

DEC 01 1994

1994 - 1995

SAGINAW GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Rally, Boys, Rally for the
And Avoid the Draft



VOLUNTEERS FOR THE 29th REGIMENT OF MICHIGAN INFANTRY

Will be called by the undersigned, who has been duly authorized
by the War Department

SUBSTITUTES AND ENLISTED IN THIS REGIMENT \$300 GOV. BOUNTY

And LIBERTY, LOCAL BOUNTIES, in addition, offered.
TERM OF ENLISTMENT THREE YEARS OR DURING THE WAR.

Come boys, let us strike once more for the old flag--let it be ours
to keep the glorious work of putting an end to the hated and wicked rebellion which has brought
this country to the verge of ruin.

N. J. FRANK,

MARSHALL, Mich.

For 1864 Reg. 10th Inf. 1st Div. 1st Corps.

Burton

TIMBERTOWN LOG

VOLUME XXIII ISSUE 1

23

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Founded 1971

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TIMBERTOWN LOG

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Published in the Interest of Family Research*

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**A Tale of Two Regiments:
Saginaw Men and Captain Scofield's Independent Company**

By
David T. Hardy

In early 1864, nearly a hundred men from the Saginaw region left their homes to join "Lincoln's Army," only to find themselves shuffled between regiments in an extraordinary personnel swap. The exchange of enlisted men for officers' commissions led to such confusion that that later even the War Department could not account for the disposition of the men involved.

The motivation for the personnel exchange arose from the differing needs of two Michigan regiments. The Second Michigan Infantry was an old regiment, mustered in 1861, and drawn largely from the extreme southern part of the State: Calhoun, Jackson, and Hillsdale Counties figure heavily in its original muster. Few units equalled its record for non-stop combat; it was one of the handful of Union regiments who held firm at First Manassas, and its survivors stood at Appomatox Court House four years later. While the rest of the eastern armies rested in the 1863-64 winter encampment, the Second spent the winter in the West repelling Longstreet's invasion of Tennessee. The mountain fighting was brutal: at Campbell's Station, the Second joined with two other Michigan regiments (the 17th and 20th) in a delaying action that left all three regimental commanders dead; reinforced by two other regiments, the tiny force held an entire division at bay as the rest of the army escaped Longstreet's trap. The army withdrew to Knoxville where, nearly cut off from supplies, it defended the city through a bitter and starving winter. (An illustration of their trials: the climax of the siege came when the Confederates attempted to storm Fort Saunders, the key to Knoxville. The Second Michigan held the fort with a novel defense: the men poured water down the battlements, and the attackers were unable to scale the flawless sheets of ice. Yet in that bitter winter one audit of 185 members of the Second Michigan showed that 63 lacked shoes, 99 lacked socks, and 42 had no overcoats). By the end of the campaign, the Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Adjutant were dead.

On paper, a volunteer regiment comprised 1,000 men and 34 officers. By early 1864, the Second Michigan had barely three hundred men present for duty; of four field officers, three were dead. A further crisis loomed. In a few months the regiment's three-year enlistments would run out. The stalwart character of the regiment was proved when, in the midst of the starving winter, a majority of survivors did re-up, which ensured that the regiment would continue. But a majority in this case was tiny; only 198 men, a fifth of a regiment's nominal size. During the furlough the officers attempted to recruit, but the results were dismal.

At this point the Second Michigan was doomed. Civil War volunteer regiments were each responsible for their own recruiting, and faced a penalty for failure. Regiments whose numbers declined too far--and 198 men in place of a thousand was certainly too far--were "consolidated" with another depleted regiment. The junior regiment lost its title, flag, commander, and identity; half the officers of each regiment were dismissed.

The solution to the Second's problem was found in another Michigan regiment serving in the same five-regiment brigade. The 27th Michigan had mustered in September, 1863, being formed out of two intended regiments

gathering at Port Huron and Ypsilanti. Some of its recruiters had obviously ranged northward: Saginaw, Midland, and Shiawassee Counties figure heavily on the musters for its company H, while Tuscola and Gratiot County men were prominent in company K. As a relatively new regiment, the 27th had not suffered much depletion. Moreover, it had managed to augment its strength in an imaginative manner. Although a volunteer regiment was supposed to have ten companies, the regimental books of the 27th show that it had received permission to add two special "sharpshooter" companies. As a result, by early 1864 it still had over 960 men on the books--nearly its full paper strength.

Still not satisfied, the 27th had detached several lieutenants for recruiting duty. There was a standard reward for success: if a lieutenant recruited a hundred-man company, he would be promoted to captain it. One of the captains-to-be, Lt. Thomas Scofield, made a beeline for Saginaw. For good measure he took along George Davison, who was a Saginaw native. Davison's contacts were useful: his signature appears on many of the Saginaw enlistment contracts.

The various recruiters had a field day, enlisting a total of 552 men; Scofield contributed nearly a hundred Bay area men to the total. The 27th's cup was now running over--it would soon have hundreds more men than any regiment was authorized to enroll! The new men moved to join their regiment at the port town of Annapolis, Maryland. (both Michigan regiments were part of the IX Corps, under Gen. Burnside. The Army of the Potomac was then in winter camp in Virginia, but Grant's overland campaign was about to begin. Grant hoped to keep Lee off-guard by placing IX Corps about a hundred miles northeast at the port of Annapolis, where it could either join the main army by railroad, or take ship for an amphibious operation on the Virginia coast).

One regiment desperately needed men; the other had too many. Col. Doremus Fox of the 27th and Col. William Humphrey of the 2d had both been businessmen before the war, and they reached a businesslike solution. The 2d Michigan would obtain rights to the 27th's new recruits, in exchange for which the 2d would take on some of the 27th's officers as its own, and at promoted rank--including positions as its Lt. Colonel and Major. The officers of the 2d probably did not care for newcomers being promoted over their heads--but it would be better than consolidation. The recruits probably liked it no better. They had enlisted in the 27th, with prospects of serving alongside neighbors and relatives; they were now assigned to the 2nd, composed mostly of strangers from southern counties.

Today, of course, an exchange of enlisted men for officers' positions would give those responsible a long stay in military prison. In 1864, when the nation was still forming its first large armies, matters were less formal. In the correspondence files of the Second Michigan (Nat'l Archives, Mil. Research Branch, Box 1956) I found a letter from Col. Humphrey to Col. Fox:

*Headquarters, 2nd Mich Inftry
Mount Clemens March 31 '64*

Sir:

Yours of yesterday was rec'd last evening and contents noted. Your proposition in regard to filling up my regiment I understand to be as follows:

*Capt E.L. March is to be Lieut. Colonel
Capt P. Perrine to be Major*

Then four (4) full companies are to come into my regiment--fully officered except the captaincies of two of them to be assigned to your Regt and the vacancies to be filled by two of my Captains.

