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SAGINAW GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



James Fraser

1803 - 1866

TIMBERTOWN LOG

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James Fraser

In the peak of the land boom of 1837, a speculating organization was formed and chartered under the name, Saginaw Bay Co. And, oddly enough, among its incorporators was Michigan's first governor, Stevens T. Mason, who found time, it is recorded, despite his arduous duties in conducting Michigan's battle for admission to the union and performing the duties of its chief executive, to dabble in real estate.

The object of the company, so stated its charter, was to purchase, plat and organize a city, located on the East shore of the Saginaw river, about four miles from its mouth. A dozen men in all made up the company's directorate, raised the then fabulous sum of \$30,000, purchased a tract of land of 240 acres, platted, organized and named the viller, Lower Saginaw, Bay City of today.

Within a month's time, the embryonic city had sprouted out with a half dozen houses, a hotel, dock, warehouse and wildcat bank. These buildings and names behind the speculation served to attract several pioneering families to the village. But before it had the time to gather its second wind, the panic of 1837 burst in all its fury. The Saginaw Bay Co. went the way of most contemporary speculations, bankrupt.

But, out of the picture-puzzle shambles of the panic James Fraser pieced together the shattered ideas of a community nestled in the verdant and pine covered valley of the Saginaw and in three years time, together with the aid of Daniel Fitzhugh, had the village back on its feet.

For twenty years the city battled for existence. A couple of sawmills, and abundance of pine timber provided the stimulation for the battle. In those intervening years the population had grown from a half dozen families to more than 700 people. The community became an incorporated village and, in 1859, by an act of the legislature its name was changed from Lower Saginaw to Bay City.

Within the next decade came a terrific transition in the Saginaw valley. Lumbering as an industry rose to major importance, the population of the village grew by leaps and bounds, and in 1865 the village became a city.

It seemed as overnight that dozens of sawmills sprang up along the banks of the Saginaw river and in less than ten years its population grew from 3,000 to more than 20,000. Fraser's dream of a metropolis was coming to realization. It began to be known as the lumber capital of the North.

Until the early 1890's that growth continued. The timber continued to pour in from Michigan's seemingly unlimited supply of pine. More mills were built, the city hummed with industrial enthusiasm. Then, like the financial bubble of 1837 burst into the face of the struggling city, the last of the pine thrust its ominous pall over the city built on lumbering. Perhaps in no other town in Michigan has the rise and fall of lumbering had such far reaching effects.

But, despite its boom-like growth in the lumbering era, Bay City withal was built on stability, and despite the let-down that came in the wake of the decline of the saw mill, the city managed to hold together in the face of the portent of "ghost town" that attached itself to the many lumbering cities of the later part of the Nineteenth Century.

With the turn of the century, the processing of iron took the place of the processing of the pine and as the automobile became a potent force in Michian's industrial life, it took hold in Bay City.

Today, Bay City has a population of upwards of 50,000, its industrial life energized by the diversity of its manufacture. A home of modern schools, a model city government, boasting a high percentage of home owners, - a stabilizing influence in any community, - the city has been rehabilitated industrially.

Bay City again is bidding for the destiny which its founding fathers envisioned.

Note: This article was taken from a souvenir book published by J.L. Hudson Co. For Michigan's Centennial year of 1937. This article and others were published in the Detroit Free Press from August 1, 1937 to September 5, 1937.

ECARIUS TESTIFIES

**Told of His Whereabouts the Night of the
Murder**

He Was Badly Confused

**When Cross-Examined—Large Crowds
Present at the Sessions—Many Ladies Attend**

For a half hour before the opening of the ECARIUS murder trial yesterday afternoon, the dense crowd more than filled the court room. The number was far in excess of any session during the trial and a notable feature was the predominance of ladies. Several hundred of them were present, most of them standing and they were as eager and as aggressive as the men have been.

