement near the Arenac county line, which had been

Continued on page 6

## Prohibition, Continued from page 5

suspected for some time of harboring a gang of moonshiners. Stills, barrels of mash and whiskey were confiscated, along with four guns. The guns may have been a bigger problem, as at this time if you were not a naturalized citizen you could not own a firearm. No names were given in this report. (Tawas Herald, 5 Aug, 1921)

A brief check of the Federal Census for 1910, 1920 and 1930 for Sherman Township for families who were from Hungary, Romania, Austria, Bohemia, Moravia or Czech areas finds the following: 1910 - none, 1920 - five and in 1930 - three. There were also families from these areas in Arenac County as well. At times some of the families lived near each other, but I'm not sure I would call them "settlements".

In September 1925, Peter Sokola's farm was raided and he was taken to Bay City to appear in Federal Court. The raid was based on affidavits given by two men arrested at a dance at Cranberry Lake. (Tawas Herald, 11 Sept, 1925, p1, c4) Once again we don't know if Peter received any punishment.

So, who was Peter, a hardened boot-legging criminal or just a regular resident dealing with a law that most considered unfair?

Peter was born 25 September, 1885 in Romania. He immigrated as a child with his parents in 1906. We know that his mother lived in Detroit and visited Peter and his family when they lived in Iosco County. He married Mary Patraw 2 July, 1913 in Detroit, Michigan. His naturalization date in the 1920 census is noted as 1915 and he and Mary are in our Iosco Naturalization index, but in 1918 he is living in Highland Park, Michigan (WWI draft record), so I'm not sure when his naturalization was official. The WWI record describes him as tall, medium build with black eyes and black hair. His occupation was listed as moving and cartage.

Mary and Peter have the following children: Toby, 1915-1928, he died in the hospital in Bay City of Typhoid Fever, Margaret, 1917-1994, and Peter, Jr., 1918-2001, and Victoria Aurora Irene, 1922-1992.

1920 - the Sokola family is living in Sherman Township on a farm.

1922 - Peter had a fire that burned his garage and his car. Theory is that a storage battery started the

fire and then the gas tank exploded. The fire was contained and no other buildings burned.

1923 - Peter had sheep killed and asked the county for reimbursement.

1924, March - the farm house burned, but they were able to save the furniture and they had insurance.

1924, September - he moved a house on his farm and was helping the neighbors with threshing.

1925 - William Button of Turner drilled a well for Peter.

1925 - his farm was raided by the sheriff.

1927 - Peter is driving a new Buick Master Six.

1927 - National Gypsum Company opens in National City and Peter worked there until her retired in 1952.

1930 - census Peter is again a farmer in Sherman Township.

There seems to have been a parting of the ways between Peter and Mary in the summer of 1934 Mary sent cattle to Detroit to sell and later she and her children moved to Detroit to live. In the 1940 census Peter is still living in Sherman Township, single and working as a fireman at a plaster mill. Mary appears to have remarried to Florian Stamoran and Peter Jr and Victoria are living with them in Detroit, MI.

1942 - his WWII draft card indicates he is living in Sherman Township, working for National Gypsum, 5'11" and wt. 226 pounds, and his contact was Margaret Wood, his daughter living in Mclvor, MI.

Peter stayed in Iosco County for the rest of his life, farming, working for National Gypsum, experiencing the death of a child, a divorce, visited by his children and his mother, watching his children marry and have families of their own, and driving his beloved cars.

Peter died after a long illness in the Standish hospital during the second week of January 1960. He was survived by Peter Jr of Detroit, Victoria Magalski of National City and Margaret Wood of Mclvor. He is buried in the St. James Catholic Cemetery in Whittemore. (Iosco News Herald, 15 Jan 1960)

Seems like just a regular guy, with a regular life and family!

STATUS OF HSGS INDEXES	1/2016	1/2017
Total number of files (Indexes, Catalogs, Admin)	1,710	1,808
HSGS index files Searchable with Boolean search engine	1,519	1,879
Files to be edited before placement on web site	200 est	220 est
Event codes & keywords (searchable)	2,046,714	3,540,875

### Finding Your Ancestors in Scotland before 1855

There is a syllabus for a presentation by Barbara Baker, British Research Consultant, Family History Library, given at the National Genealogical Society Conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday, April 29, 2010. It can be found at:

[https://familysearch.org/wiki/en.](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en)

Finding\_Your\_Ancestors\_in\_Scotland\_before\_1855

The syllabus contains helpful information and tips on the following:

- 1 Strategy 1—Search Online Databases of Compiled Pedigrees
- 2 Strategy 2—Search Civil Registration Records
  - 2.1 Indexes
  - 2.2 Steps for using ScotlandsPeople
- 3 Strategy 3—Search Census Records
  - 3.1 Indexes
- 4 Strategy 4—Search Church Records
  - 4.1 Indexes
  - 4.2 Tips for searching Church of Scotland records
- 5 Strategy 5—Search Nonconformist Church Records
- 6 Strategy 6—Search Other Records
  - 6.1 Probate Records
  - 6.2 Land Records
  - 6.3 Military Records
  - 6.4 Other resources

### Huron Shores Genealogical Society 2016 Annual Financial Report

Balance January 1, 2016 - **\$6,080.56**

Income	
Research	424.00
Book and CD sales	971.60
Membership dues	600.00
Donations - General	1,463.32
Grants	1,463.00
Dividend interest	4.85
<b>Total income</b>	<b>\$4,899.77</b>

Expenses	
Program	
Collection Management	59.99
Postage, copies, supplies	378.69
Computers	
Hardware and software	621.70
Supplies & Service	147.20
Projector & Screen	423.79
Workshops	
Prizes, handouts	130.31
Honorariums	688.21
Books and CDs	0.00
Administration	
Supplies, postage, printing	162.29
Fund Raising, Advertising	192.00
Dues and Donations	197.00
Rent, facility improvements	719.02
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$3,720.20</b>

Balance December 31, 2016 - **\$7,260.13**

### 35th ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL

Our members are invited to choose and receive prints on 8"x11" paper for \$5.00 per photo or electronic copies for \$10.00 per photo on your device from our Arg Emery digitized collection of over 5,000 Iosco County photographs from 1892-1904. The photographs can be selected from our on-line indexes or by previewing them at the Parks Library.

We remind you that the names on the indexes are those of the individuals that ordered the photographs. Only the age, sex and activity of the people shown are indicated and photos without people are briefly described. It is suggested that a note of the image and image number be made by first viewing the indexes online before viewing the actual photos at the HSGS office at the Library although copies may be ordered without coming to the library.