Further you propose to bring in with the unassigned men a number of second lieutenants. In consideration of the above you guarantee to me five hundred (500) recruits with strong prospects of six hundred (600). That is, you turn over to my regt all the men that have been recruited in the state under your supervision with the exception of those already assigned to your reg't. With the above understanding of your proposition I accept it.

I shall have however to consolidate my own regiment into 6 companies. When this is done there will be three (3) vacant second lieutenantcies. Please write to me at Annapolis on the receipt of this that I may make the necessary arrangements....

On April 10, Col. Fox, then in Lyons, responded. Fox indicated that "I have five hundred good men besides the detachment for my own Reg't. I think I shall have more, I hope to fill you to the maximum." Fox added that he would be coming with the men on the 20th. He also relayed bad news: the Army's Adjutant General had rejected Humphrey's plan to consolidate his veterans into six companies and put the new men in their own new companies: "This probably will not please them quite as well--but is really better for the discipline and efficiency of your Reg't as you will have veterans in all the companies."

On April 15, 1864, 98 Bay area men mustered at St. John's. As their regimental status was still up in the air they were designated as "Captain Scofield's Independent Company," assigned to IX Corps rather than a regiment. (Other "Independent Companies" then formed are described in regimental records as "Ricaby's Company," "Ingalls Company" and "Whitmer's Company.") Shortly thereafter, IX Corps left Annapolis and travelled to the Army of the Potomac's winter camp, a few miles above the Rapidan River in Virginia. In early May, the Army marched off to begin the 1864 campaign--a bloody trail that led to Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, the North Anna River, Cold Harbor and finally Petersburg. IX Corps initially marched as the rear guard, then swung down to hold the Union center at Wilderness, later holding the left at Spottsylvania Court House, then the center again at the North Anna River.

Where the independent companies joined the Army cannot be determined. They may have been with the Army, if not any regiment, when it marched to the Wilderness on May 5. Col. Fox had written that he would leave with the recruits "on the 20th" of April. Scofield received his promised Captain's commission in Washington on May 1, probably as IX Corps passed through on way to the winter camp, and it seems doubtful that he would have left his new men far away. The first strong indication of their presence with the Army comes, however, in a much later memo from headquarters, 2d Michigan, to the Adjutant General, dated May 20, 1864 "near Spottsylvania C.H." In it Captain Young, commanding the regiment, notes the enclosure of a list of 552 men "subject to assignment to the 2d Michigan Vol. Inf. by order of General Burnside." In July, IX Corps Special Order 99 recognized that the men in question were assigned to the 2d, "This order to date from May 20, 1864, at which time these were assigned verbally."

A few days later, IX Corps marched with the Army in the advance which drove farther toward Richmond before being stopped at the North Anna River. On

May 24, Battalion Order No. 39 commanded: "the new companies assigned to this reg't are hereby broken up and distributed among the different companies of the regiment...." The 2d Michigan was then with its division of IX Corps, holding semicircular entrenchments on the north bank of the North Anna. [They survive to this day, in now-wooded land north of modern Rt. 689, a half-mile west of Rt. 1].

The Second Michigan, as thus reconstituted, was virtually a new regiment. The 198 men who had re-enlisted had been depleted by Wilderness and Spottsylvania: 4 dead, 45 wounded. The remaining veterans were barely enough to fill the non-commissioned slots; the rank and file was almost entirely comprised of men who had been in uniform barely a month.

The new men had a brief respite from fighting, but none from marching. On May 28, the Army made a brutal twenty-mile summer march to swing around to Richmond from the east. Medical officers who made the march indicated that the men moved in an enormous cloud of dust, and that ambulances followed each division to pick up those who collapsed. The 2d crossed the Pamunkey River, near the modern hamlet of Hanover town, around midnight; the men camped, or more likely collapsed, on the high ground just beyond. There the new men suffered their first loss: Orrin Putnam's musket fired while he was on sentry duty, shattering his foot. (He died of the resulting infection three weeks later). Disease (the greatest killer of all) claimed some of the new men as well: George Fox was evacuated, sick, but died on the hospital ship. (He is buried at Arlington, under a headstone mistakenly identifying him as of the 3d Michigan Cavalry).

In the first few days of June the Army first moved westward, to close on Richmond, then southward, to try to roll around Lee's flank. The Second saw some skirmishing when the Confederates jabbed Union lines near Bethesda Church: on June 2 Pvt. Henry Reeves was captured. Then Grant's southern movement ran onto the swamps of the Chickahominy: simultaneously, his cavalry found a weak spot and gained a foothold at the Cold Harbor crossroads. If the foothold could be exploited, it would be possible to drive directly west into Richmond. Grant stopped flanking to the South and launched a massive assault on Lee's lines. But Lee had had time to entrench, and the result was sheer butchery. On the morning of June 3, 8,000 men fell in a matter of minutes.

The Second was at that point on the extreme north of the Union line, in what are now suburbs two miles north of Cold Harbor Battlefield Park. Its brigade was ordered to push diagonally to the northwest in an attempt to roll back Early's Corps and turn Lee's left flank--or, at the very least, to keep him from stripping troops from that area to reinforce his middle. Early had a forward line of "rifle pits" (trenches) south of Beaver Dam Creek, a tiny stream with marshy borders, with his main lines two hundred yards farther on. [The location is now a field in Richmond's northeastern suburbs, north of modern Rt. 360, west of Rt. 615. the forward Confederate lines were on the south edge of a small road just south of Beaver Cam Creek; the main line paralleled the modern Rt. 627.]

The brigade deployed with three regiments in the front line and two in the rear; the 27th and 2d were on the extreme right of the first and second lines, respectively. The brigade drove across the open fields and overran the outermost confederate lines; in the process the 27th lost Major Moody, commanding. (Moody was a Great Lakes sailor, famed for giving his troops nautical orders such as "bear to port!" He fell with a shattered arm and died later of the infection). The brigade could not, however, take the main confederate lines 200 yards beyond and

was pinned down under heavy fire from ahead and from its left. Civil War infantry did not carry shovels; the men in desperation dug in as best they could. The brigade commander's report states: "To procure cover, in default of better entrenchments, the men used their bayonets, tincups and plates to pile the soil into earthworks and thus partially protected themselves." Under the converging musket fire, the Second lost J. Burns and Thomas Glenney, killed, and Patrick Cullen of Saginaw, mortally wounded. (Cullen's pension file at Archives shows he was shot in the left lung and attended by William Clark; his last record shows him being placed on the hospital ship for General Hospital in Washington. On June 6, an unknown with his height and hair color was sent to Arlington. He rests there somewhere in plot 27, near George Fox.)