Wm ECARIUS was again put upon the stand and continued his testimony. He said that he walked from STARKWEATHER's saloon to where the boards were out from the fence on State street and it took him thirty-five minutes. He walked at the rate of four and a half or five miles an hour. He thought it would have taken 40 or 45 minutes to have made the trip on the night of Dec 20. He went from there to the fish shanty and it took 45 minutes, making one hour and twenty minutes for the whole trip from STARKWEATHER's to BUEHLER's then to the shanty. He thought it would take a half hour to walk from the residence of ECARIUS to the shanty. On cross-examination he testified that he walked this distance last Wednesday or Thursday and that the weather was cold but clear. Mr EATON questioned the witness very sharply about the distances, the time it took him to walk them and the accuracy of his watch. No material change was made in his testimony. Witness testified that he had not seen the overcoat in question out of the barn this winter and had not known of his brother wearing it.

Capt BASKINS was next re-called. Mr HURST asked him if he had searched for an overcoat after the murder. He said that he did on the 21st and that he went to the home of the defendant's father to look for it. Witness said he asked Mr ECARIUS if he had an overcoat hanging in the barn. He said he had and it had

been there about two years and that Edward had not worn it for a long time.

Frank ECARIUS, the father of the defendant, testified that Dec 20 he went out in the country and got a load of wood and returned between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. He lives on Woodbridge street and had been 5 miles out in the country. He couldn't recognize any one when he returned as it was dark and he was driving. He never knew of any other coat which his son wore except the one in court.

Mary ECARIUS, mother of the defendant said she had lived in Saginaw ever since she came from Germany, 38 years ago. She testified that the pocket book in evidence had belonged to her son Edward a long time and she knew it was his. When Ed was not working, he was at her house nearly every day. She had not seen her son wear an overcoat. He was married in October. He was subject to the nose bleed. On cross-examination, she said she didn't know the last time that he had had the nose bleed but he used to have it often. She has only been in the house of Edward once since he was married. She bought him the cap he wears now, Christmas before last. She didn't know of his having an overcoat. She wasn't so positive in her identification of the purse as on the direct examination as she had seen it but once or twice before.

Amelia ECARIUS, sister of the defendant, testified that she had a conversation in court with Mrs STREICHERT and that the latter spoke English so she could understand it. She identified the pocket book as being like the one her brother carried. On cross-examination she said she had the purse to her hand sometime before and was positive it was her brother's, nothing peculiar about this purse to distinguish it from any other. She testified that the defendant's wife was sick in bed.

Gertrude RISELY testified she lived in Shackleton street and knew the defendant. That he was at her home Thanksgiving day and there was \$7.60 in his possession. On cross-examination she said she was a sister of Sarah RISELY who lives on Niagara street, but never visited her. Defendant had been there on Thanksgiving day and had a five dollar bill, two silver dollars, a 50-cent piece and a ten cent piece. She saw him lay it on the table. He spoke of renting a house and showed her the money as evidence that he could get a house.

Mrs RISELY testified she had known defendant seven years. That he was at her house on Thanksgiving day early in the morning and

Wanted to leave his dinner pail there. He was working in a ditch near there. He came back about noon to get his dinner pail. He had some money and showed it to them. She had never kept house with her daughter Sarah. She did not belong to the family known as the "White Mice." He said nothing about renting a house to her or she to him because it was none of her business. She said the bill he had looked like the bill in court but she couldn't swear it was the same.

John RISELY testified he was home Thanksgiving day and was making a fire in the morning when defendant came. He returned at noon and was just coming in when ECARIUS was picking up money and putting it in his pocket book. No conversation occurred as to where defendant got the money.

Caroline KOHLSON was on the information but the state did not call her and Mr HURST insisted that she be brought to the stand. Mr EATON didn't care to question her and Mr HURST proceeded with a cross-examination. She saw the defendant on the night of Dec 20 about 9 o'clock on the east side with a lady.

Bertha LORENZ was another of the state's witnesses but Mr EATON passed. Witness on cross-examination stated she had known ECARIUS for fifteen years. She saw ECARIUS with a lady on east side about 9 o'clock on the night of Dec 20.

The court here took a recess of fifteen minutes. Dr OSTRUM was called but was not present.

