



HURON SHORES GENOGRAM

Oscoda, Michigan

MEMORY GARDENS CEMETERY WALK By Lugene Daniels

HSGS Genealogical Meetings and Events

The Huron Shores Genealogical Society partnered with the Iosco County Historical Society to organize a cemetery walk at Memory Gardens in Tawas City on Sunday September 27. The afternoon weather was perfectly sunny with the thermometer reading in the low-70s, therefore making it a pleasurable event for nearly 40 attendees. Fifteen stations throughout the walk honored many that were showcased in the Arcadia Publishing book authored by the HSGS entitled "Iosco County 1892-1904: The Photography of Ard G Emery." Volunteer readers shared a short biography at each station.



Long-time HSGS member, Lawrence "Bud" Daley

Long-time HSGS member, Lawrence "Bud" Daley, from Bloomfield Hills, read a story about his

grandparents, James and Effie Mae Daley at their gravesite. Ardith Thompson, from Bay City, ventured north to read the story about her ancestors, John and Mary Ann Scarlett.

Other readers for the stations were Shelley Buresh, Judy Sheldon, Lindsey Russell, Regina Kelley, Robin Gray, Dan Stock, Bill Parsons, Sandy Oesterling, Rachel McCready, Alonzo Sherman, Lauri Finerty, Mark Miller, and Patty Greenen.

Those honored at the fifteen stations were: Samuel and Rose Anker, John and Mary Ann Scarlett, Vilhelm and Fannie Bagger, John O H and Mary Jane North, James and Hannah and Frances Baguley, William V and Matilda Freel, Samuel and Amelia Bamberger, William B and Agnes Kelly, Archibald and Charlotte Van Wey, George

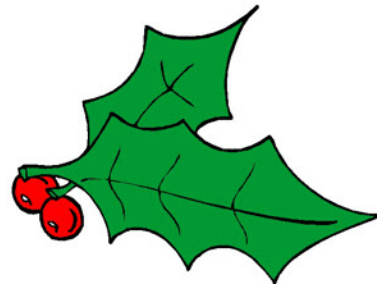
January

21 HSGS Business Meeting, Hsing's Garden Restaurant House, East Tawas, MI, 5:30 pm

April

16 HSGS Spring Program Cathy Cottone Presentation on Irish Genealogy, Location TBA

21 HSGS Business Meeting, Hsing's Garden Restaurant House, East Tawas, MI, 5:30 pm



Allen and Effie Prescott, Peter E and Jennie Shien, James and Effie Daley, Howard M and Almira Belknap, William and Mollie Boldt, and James Howard and Nellie Brown.

Many thanks to the City of Tawas City for presenting the cemetery in its most beautiful appearance ever!

This important burying ground is indeed a significant historical site in Iosco County. Also, thank you to the Tawas Area Chamber of Commerce for allowing the use of their sound system for the event.

Light refreshments, compliments of the Iosco

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Ardith Thompson from Bay City reads about her

“LEGACY ON GLASS” TRAVELING EXHIBIT A SUCCESS!

By Lugene Daniels

Throughout the month of October, the HSGS promoted their recently Arcadia Publishing book “Iosco County 1892-1904: The Photography of Ard G Emery” throughout Iosco County with a traveling exhibit. The exhibit was displayed at the Iosco County Historical Museum in East Tawas, the Whittemore Library in Whittemore, the Plainfield Township Public Library in Hale, and at the Parks Library in Oscoda.

The exhibit featured three different displays: one about the life of Ard G Emery, another about glass plate photography, and yet another about Emery’s photographs from around the county. Also on display were glass negatives, (because many people have never seen a glass negative before), a notebook which held many photos from Emery’s glass negative collection of several unidentified people, binders featuring the genealogy of Ard G Emery, and other items significant to the topic.

A highlight of the first event at the museum was a visit from Ard Emery’s great-great-granddaughter, Jane Walters, and her husband John, from Hanover Park, Illinois. Along with attending the

event, the Walters’ enjoyed touring around Iosco County and learning about the area once relevant to her family’s history. Jane brought with her a family album, which featured photos of her great-great-grandfather.