The new men's introduction to battle had only begun. On June 12 the Army broke contact, withdrew a few miles, and crossed the Chickahominy River to swing toward Petersburg, well below Richmond. The 2d Michigan and its brigade were left with the dangerous duty of bluffing Lee into believing the entire Army was still in its entrenchments. They performed perfectly, escaped, and caught up with Grant's force just in time to be launched into the first assaults on Petersburg. It lost men on June 17 and more on June 18, when unclear directions given in predawn darkness left the brigade advancing diagonally through the Confederate fire. The assaults carried the outer lines, but Lee managed to bring his army southward in time to hold the main entrenchments. Nonetheless, he was now pinned into fortifications, and the end was inevitable. Grant's men began to dig in and extend their lines southward and then westward around the city. The Second paid its dues at Petersburg. In early July, Captain Young, commanding, filed a report on casualties for May and June. The regiment had lost 37 dead and 272 wounded--nearly half its reconstituted strength. The wounded included the colonel, the lieutenant colonel, and the adjutant. Of ten company commanders, one was dead and five wounded.

In late July, another attempt was made to storm Petersburg. Miners drove a tunnel underneath the Confederate lines and detonated tons of powder. Union attempts to exploit the explosion--the fabled "Battle of the Crater"--were to no avail. The Second went in on the left side of the crater itself, captured entrenchments, and held out: long after the rest of the Army withdrew, three flags were seen waving above the Confederate trenches: one was that of the Second Michigan. The men fought their way out, taking 57 casualties. (Captain Young, commanding the regiment, was killed while directing men to dig out a cannon buried by the crater explosion). Its flag fell into enemy hands despite the gallantry of the color bearer, who as he was captured hurled it like a javelin toward the Union lines.

The Second continued in the Petersburg fighting, losing another 19 men at Poplar Spring Church, and 14 fighting to take the Boydton Plank Road. Withdrawn from the front line due to its losses, it still distinguished itself when Lee's men overran Fort Steadman, a bastion of the Union siege lines. The divisional commander's report of that action noted that the Second held their trenches "in the most spirited manner," then, when the enemy attack faltered, several companies sallied out and "poured such a fire on the flank of the enemy that over 300 threw down their arms." The fighting qualities of the reconstituted regiment were recognized when Petersburg finally fell. General Grant extended to the Second Michigan the honor of being the first regiment to bear the Union colors into the city, and to raise them over the recaptured federal building.

By the end of the war, the men of Captain Scofield's Independent Company had been in uniform less than a year. Two-fifths of their number had died in that short time away from their homes. The survivors returned to Washington, marched in the Grand Parade, and were mustered out on July 28. They arrived back in Michigan four days later.

Reconstructing the membership of "Captain Scofield's Independent Company" is difficult. Formal musters were taken at two-month intervals, and the company began and ended its existence between two of these. By the next muster in mid-July, 1864, many of its members--and the officers who enrolled them and assigned them to units--were dead or disabled. As early as August, 1864, the Army itself was having trouble: Capt. Knight of its Mustering and Disbursing Office informed the Assistant Adjutant General that "The companies referred to are independent companies raised for the Mich. Reg't's in the 9th A.C. [Army Corps]. I called at the Office of the Adjutant General of the State and inquired as to what regiments they had been assigned--he was unable to state as this matter, he informed me, was left entirely to Maj. Gen. Burnside and no report has been received as to which Regiments they have been assigned." By December, the Army threw up its hands: the troops "were raised in Michigan and left to Maj. Gen. Burnside, from whom no report has been received." By then, reconstruction was all but impossible. Capt. Young, who commanded the regiment in May, died at Petersburg, where his replacement, Lt. Col. March, was severely wounded. Captain Scofield was disabled by wounds. General Burnside had been relieved after the Battle of the Crater. Most of the witnesses were dead or wounded, and paperwork had been neglected in the midst of the fighting.

To reconstruct the record a century later is a herculean task. Careful comparison of musters, State records, and the regimental listings of all 552 men makes it possible to identify at least half of the men recruited by Captain Scofield from the Saginaw region. Where specific residence, fate, or survivor, is known, it is set forth; even these partial records vividly suggest the ordeal the Saginaw men underwent in summer, 1864, when they were but two months in uniform.

Henry Barker (WIA June 17, 1864; sent to Gen'l Hospital)

Lafayette Benedict

Alfred or Alford Bond, Bangor

Robert Bosca (WIA June 18, MIA Sept. 30, 1864)

Henry M. Barker

Alexander Bartwine

Ward Berry (KIA June 18, 1864)

Cornelius Bigalow

Charles Britt (Buena Vista and Centreville, Tuscola Co.) (d. of wounds June 30, 1864) (Widow Margaret Britt of Centreville)

Silas Carter, Ingham Co. (KIA June 17, 1864)

Thomas Casey

George Caton or Canton (WIA June 3, 1864)

Orren C. Chapman (d. of wounds July 22, 1864)

William H. Clark, Bay City (Residence not on enlistment papers, but 1860 census shows him residing in Bay City with wife Elizabeth. May have been in-law to Cullen. Later res. Ann Arbor. Not to be confused with Wm. H. Clark of Three Rivers who enlisted '61 and. of disease Jan. 13' 64.)

Daniel Converse

Lorenzo L. Cornell

Thomas Councilor or Counsellor, Gratiot Co. (KIA June 18 1864)