Miss LAFAYETTE was re-called to the stand and Mr EATON asked her if the defendant wore the overcoat which was in court when he left for the factory on the afternoon of Dec 20. She said he did not. She testified that she had conversation with one of the ECARIUS family yesterday noon when court adjourned. They asked her what she had said anything about the overcoat for and she had said she had to.

Capt HASKINS was recalled and was asked if he knew the RISELY's. He said yes, and was asked what their reputation for veracity was. He said it was not good. "Would you believe them under oath?" asked Mr EATON. "I would not," said the witness. On cross-examination, Mr HURST asked the witness if he ever knew of their swearing falsely and he said he had not.

Dr S C J OSTROM testified that he had practiced in the city 30 years. He saw BUCHLER's body after his death and thought he could lie for an hour after receiving the injuries and then walk 18 rods. He said when arteries

were cut, blood would spurt some distance. Presuming the wounds were made with an instrument like the iron bar the blood would spurt several feet. He had examined blood on paper and microscopic examination was the proper way. This would show the composition of the stain examined. With a microscope, one could hardly tell how long the blood had been on the paper. On being shown the bill, he said it would be almost impossible to tell how long the blood had been on the bill. On cross-examination the fact was brought out that blood changes from light to dark hourly when it is exposed.

Mark FEIGER works in Schultheiss' saloon and saw Max MILLER come in the door and walk up to the bar. He left the door open and then went back and asked someone to come in. It was somewhere near 7 o'clock when MILLER was in the saloon but he couldn't say exactly.

Peter C ANDRE testified that he has lived in the city many years. He rents houses and rented one to the defendant Nov 24. He thinks it was in the morning but isn't sure. Defendant paid him \$3 giving him a \$5 bill and receiving \$2 in change.

THE PRISONERS STORY

Edward ECARIUS, the defendant, was then put upon the stand. He said his name was Edward ECARIUS and he was defendant in this case. He did not see Louis BUEHLER on the night of Dec 20, knows nothing of the cause of his death, and took no money from his person. He worked at the basket factory for two months commencing April 23, earning \$46. He next worked for Charles RUST and earned \$20. He then went up the river after a raft of logs and made \$8 or \$10. He next worked for the F & P M railroad and received about \$51. At the time of the big storm he earned \$14.50 from the telephone company. He is married and went to keeping house at 130 Andre street, having rented a house from P C ANDRE Nov 24, for which he paid \$11 a month. He had \$22 or \$24 when he rented the house. He had dinner at his own home the 20th of December. After dinner all three members of the family left the house at 2:15 o'clock. He accompanied them a few blocks and then returned to get a saw which belonged to Alex COVEAU to return it to him. He had been filing it. He reached his father-in-law's at 2:30. His route was down Hancock to Niagara, from there to the sawdust road down the

sawdust road to the shanty. It was not his usual way of going to the shanty. He went this way in order to look at some horses. He found his mother-in-law and sister-in-law there. He left there at 4:30 and went to the Saginaw Manufacturing company's plant. When he went to the shanty the first time he was dressed the same as at present. Had on no overcoat. He never owned an overcoat in his life except the one in court. Arrived at Saginaw Manufacturing company when the men were coming out from work. Had known Louis BUEHLER since they were small boys and was friendly with him. He made no inquiries at factory for BUEHLER nor did he see him. He went to see Max MILLER who had owed him 80 cents for three years. He did not see Max MILLER at the mill. He did not know what time he left the mill but most of the men had gone. He met MILLER at the corner of Hamilton and Van Buren streets.