Jane and John Walters from Hanover Park, Illinois pose with Lugene Daniels at the “Legacy on Glass” exhibit at the Iosco County Historical Museum in East Tawas.

A highlight for the event held in Hale was a visit from Roger Miller from Quelfh, Ontario. Roger wrote the Foreword for the Arcadia book and is also the 3x-great-nephew of Ard Emery. Miller has researched the Emery family for years and contributed much content to the chapter about his great uncle in the book. Roger is always filled with fascinating stories about the history of our area.

While the HSGS had hoped for a larger response at all the events, overall, the traveling exhibit was a success. Those who were unable to attend missed a grand opportunity to learn about Iosco County and about photography around 1900.

Surnames and Interests of Members

When each of you send in your membership dues we ask for surnames and/or interests you are researching. This information has in the past just been filed. We thought by publishing these interests in our newsletter others with similar interests could correspond with each other.

We have also posted a place on our Face Book Group to list surnames you are looking for.

Here is an addition to the list of member surnames and interests first presented in the March, 2015 Genogram:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Surnames</u>
Carolyn Keller:	Brussel, Brandow
Mary Morse:	McPharlin, Caywood, Raymond, Kwidzinski
Carolyn Allen:	Roberts, Keener

Capturing Family Stories by Lindsey Russell

Two of my personal interests are genealogy and writing. When those interests collide, it represents something special. On October 24th, I attended a writing conference, sponsored by the Kentwood District Library, which challenged me to look at the connection between writing and genealogy in new ways. The first session, presented by Deb Moore, focused on just such a connection.

Deb Moore, a personal historian from Grand Rapids, member of the Association of Personal Historians (APH), and proprietor of The Stories of Your Life, spent an hour explaining her philosophy of how writing and family lore can work together to help add a personal touch to genealogy. While I have long cherished family memories captured in writing – a diary written by a second great-grandmother, letters written by a grandfather to his granddaughter, an essay describing childhood memories of grandparents no longer with us – I never recognized just how important it is to ensure family stories are committed to writing. On Moore’s website, she shares this urgent reminder: “Someone in the future wants to hear from you. Don’t disappoint them.” We do not just pursue genealogy for ourselves, we pursue genealogy to ensure our ancestors’ stories are not forgotten. As genealogists, we help a new generation discover their roots as well as learn from the past.

During the presentation, Deb Moore described the process of preserving family: “I like to think about genealogy as the skeleton of your family history, and photographs as the flesh. But capturing family stories — who people were, what they did, what mattered to them — is the soul of your family's history” (Moore, 2015). When I first heard this, I finally understood why it is important to write *my* story. As genealogists, not only do we need to collect and write down family stories, we need to write our own as well. Our personal stories deserve to be passed down from generation to generation along with all of our research and pedigree charts.

As I listened to Deb Moore’s presentation, I found myself wondering where I should begin. I have long been torn between the desire to commit family stories, especially those of my grandparents, to writing and capture my own experiences. We need both stories to add soul to our family histories. Deb Moore made a compelling case for starting immediately. She stated that when we pass away, we leave homes, land, and money, among other possessions, to our children and grandchildren. “Why don’t we leave wisdom? The wisdom acquired in a lifetime is as much a part of our family’s legacy as its possessions” (Moore, 2015). It is a valid question.

By committing our stories, and those of our loved ones, to writing, our children and grandchildren will have a better understanding of what made us tick, what made us who we are today. As a result, they will have a better understanding of their family history and why their ancestors made the decisions they did. Our values, our hopes, and our dreams can all be preserved for future generations.