William **Cox** (d. disease Sept. 21, 1864)
 Patrick **Cullen**, Bay City (WIA & missing June 3, 1864; prob. died June 6, 1864; b. Arlington)
 (Widow Margaret *nee* Clark, of Bay City; children James, John, Mary Anne, Margaret. Great-granddaughters include Dr. Yolanda Cullen Edler of Tucson, AZ and Sarah Jane Servinski of Midland.)
 Jacob **Davidson**
 Theodore G. **Dowd**, Gratiot Co. (KIA July 30, 1864)
 William **English**, Frankenmuth (POW July 30, 1864, exchanged Feb. 22, 1865)
 Francis **Estep**
 Martin **Fettig**, Gratiot Co., (KIA June 18, 1864)
 George **Fishnell** (WIA June 3, 1864)
 George **Fisher**
 Perry **Fleming** (disability disch. April 1865)
 Joseph **Frazier** (d. of wounds Aug. 3, 1864)
 Oren C. **Fry** (WIA June 3 1864)
 Jacob **Garber** (d. of disease July 30, 1864)
 William D. **Green** (WIA June 17, 1864)
 Aaron **Hagerman** (June muster shows absent sick, in Gen'l Hospital)
 Richard M. **Hiller**, Tuscola Co. (d. of disease Aug. 19, 1864)
 Charles **Holley**, Gratiot Co. (KIA June 18, 1864)
 Clear **Hulce** (d. wounds June 20, 1864)
 John **Hull**
 Lucien **Hunt** (POW June 17, 1864; d. in Andersonville Aug. 29)
 Sydney L. **Johnson** (WIA June 17, 1864)
 Peter **Lampman** (d. disease Dec. 14, 1864)
 Sgt. Colin **McDougal**, Bangor
 Theodore L. **Miller**, Ingham Co. (WIA June 18, d. of wounds July 27, 1864)
 William W. **Miller** (June '64 muster shows absent sick, in Gen'l Hospital)
 John **Mull**
 John **Petrie**
 Sgt. Orrin D. **Putnam** (d. of accidental wound June 21, 1864)
 Sgt. Major Alexander **Richards**, St. John's
 Reuben **Ripple**, Pine Run
 William **Roger** or **Rogers** (WIA June 17, 1864)
 Charles **Schweiker**, Saginaw (KIA June 17, 1864)
 Albert G. **Shiffler**, Gratiot Co., (d. of wounds, June 29, 1864)
 Morris **Sharpy** (disability disch. Oct. 1864)
 Asa **Tillottson** (d. of wounds Aug. 1, 1864)
 Leonard **Wishlein**, Saginaw Co., (d. of disease July 30, 1864)
 Henry **Wright** (disability disch. Oct. 1864)

While it mainly recruited to the south, the original Second Michigan did have several members tied to the Saginaw region. These included:

Sgt. John C. **Boughton** of Detroit, who eventually was brevetted a Major in Regular Army for courage in action, d. 1894, buried Bay City;
 George W. **Coutre** of Saginaw, who enlisted in 1861 and survived the war;
 Frederick **Ohland**, who enlisted in 1861 and was discharged for disability in May, 1864.
 Emil **Flatua** and William Lange of Saginaw, who enlisted in '61 and deserted a year later;
 George **Richardson**, of Saginaw, who was killed in action at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862);
 Nicholas **Therry**, Saginaw: POW Nov. 1863; discharged at expiration of enlistment 1865;
 Ebenezer **Paine** of Saginaw, who enlisted '61, re-enlisted '64, but d. of disease Sept. 27, 1864)
 William **Blomberg** and Edward **Culter** of Saginaw, who were killed in action in November, 1863, and LaRue **North** of Saginaw, who died the same month of disease.



Submitted by:

Pat Remenecz
Burt, Mi

ROSS
PUBLIC SCHOOL
District No. 1

Taymouth Tp., Saginaw Co., Mich.

CLARA B. ANDRS, Teacher

PUPILS

1st.

Mary Green Minnie Forrest

Alice Green

2nd.

Charlie Forrest

3rd.

Lilly McNally Mary Mathes

James Clark Grace Ross

5th.

George Ross George Wilson

Willie Bell Mary Smith

Ida Kitelinger Sophia Mathes

David Dillin

7th.

Hazel Woodward Clara Rousseau

James Wilson Hazel Cuthbertson

Ray Woodward Violet Forrest

Dora McNally

8th

Ida Rousseau Josh Ross

Agnes Bell Finley Ross

Joseph Bell Fred Rousseau

David D. Ross, Director
Hugh Cuthbertson, Moderator
Joseph McNally, Treas.

The Close of School

"The time has come to say farewell!
For now our terms through,
To sound our present school days' knell
And bid you all adieu."

"Farewell," a word that stirs our hearts,
That moves our feelings strong,
That sadness frequently imparts,
And makes us linger long."

"For months together we have met
And comed our lessons o'er;
And done our best to know and get
A part of Learning's store."

"Thro' all the days I've labored hard,
And often during night;
Your progress was my sole regard,
Your well-fare my delight."

"And oh! my pupils, I have tried
To do the best I could;
I've oped the book of knowledge wide,
And hope you've understood."

"Get wisdom," said the Sage of old,
Who spake in sayings wise;
More precious she than gems or gold,
Or any other prize."

"And richer far than greatest kings,
Or treasures of the mine,
Are they who drink from out her spring,
Or worship at her shrine."

"With all your getting therefore get
An education true;
'Twill be a crown with jewels set,
A pow'r to each of you."

"And thanks for all your favors shown,
For cheer, which toil beguiles;
For roses in my path-way strewn,
For all your love and smiles."

"And at the parting of the ways,
We at this moment stand,
And soon we'll close our dear school days,
And take each other's hand!"

"Most fondly do I wish you well,
And hope you each may be
An ornament where'er you dwell,
And from all vices free."

"And now the swift, descending sun,
Proclaims the time is here;
So good-by each and ev'ry one,
Farewell, my pupils, dear."

B T H S

The Senior Class
of the

Fort High School

Requests the honor of your presence at the

Commencement Exercises

Thursday Evening, June tenth

Eight O'clock

Opera House

1909

PROGRAM

Overture The Time, the Place, and the Girl
March The Great Divide
Invocation Rev. C. Biggar
Musical Selection 'Tis Not True
Remarks Hon. W. R. Burt
Musical Selection Senora
Address "Making the World Better"
Pres. W. N. Ferris, Big Rapids, Mich.
Presentation of Diplomas Commissioner B. S. Telft
Class Song Tenth Grade
March Light Calvary
Reception

(Music by Martuch & Son Orchestra)

GRADUATES

Gertrude O. Bullard
Hilda E. Cuthbertson
Margretta C. Hunter
Harley W. Miner
Mabelle L. Morris
Adah R. Vibbard
Agnac C. Wallace
Olive M. Gould
Willis J. Gould
Bessie M. Robertson
Lorena E. English
Bertha I. Tift

MOTTO - "WHERE THERE'S A WILL
THERE'S A WAY."

COLORS - CRIMSON AND GOLD.

My grandmother, Christine (BRASSEM) PEITSCH never knew her mother. She was only a baby when her father shot and killed her mother and she and her two sisters were then raised by their paternal grandmother. My grandmother always regretted that she didn't even know where her mother was buried so that she could put flowers at the grave.

For years I had done our family history from the verbal information I could get from relatives but when all of my older relatives had died, I decided to turn to other resources and still try to find more information, including where my great-grandmother was buried.

I began by joining my local organization, the Downriver Genealogical Society and thru them, received information and joined the Jackson Genealogical Society and the Saginaw Genealogical Society. Most of the following information was received from a very helpful member of the Jackson Genealogical Society.

Karolina HOLL (HALL) was born 11 December 1859 in Prussia. She immigrated in 1881 to Saginaw MI as did her sisters Michaelena, Wilhelmina and a brother Fredrick. Their mother Henrietta SCHULTZ, born 1835 also came to Saginaw (died 1904) but I am unsure whether their father William (born 1837 - died 1896) came over or not. Karolina married Fredrick BRASSEM (born 16 November 1851 in Germany, died 1902 in Saginaw) on 15 January 1882. Of their marriage, they had six children but only one survived - Edward BRASSEM, born 15 October 1883. He married Christina BRANNIZER (BRENNIZER) in 1902 or 1903. Christina's parents were John BRENNIZER (born 1855 in Germany; immigrated 1884 to Manchester MI) and Amelia SIVIDENSKY (born 1858-died 1890). After the death of Amelia, John BRENNIZER married Annie EIMER (1867-1951) in 1890 or 1891, who was very jealous of his first wife's children - Henrietta, born 1885 and Christina, born 1886. Of the marriage of Christina and Edward BRASSEM, they had three girls - Fredricka (1904-1910), Dorothy (born 1905) and Christine (born 1906 - died 1980), my grandmother.

The following article appeared in the December 23, 1906 Saginaw Courier-Herald:

SHOT WIFE WITH BABE AT BREAST
EDWARD F BRASSAM, RECENTLY OF SAGINAW, COMMITTED CRIME AT JACKSON
Fatal Termination of Quarrel with Wife -- Murderer Still at Large
Hunted by Police

Jackson, Dec.22--- Edward F BRASSEM shot and fatally wounded his wife here this afternoon. He escaped after the crime and is still at large. BRASSAM, who is employed in a local machine shop, had been having considerable trouble with his wife and three weeks ago she left him. At that time he asked the assistance of the police in locating her. The couple became reconciled and lived together until today, when she again left him. She had previously charged him with extreme cruelty.

At 5:30 o'clock this evening BRASSAM appeared at the home of BREANIZER, his brother-in-law, and strode into the dining room, where his wife was. He asked her in a bullying way to return with him and on her refusal to do so drew his revolver and fired two shots into her forehead. She was sitting at the table with her three months old child in her arms but immediately fell to the floor, the baby rolling out of her arms.

Mrs BRASSAM was taken to the hospital where everything possible was done for her. Small hopes are held out for her recovery. The police are searching for BRASSAM but have been unable to apprehend him as yet. He was seen by the officers at about 8:35 o'clock in the outskirts of the city but fled, the shots of the officers failing to stop him.

HE WAS WELL KNOWN HERE

Edward F BRASSAM was comparatively well known in this city, in which he was born and raised. His father, Fred BRASSAM, formerly conducted a grocery store at the corner of Schaefer and Weiss Avenues. It is reported that Edward had always given the family considerable trouble and that he early showed a tendency to sow wild oats. He was married about three years ago. He left this city about a year and a half ago, and little had been heard from him since. He apparently had no police record. His mother is now living at the corner of Schaefer and Weiss Avenues.

The "BABE AT BREAST" was my grandmother.

Another article that appeared in the Jackson Newspaper gave much the same information, but is also very familiar to newspaper articles today. It began: "Murder has become so common in Michigan that it has ceased to attract much attention. But the premeditated murder of Saturday evening here in Jackson was so brutal as to cause a shudder of horror throughout the city." It also stated that the death was instantaneous and that Chief Boyle offered a \$200 reward for the capture of Edward BRASSAM.

The trial evidently attracted a lot of attention, as the following article indicates (from the Saginaw Courier-Herald, 8 March 1907):

BRASSAM BLAMES WIFE AND SISTER

Says They Caused Temporary Insanity - Women Crowd the Court Room
Expert Testimony Explodes the Insanity Theory-
Case May Go to Jury Today

Jackson Mich. March 7 -- The BRASSAM murder case which opened at Jackson yesterday crowded the court house to suffocation, and one juror, R T FORD of Leona, was so squeezed in getting into the building that he fainted. He soon recovered and the trial proceeded. The audience was made up largely of women, who crowded into every corner of the room, perched themselves on the window sills and stood for hours in the aisles. The evidence promised to be almost as shocking as that of the THAW trial.

BRASSAM's defense will be temporary insanity.

Defendant's counsel in his opening address said they would show that the respondent was not in his right mind when he shot his wife; that a sister of Mrs BRASSAM had written to her to induce her to leave her husband, and that BRASSAM was afraid his wife would leave him and lead a life of shame; that Mrs BRASSAM remained over night with a man in a room in the Steel Block; and that Mrs BRASSAM later showed her husband where she stayed.

BRASSAM was on the witness stand the most of the day detailing his troubles from the time he first met his wife, before marriage, until arrested at Jersey City. His claim is that his wife's sister was the first to make trouble between him and his wife and that her actions resulted in the separation, and that through his trouble and the disregard of his wife for him and the children he lost his mind and while temporarily insane committed murder.

INSANITY PLEA EXPLODED

Advices from Jackson last night were to the effect that the taking of evidence in the case was concluded last night. The prosecution and defense will make their final arguments today, and it is expected that the case will go to the jury tonight. The theory of insanity advanced by the defense was rather badly exploded by the introduction of the testimony of the medical experts who have been making an examination into the defendant's condition. They stated that he was undoubtedly sane at the time he committed the act. The evidence has been distinctly damaging to BRASSEM and unless the arguments today put a different aspect on the matter a conviction is looked for. The court room has been crowded throughout the trial.

The paper the next day stated "Edward F BRASSAM was convicted this afternoon of the murder of his wife Dec 22 and was sentenced to Jackson Prison for life."

The prison record shows E F BRASSAM was "received March 11, 1907, sentenced March 8, 1907; max term - life, solitary, crime murder, 1st degree." It is also noted that he was paroled by Gov FERRIS on August 30, 1916.

Because of the ill-feeling of Annie BRENIZER to her husband's first wife's children, the paternal grandmother Caroline BRASSEM took in and raised the three girls, in Saginaw, with no further contact with the mother's side of the family. John BRENIZER, an employee of the Michigan Central Rail Road Co., for 28 years, was run over and killed by a train on 27 December 1915 in Jackson.

On 15 October 1927, Christine BRASSEM married Julius August Adam PEITSCH, born 24 December 1905 in Saginaw; parents Julius PEITSCH (1864-1952) and Anna beluza (1870-1950). Of their marriage, they had four children - Edward Julius, born 1928; Norma Christine, born 1931 (my mother); Julius Earnest, born 1934; and David Walter, born 1942.