Fortunately, this time of year, with family gatherings to celebrate Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Hanukah, among other holidays, we have wonderful opportunities as family historians to capture those family stories before it is too late. It is as simple, and complicated, as getting Aunt Joyce to tell us that funny story about our mom one more time. Recording her retelling of the story for later reference, and posterity, is the key. Getting family members to write down their own memories of a family event or beloved grandparents is another option. What is important is to get started today. Before you attend that next family reunion, make a list of stories you would like to capture. Use that opportunity to ask other family members which stories they would like to see in writing, and don’t forget to have fun.

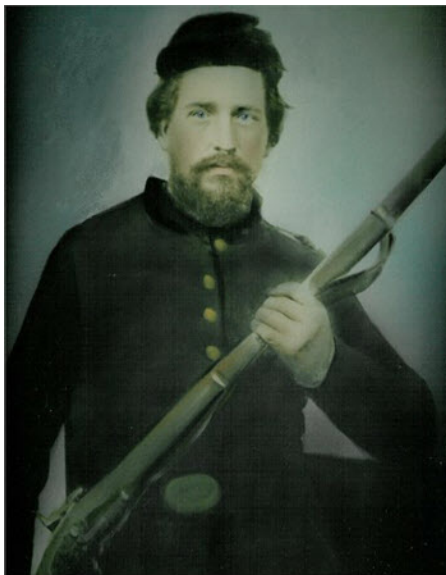
Source: Moore, Deb. KDL Writers Conference Presentation. October 24, 2015.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE HUGHES
 By Cathy Eastman Snider
 President of the Rose City Area Historical Society

Napoleon was born September 15, 1843 in Putman Township, Livingston County, Michigan. He was one of 15 children born to Enick (Enoch) Hughes and Hannah Burning Hughes.

On December 2, 1863 Napoleon enlisted in the Union Army as a Private in Company F Engineers and Mechanics Regiment, his tour of duty was done in places such as North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alexandria, Virginia. He also marched from Atlanta to Savannah, Georgia and then to Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the months around July 1864, he was in a place called Buzzard's Roost, Georgia where he built brick houses. While there he developed some serious health issues from the heavy lifting and the hot humid weather. He never recovered from the problems and they plagued him the rest of his life. Napoleon mustered out the Army on September 22, 1865 in Nashville, Tennessee. Napoleon returned to Michigan, there he married Lettie Maria Doolittle on March 8, 1866 in Wayne County, Michigan. They moved to a farm on Hughes Lake Road in Oscoda County where they raised five children. Napoleon was a farmer and according to pension records and interviews on them from his neighbors, he worked as hard as his body would let him. To supplement his income to support himself and his family he made willow baskets.

Napoleon fought the United States Government from 1889 until the time of his death in 1911 for benefits because of his lasting ailments and his inability to work a full day. Reading over the military records and correspondence many said he was only able to work 1/3 of what a man should be able to do. The confusion of his mailing address being Damon,



Napoleon Bonaparte Hughes

Ogemaw County, Michigan and his home being in Oscoda County caused major problems with this claim and took about two years to clear up.

Lettie passed away on June 12, 1908 and is buried on Hughes Lake Road next to Napoleon.

In researching this man, I found a newspaper article in the Muskegon Chronicle dated February 1, 1911.

"Would trade Farm for Wife" Rose City Michigan Feb 1....Napoleon B. Hughes living about 11 miles out on the plains created somewhat of a sensation here by sending an ad to the Detroit papers in which he offered to trade a 40 acre farm for a "good wife."

Napoleon passed away August 17, 1911 and is buried on a portion of the family farm on Hughes Lake Road, Oscoda County, Michigan. In 1987, with the help of the Rose City Area Historical Society, the remaining relatives were able to place a headstone on his grave.

I have been intrigued by this man and his history since I stumbled across his grave on a slow ramble on the back roads. I became even more interested after a forest fire several years ago burned all the trees and grasses around his grave and jumped the road but left the wooden white cross and the small American flag untouched. It was as if something or someone had covered his and Lettie's graves and kept them from harm.

There are still some relatives of this man in the area and I am sure they have some wonderful stories to tell.

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County Historical Society, were served after the walk.

the near future for Greenwood Cemetery in East Tawas. Many thanks to all who attended this event!