Christine (BRASSEM) PEITSCH was killed 24 June 1980 when she was crossing a street and hit by a car. Julius PEITSCH died 30 March 1989 of heart trouble.

On 12 April 1993, I went to Woodlawn Cemetery in Jackson and there with John BRENIZER, his second wife and two other children, is also buried "Tena" BRASSEM and finally, I put flowers at the grave of my grandmother's mother, for her.

I would especially like to thank Doris LITTEBRANT of the research Committee - Jackson Genealogical Society, for all her help, time and information.

Submitted by Catherine TURNER
3069 Green
Lincoln Park MI 48146



Dorothy, Fredricka, and Christina on lap of Grandmother Caroline Brassen

WHAT'S NEW IN THE EDDY ROOM

By Anna Mae Maday

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Placek - Library Purchase.

This list was extracted from 1845-1848 issues of the newspaper, Intelligents Blatt fuer Rezatkreis, the official Bavarian newspaper of the time. Emigrants were required to make notice that they were leaving their home towns. This is not a complete transcript. While many of those listed came to the Franken- colonies in this area, not all settled in Michigan. For more information about the list, contact Frankenmuth Historical Association 613 South Main Frankenmuth Michigan 48734 (517 652-9701)

NAME	CITY	OCCUPATION
ABRAHAM Johann Simon	Wattenbach, Heilsbronn	master taylor
AUER Maria Marg	Nauendettelsau, Heilsbronn	maidservant - single
BADER-SIGEL Johanna-Friederika	Cadolzburg	maidservant - single
BALLENBERGER Johann Georg	Rehenbushl, Gunzenhausen	farmer (about 50 acres)
BAUER Johann Michael	GROSSWELSMANNSDORF, Cadolzburg	master shoe-maker (cobbler)
BAUER Johann Phillipp	Rehenbushl, Gunzenhausen	retired
BAUMGAERTNER Adam	Unterasbach, Gunzenhausen	day worker
BEYERLEIN Georg Michael	Altenmuhr, Gunzenhausen	journeyman weaver - single
BERNTHAL Johann Leonhard	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	journeyman weaver
BERNTHAL Kunigunda	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	cartwright's daughter - single
BICKEL Georg Adam	Graefensteinberg, Gunzaenhausen	weaver's son
BICKEL Georg Michael	Graefensteinberg, Gunzenhausen	journeyman taylor - single
BIERLEIN Johann	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	tenant farmer's son - single
BIERLEIN Johann Georg	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	tenant farmer's son - single
BIERLEIN, Johann Michael	Rosstel, Cadolzburg	---
BIERLEIN Kunigunda	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	tenant farmer's daughter - single
BINZ Anna Marg	Suddersdorf, Heilsbronn	maidservant - single
BIRK Johann Paulus	Sausenhofen, Gunzenhausen	servant - single
BIRKMANN Johann Georg	Oberasbach, Nurenburg	journeyman baker - single
BLASSNECK Katharina Marg	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	butcher's daughter - single
BLUEMLEIN Johann Michael	Neuendettelsau, Heilsbronn	farmer (13½ acres)
BOEHELAENDER Georg Paul	Neuendettelsau, Heilsbronn	servant - single
BOM Benjamin	Kronheim, Gunzenhausen	merchant - single
BRAUN Marg Barbara	Unterschwabach, Hailsbronn	maidservant - single
BRUNNER Maria Magd	Vincenzenbronn, Cadolzburg	farmer's daughter - single
BRUNNERMANN? Benjamin	Altenmuhr, Gunzenhausen	journeyman butcher - single
BUB Heinrich	Grosshabersdorf, Cadolzburg	journeyman mason
BUCHINGER Georg Leonhard	Frickenfalden, Gunzenhausen	mercenary soldier's son
BURK Anna Marg	Gunzenhausen	day workman's daughter - single
CHRISTGAU Konrad/Maria/Anna	Retzelfenbach, Cadolzburg	farmer (13½ a) & journeyman carpenter
CHRISTGAU Mattaeus	Reitsbronn? Cadolzburg	journeyman mason
DAUERLEIN Maria Marg	Unterwursbach, Gunzenhausen	butcher's daughter - single

DECKER Heinrich	Stinzendorf, Langenzenn, Cad	farmer's son - single
DENZLER Anna Katharina	Weihersmuehle, Cadolzburg	brickmaker's daughter - single
DIETRICH Johann Georg	Untergottmansdorf, Cadolzburg	servant - single
EBERSBERGER Georg Christoph	Burgfarnbach Fuerth, Nueremburg	farmer (about 50 acres)
ECKERT Johann	Vogesreichenbach, Cadolzburg	farmer (about 50 acres)
EICHHORN Johann Georg	Rudelsdorf, Heilsbronn	journeyman smith - single
EICHNER Johann Karol	Langenzenn, Cadolzburg	master stocking maker
EMMERT Maria Barbara	Langenzenn, Cadolzburg	maidservant - single
ENDRUS Maria Thersia	Leipersloh, Heilsbronn	farmer's daughter - single
ENDRUSS Johann Andreas	Keidenzell, Langenzenn, Cad	farmer's son - single
ERDMANN Johann Paulus	Veitsbronn, Heilsbronn	day worker
FALK Magdalena	Lehenguetingen, Heilsbronn	maidservant - single
FARNBACHER Johann	Reitsbronn?, Cadolzburg	day worker
FEDER Adam	Cadolzburg	journeyman weaver
FEDER Johann Georg/Georg/Jakob	Cadolzburg	farmer (13½ acres)
FEDER Michael	Cadolzburg	retired
FISCHHABER Elis Barb/Sophia Bar	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	butcher's daughter - single
FISCHHABER Johann	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	journeyman butcher - single
FORSTER Simon Friedrich/Barbara	Dornhausen, Gunzenhausen	grocer
FRISCHEINSEN Johann Simon	Windsbach, Heilsbronn	journeyman carpenter
FUERWITT Anna Marg	Neuendettelsau	maidservant - single
GALSTERER Andreas	Defersdorf, Rosstal, Cadolzburg	farmer (13½ acres) & master taylor
GECHTER? Christoph	Cadolzburg	master taylor
GIERER? Johann Thomas	Kitschendorf, Heilsbronn	farmer (13½ acres)
GRIESMEIER Maria Katharina	Gunzenhausen	dayworker's daughter - single
GRUEBER Paul Lorenz/Marg Barbara	Wernsbach, Heilsbronn	journeyman weaver/servant - single
GUTMANN Zilli/Caroline	Windsbach, Heilsbronn	cattle dealer's daughter - single
HAID Johann Paulus	Pfofeld, Gunzenhausen	journeyman "Schengler"
HALLER Maria Marg	Seitersdorf, Gunzenhausen	farmer's daughter - single
HALLERMEIER Joseph	Eschenbach, Heilsbronn	master taylor
HASPEL Martin	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	master weaver
HEINDEL Anna Christina	Neuendettelsau, Heilsbronn	provisions merchant
HELD Georg	Stetten, Gunzenhausen	farmer's son
HERBST Jakob	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	master weaver
HERKEL Georg Math	Theilenhofen, Gunzenhausen	farmer's son - single
HETZNER Johann Georg	Unterwurbach, Gunzenhausen	farmer's son - single
HILTNER Johann Michael	Windsbach, Heilsbronn	master rope maker? ("Sailer")
HOERLEIN Christoph	Stoeckach, Cadolzburg	farmer's son - single
HOFMOCKEL Andreas	Seckendorf, Cadolzburg	farmer (about 50 acres)

HOENTHAL Fanny/Meier/Salomon
 HOLLER? Johann Georg
 HUBART Zischler/Zilli
 HUBER Michael
 HUMMEL Georg Michael
 KELLER Johann Heinrich
 KELLER Katharina
 KELLER Rosina Barbara
 KIPFMUELLER Georg Adam
 KIPFMUELLER Johann Adam
 KIPFMUELLER Johann Georg
 KITTSTEINER Georg Michael
 KITTSTEINER Maria Magd
 KOHLER Anna Elisabeth
 KONIG Maria Magdalena
 KRAENZLEIN Leonhard
 KRAILSHAIMER Nathan
 KREBS Anna Marg
 KREHS? Johann Wolfgang
 LANDAUER Michael
 LEINBERGER Adam
 LEINBERGER Adam/Johann Adam
 LEITNER Maria Barbara
 LEYKAMM Georg Paulus/Anna Barb
 LIST Barbara
 LIST Johann
 LIST Johann Adam
 LIST Johann Georg
 LIST Johann Michael
 LOESEL Lorenz
 LOTTER Johann Friedrich
 LOTTER Maria Barbara
 MAURER Johann Math/Eva Maria
 MAYER Catherina Marg
 MAYER Georg Leonhard
 MEYER Jakob/Trommel/Loew
 MOHR Johann Georg
 MOHR Johann Konrad
 NAGEL Anna Maria

Gunzenhausen
 Rosstal, Cadolzburg
 Kronheim, Gunzenhausen
 Rosstal, Cadolzburg
 Aha, Gunzenhausen
 Oedenreuth, Cadolzburg
 Oedenreuth, Cadolzburg
 Klarsbach, Cadolzburg
 Frickenfelden, Gunzenhausen
 Grosshabersdorf, Cadolzburg
 Grosshabersdorf, Cadolzburg
 Thelenhofen, Gunzenhausen
 Pfofeld, Gunzenhausen
 Burggrafenhof, Langenzenn, Cad
 Gunzenhausen
 Aha, Gunzenhausen
 Zindorf Nuremburg
 Zirndorf, Nuremburg
 Ruettoldorf?, Cadolzburg
 DorfKemmathen, Heilsbronn
 Rosstal, Cadolzburg
 Rosstal, Cadolzburg
 Cadolzburg
 Tgelsbach, Gunzenhausen
 Rosstal, Cadolzburg
 Rosstal, Cadolzburg
 Rosstal, Cadolzburg
 Rosstal, Cadolzburg
 Rosstal, Cadolzburg
 Goeckenhof, Schwabach
 Weissenbronn, Heilsbronn
 Weissenbronn, Heilsbronn
 Buechelberg, Gunzenhausen
 Neuendettelsau, Heilsbronn
 Edersfeld, Gunzenhausen
 Unterwurbach, Gunzenhausen
 Cadolzburg
 Cadolzburg
 Oberhambach, Gunzenhausen

merchant's widow & sons
 journeyman butcher
 merchant's daughter- single
 taylor
 servant - single
 servant - single
 day workman - single
 farmer's daughter - single
 journeyman mason
 master comb maker
 butcher's son - single
 journeyman weaver - single
 maidservant
 farmer's daughter - single
 shepherd's daughter - single
 master shoe-maker (cobbler)
 master bookbinder
 weaver's daughter - single
 will be a glass grinder ----?
 servant - single
 journeyman mason
 mason's son - single
 day worker - single
 master taylor
 carpenter's daughter - single
 journeyman carpenter - single
 farmer (13½ acres) & j. carpenter
 master carpenter
 journeyman mason - single
 servant - single
 journeyman weaver - single
 maidservant - single
 farmer (13½ acres)
 day worker - single
 workman's son - single
 steward
 journeyman weaver - single
 journeyman mason - single
 workman's daughter

NUECHTERLEIN Johann	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	master cabinetmaker/joiner
NUECHTERLEIN Johann Georg	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	master cabinetmaker/joiner
ORTHAL Ella Elisa	Altenmuhr, Gunzenhausen	merchant's daughter- single
POSTLER Johann Adam	Gunzenhausen	journeyman cabinetmaker
HAUH Johann Melchior	Oberdeutenbach, Schwabach	--
RAUH Marg Barbara	Tuchenbach, Cadolzburg	farmer's daughter - single
RAUSCHERT Johann Jakob	Cadolzburg	apprentice nail-smith - single
REINHOLD Dorothea Mar nee Gierer	Kitschendorf, Heilsbronn	retired
REINWALD Daniel Heinrich	Schlaursbach, Heilsbronn	master miller
RIEGER August Franz	Gunzenhausen	paper-industry forester
RODAMMER Johann Leonhard	Weissenbronn, Heilsbronn	farmer (13½ acres)
ROTH Vitus	Wollersdorf, Heilsbronn	journeyman mason
RUSSEL Michael	Rosendorf, Cadolzburg	farmer's son
SCHMIDT Georg Adam	Haundorf, Gunzenhausen	workman - single
SCHMIDT Johann	Geitendorf, Heilsbronn	farmer's son - single
SCHMIDT Johann Michael	Bonnhof, Heilsbronn	servant - single
SCHNELL Johann Michael	Birkenhof, Gunzenhausen	shepherd boy - single
SCHUSTER Johann Peter	Cadolzburg	cobbler & journeyman mason - single
SCHUSTER Johann Urban	Gonnernsdorf, Cadolzburg	farmer
SCHWAB Johann Thomas	Gunzenhausen	smith
SEBALD Anna Barbara	Neuendettelsau, Heilsbronn	maid servant - single
SENGRUBER? Georg	Stinzendorf, Langenzenn, Cad	master weaver
SIEBENKAES Mathias	Cadolzburg	journeyman butcher - single
SOLLEDER Johann B	Weissenbronn, Heilsbronn	master cabinetmaker/joiner
STADELMANN Johann Wolfgang/Leonh	Windsbach, Heilsbronn	master lace- or fringe-maker
STEINE Johann	Reuth, Heilsbronn	----
STENGEL Maria	Pfofeld, Gunzenhausen	"Roebler's" daughter - single
STERN Georg Martin/Anna Sophia	Graefensteinberg, Gunzenhaus	master weaver
STERN Johann Michael	Brombach, Gunzenhausen	farmer (13½ acres)
THORMANN Hessel Jakob	Altenmuhr, Gunzenhausen	single
TIEFEL Georg	Laubendorf, Langenzenn, Cadol	farmer (13½ acres) & j carpenter
VATES Johann Friedrich	Heilsbronn	master weaver
VEITENGRUBER Joh Mich/An Maria	Graefensteinberg, Gunzenhausen	farmer (13½ acres)
VOGELHUBER Johann Wolfgang	Cadolzburg	master weaver (?)
WALTHER Anna Marg	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	ropemaker's daughter - single
WALTHER Johann Georg	Wernsbach, Heilsbronn	shepherd - single
WEBER Johann Conrad	Weiler, Rohr, Schwabach	servant - freeholder's son - single
WEISEL Johann Simon	Pflaumfeld, Gunzenhausen	servant - single
WENING Maria Marg	Bonnhof, Heilsbronn	shepherd's daughter - single