Hopefully, a similar program will be organized in

Potatoes are not just for French fries

By Judy Sheldon

Julius Freud isn't a name many of us are familiar with in the history of the industries of the Tawas, but he plays a major role in one industry that tried to give the potato farmers of Iosco County an outlet for their crop. Julius was born in Hungary in 1839 and immigrated to Eagle Harbor, Michigan with his parents when he was seventeen. He became an avid investor in the lumber and mining industries of the time in the Upper Peninsula and in Minnesota and later in Saginaw, Michigan. He eventually relocated to Detroit where he continued to be a prominent businessman.

In 1892 the Saginaw Potato Flour Company was established by Julius Freud and several other Detroit businessmen. It began to have financial troubles and would have dissolved if more money had not been poured into it in 1897. It was renamed The Freud Potato Flour Company and later known as the Freud Milling Company. This same year the evaporated potatoes and onions were submitted to the US Army and found to be acceptable and a very welcome addition to the monotonous diet of the soldiers.

An ad run in the Detroit Free Press, Sunday, January 30, 1898 read " **YOU MISS**, If you don't take the advice of the following prominent gentlemen: General Alger, recommends potato flour very highly, to be taken to Alaska to make pancakes; Congressman Jno. B. Corliss writes from Washington that potato flour and other evaporated goods manufactured by the Freud Milling Co. have been examined and highly approved by the commissary department. We are manufacturers of the **Celebrated "F" Brand Shredded Potato Flour**. With

this flour a person can prepare a meal with the least possible trouble and in the quickest time. And in less than five minutes you can make the finest pancakes, even in the woods, so long as you have a little stove and the water. We also evaporate onions, carrots and granulated potatoes. **Freud Milling Co, Office 7 Jones Building, Mills, Saginaw**

In June 1898 the company's compressed vegetable soup was accepted by the US Army and the first order of 100,000 pounds was sent.

In November 1898, Julius was sued by his investors for not repaying them the money they expected when they bailed the company out in 1897. The following year the company was reorganized and named the National Milling and Evaporating Company. This is where the Tawas history enters the picture as the secretary and treasurer of the company is Will Emery of East Tawas, the son of Temple Emery. As of March 1899 the plant in Saginaw would continue to operate and a new plant was



This mill complex owned by Temple Emery housed the National Milling and Evaporation Company at East Tawas. The old lumber mill was modified and remodeled for its new purpose of processing potatoes.

to be built, but a location had not been chosen. By October of 1899 the new plant had been opened in the sawmill owned by Temple Emery in East Tawas and was praised by all who toured it. Expectations ran high and contracts were sought from the local potato growers to supply the plant with the need vegetables for producing evaporated vegetables and flour.

The company contracted with the British government to supply their troops with food during the Boer War, which ended in 1902. Unfortunately

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OUR FALL PROGRAM ON COPYRIGHTS AND VITAL RECORDS

By Dan Stock

Once again, Kris Rzepczynski of the Archives of Michigan captivated a small but appreciative group of genealogists with his informative and entertaining style during the Fall HSGS Program at the Parks Library on November 7.

During the morning session, Kris enlightened us on the complicated and sometimes murky in and outs of copyrights for the family history researcher as summarized in the article "Copyright and the Family History Researcher" on page 7.

Kris covered access in Michigan to vital records in the afternoon session. In summary, birth records are closed to public access for 100 years. Marriage and death records are open and publicly available to anyone onsite (at the county and/or and state level. However, online access is generally limited to records that are 75 or more years old. Divorce records are open and publicly available.



Kris brought his fiancé, Melissa, and two daughters, Emma and Isabel, to the event.

Although many records are available, several important collections remain closed, restricted or open with only limited access. This includes those of training schools for boy and girls, state hospitals, sanatoriums (not to be confused with sanitariums) and adoptions. Penitentiary records are often believed to be closed but they are open and accessible to anyone who wants to look for them.