WESTPHAL Elisabeth Barbara	Moosbach, Heilsbronn	farmer's daughter - single
WIEDEMANN Georg Michael/Maria Marg	Gunzenhausen	day worker
WINKLER Margar	Rosstal, Cadolzburg	farmer's daughter - single
WURZINGER Anna Maria Barbara	Schlauersbach, Cadolzburg	servant maid - single
ZACHER Maria Barbara	Graefensteinberg, Gunzenhausen	weaver's daughter - single
ZEHNDER Johann	Mausdorf, Heilsbronn	master shoe-maker (cobbler)
ZOLL Jakob	Laubendorf, Langenzenn, Cadol	day worker
ZUCKER Georg Martin	Stoeckach, Igensdorf, Cadoz	farmer

This information was sent to us by Mary NUECHTERLEIN who says it was given to her by a researcher from Germany. It is her intention to make the information available to researchers in a wider area than just Frankemuth as some of these people may have settled in Wisconsin or New York.

Thanks, Mary.

May 28, 1994

Saginaw Genealogy Society,

I have some old photograph's from probably the late 1800's, early 1900's. They were my great grandmother's. They are photograph's of her friends. I would like to place an advertisement if anyone would like these photos who are tracing these families. If I don't find anyone who may be related to these families I would like to donate them to Saginaw for their history.

I have found photographs from the late 1800's, early 1900's. They were photographs of my great grandmothers-Clara Daoust Kerns friends. If anyone is searching these lines, let me know and I'll gladly send the photographs. Here are the photos:

- 2 photographs of Carrie Hammel - Saginaw, MI
- 3 photographs of Babe Demo - Bay City, MI
- 1 photograph of Babe Demo, George Horrell, Emily Demo and Bud Pitely?-Bay City
- 1 photograph of George Pittsley - Bay City
- 1 photograph of Lottie Greve - Saginaw
- 1 photograph of 6 sisters from Tawas -Cora, Bessie, Hortense, Ancesia and 2 others Last name is LaBarge
- 1 photograph of 5 young sisters - names Lena, Evah, Daisy, Naomi & Zora-no last name

Most of these photographs are professional. If any of these people are your ancestors, please write me:

Kathy Kochler Day
500 Pine Siskin Dr.
Buda, TX 78610

Researching the names: KERNS (Scotch/Irish), WILSON(Irish), BAUM, MILLER, LAUGET,HOUSER(German),DAOUST, JEAN, PELLETIER (French) in the Saginaw/Bay City area.



QUERIES

1. I am looking for any family members of:

PROPERTY OF
AMERICAN-CANADIAN
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

SCHABER, Amelia K. (Gardé) McNally

Born: 7-18-1876

Died: 8-18-1958

Married: 2-11-1906 to Albert C. SCHABER

Born: 4-17-1870

Died: 11-21-1959

Both are buried in Taymouth Township Cemetery on Morseville Rd.
She would be my great-aunt by marriage to Robert McNally. He is
listed to be buried on same plot, but there is no marker.

Pat Remenecz #199
1530 E. Verne Road
Burt, Mi 48417

2. I would like any information on:

Mrs. E. Frank CAMP (nee ALLABACH) living in
Saginaw 1927.

Sandy Allabach
77 Twenty Fourth St.
Otsego, Mi 49078

3. I am searching for information on:

James REILLY b.1890 in Canada

He was a nephew of:

Bernard G. REILLY b. 1851 d. 1939

Bridget Dolan REILLY b. 1870 d.1949

Catherine (dau.of Bernard & Bridget) b.1909 d.1967

In 1910 the family lived in Saginaw. James still lived there in 1949.
Bernard worked on the Railroad. They were Catholic.

I need any information on James death, if he married or had childred.

Catherine O Reilly-Freeland
1206 Lorraine Dr.
Petoskey, Mi 49770

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Volume XX - Issues 1,2,3	2.00 ea.
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Other Publications

History of Bridgeport, Michigan, Saginaw County, By T.J.Pollen Ca. 1912 (1978 Reprod.) Contents, Preface, Index added, soft cover, 79pp.	\$ 5.75 ea
History of Frankenmuth, Saginaw County, Michigan By T.J.Pollen 1914 (1981 Reprod.) Contents, Preface, Index added 52pp .	7.75 ea.
First Land Purchasers of Saginaw County, Michigan by Leonard S. Zorn, 1987, soft cover, indexed & maps, 139 pp.	7.00 ea.

Saginaw County Cemeteries

Book 1: Wildwood Cemetery, Chesaning Twp. 1982 136pp . .	8.00 ea.
Book 2: Oakgrove Cemetery, Pinegrove Cemetery Bridgeport Twp.; St.Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Hammond Cemetery Birch Run Twp.; 1982 soft cover 105 pp.	7.00 ea.
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Book 5: West Side Cemetery, Freeland; St.Johannis Cemetery Frankentrost; Bethlehem Lutheran, Richland Twp., included, soft cover 81pp. 1987	7.50 ea.
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