Kris strongly recommended that we have a focused research strategy for finding the vital record we are looking for through the use of the following resources:

1. Online records and/or indexes at Ancestry.com/Ancestry Library Edition, Family Search and state and local web sites (Seeking Michigan, US GenWeb, etc.)
2. Libraries and Family History Centers including the Family History Center in West Branch.

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the company wasn't as favored by our US Armed Forces, as they were turned down in 1901 with the finding that the products "nutritive value is too low to render it suitable for its purpose".

In the April 5, 1902 issue of the Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, it was reported that one million dollars was being invested in the building of a sugar factory to run in conjunction with the present company. Sadly neither company was able to prosper and both closed by 1905, the potato company moved to Hart, MI. The sugar factory was torn down and the equipment sent to other sugar plants. The failure of both industries in the Iosco County area hinged on the inability of the farmers to get their crops to the plants as the roads were bad. Crop failures due to poor growing conditions and a lack of contracts from the local growers also contributed to the failures. Agriculture just wasn't

able to take the place of the timber industry that had sustained the area for so many years.



In 1903, the Tawas Sugar Company constructed this processing plant at East Tawas, southwest of today's Tawas Beach R. Road "Y" intersection with Huron Shore Road. The plant closed in 1905 because of a lack of beets to process.

Copyright & the Family History Researcher

by Kris W. Rzepczynski

With origins back to the Constitution in 1787, copyright is designed to protect the original creator of a work of art, literature, or work that conveys information or ideas, and give them the right to control how that work is used.

Copyright law is incredibly complex, but in general terms, "original" materials are all protected. This includes books, photographs, diaries, electronic databases, maps, movies & music, even architectural drawings. Many things, particularly items of interest to genealogists, are not typically protected. This includes titles now in the public domain, ideas & concepts, facts, federal government publications, and recipes.

For a genealogist, the duration of copyright is particularly important. Any items published before 1923 is in the public domain and thereby not covered by copyright. Items published between 1923-1963 may be in the public domain, but only if the title renewed its copyright in the year it was expiring. Titles published between 1964-1977 were given an initial term of 28 years plus an automatic renewal of 67 years. Titles published on or after 1 January 1978 are covered for the life of the author plus 70 years. Exceptions abound for each time period, so further research is encouraged.

There are several ways that a genealogist can protect him/herself from copyright infringement. First, assume that everything you are working with is protected and go from there, until you can prove otherwise. Second, research! If you're unclear if something is protected by copyright or not, look into it further. Isn't that what we do anyway as genealogists? Third, make sure that all of your sources are cited.

Here are a few print sources that explore copyright law and its application towards family history research:

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3. County Clerks either directly or through their web sites.

4. Published indexes and/or transcriptions at state, research and local libraries, genealogical societies and historical societies.

Carmack, Sharon D. *Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts: A Primer for Genealogists, Writers and Researchers*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 2005.

Fishman, Stephen. *The Copyright Handbook: What Every Writer Needs to Know*. 11th ed. Berkeley, CA: Nolo, 2011.

Hay, Daniel J. *The Copyright Rejerent"e Guide for Genealogists*. 3rd ed., rev. Centerville, UT: Advanced Resources, Inc., 1993.

Online Tools:

Association of Professional Genealogists: Copyright & Genealogy

<https://www.apgen.org/resources/copyright.html>

An informational landing page with links and online resources, provided by APG.

Family Tree Magazine: Copyright for Genealogists

<http://www.familytreemagazine.com/article/copyright-for-genealogists>

A brief article on copyright and genealogy written by Sharon Carmack.

United States Copyright Office

<http://www.copyright.gov>

The entry point to learning about copyright law in the United States, with an outstanding FAQ page and additional information on searching registrations.

What You Should Know About Copyright and Genealogy

<http://www.art-hives.com/experts/mat-entee-thomas/copyright-and-genealogy.html>

An outstanding article on copyright and its application to genealogical research written by Thomas MacEntee.

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As pictured here, Kris honored us by bringing his fiance and his well behaved daughters to share the session with us.