The examination of the defendant was continued this morning at the opening of court. He testified that when he reached the plant of the Saginaw Manufacturing company most of the men had left the yard. He spoke to several men at the mill who passed by them among them being Wm GOLDSMITH. It was ten minutes after the whistle blew that he left the yard. He told the route he took from the factory. He met Max MILLER at the corner of Van Buren and Hamilton streets. It was about 6 o'clock when he reached Hamilton street and did not see BUEHLER. When they reached SCHULTHEISS' MILLER asked the defendant to have a drink but he refused. When he left MILLER he went south a half block to Cass street. Went up Cass to Michigan, on Michigan to Adams, on Adams to Fayette, on Fayette to Court, up Court to Andre where he lives. He went into his house and got lunch and a five dollar bill. He identified the bill in court as similar to the one which he went into the house after. He said the spot of stain was there but couldn't say exactly how it got there. He handled the money with bloody hands the Sunday before his arrest, having been cleaning fish. He had had the bill three months. He carried it in a pocket book in his hip pocket. He went out of the house, locked the door and went down to Hamilton street where he took the sawdust road to the shanty. Arrived there at 7 o'clock and left at 7:30 o'clock to go over to the east side with his wife. They went to KNOX's and from there to BARIE's. After they came out of BARIE's they went directly home. They walked home and the clock struck 8 as they were

walking across the Genesee avenue bridge. They reached home about 9 o'clock and he did not go out again that evening.

ECARIUS answered all questions slowly and after much thought and hesitation, it being evident that he did not mean to get mixed. He seemed composed.

He did not see Mrs STRIECHERT that evening about 6 o'clock above Brenner street nor was he in that vicinity that evening. He met Ray CRANDALL at the corner of Oakley and Court streets about 6 o'clock. He testified that he had been arrested for burglary, June 29, 1897. That another man was with him and did the work. He went to Ionia for it and got out April 23, 1898. He had been arrested for assault and battery twice and also for larceny. He looked at the pocket book in evidence and said, "That's my pocket book." He said he had first seen the envelope in court.

Mr HURST said, "Mr ECARIUS, did you kill BUEHLER?" "No sir, I did not. I am just as innocent of that charge as you are."

The cross-examination was then begun by Mr EATON. Witness testified that he bought the purse about August from an auctioneer on the street. That he could identify it by a small hole in the center but he had not seen the hold since the pocket book was in court. He was asked what the difference was between a silver certificate and bank note or treasury note but he could not tell. The ? of iron in evidence was a joint ?. When he left the F & P M he received \$21 about the last of October. The defendant's money matters were then discussed at some length. The prosecutor then asked the prisoner to stand and put the iron bar in his pocket which was accordingly done. ECARIUS had made the statement that he had hid the bill in a hole near the cistern and Mr EATON questioned him at length about this without developing anything more.

On the cross-examination the witness became badly confused and contradicted many important statements.

SAGINAW EVENING NEWS
Wednesday Page 4
11 January 1899

NOW TO THE JURY

The Ecarius Case Will be Submitted This Afternoon

THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS

Were Made During the Day's Sessions— Prospects for A Disagreement

The crowd which packed the court room yesterday afternoon was a record breaker in the ECARIUS case. The fact that the defendant himself was on the stand and was being cross-examined had gone forth and, although it seemed that Saturday's attendance was the limit, yet yesterdays far exceeded it. Every possible vantage point outside the rail was eagerly seized and the people crowded and pushed more or less good naturedly all the afternoon, while the lucky ones, who had secured seats looked on with stolid complacency. On all sides was heard discussion of the case and the prisoner's chances. Everyone said that, if convicted, Edward ECARIUS had sent himself to prison by his incriminating contradictions. The counsel for the defense, when seen yesterday, expressed no fear of the result, for, said he, "he can't be convicted by the evidence already given."

The rigid cross-examination of Prosecutor EATON continued. He started out on the iron joint plate with which the murder was committed. He soon returned to ECARIUS's financial situation, as this seemed to be a most vital point, and much of Mr EATON's time was devoted to the subject. Much stress was laid upon the extraordinary story which the defendant told of hiding his money in a hole in the corner of the cistern and of removing it from the hold on the day of the murder. The movements of the defendant on Thanksgiving day and the time of the murder, were exhaustively treated by the prosecutor.

On re-direct examination, witness testified that he had never seen this iron bar before, nor had he had it in his pockets. The overcoat came up for discussion again, as did also the rat hole.

Hermann KREBBS was next sworn and testified that he lived in South Saginaw and worked at STRAUSBERG's restaurant. Saw the defendant there Nov 25. He offered at \$10 bill in payment for drinks, but witness couldn't change it. On cross-examination he said he never saw ECARIUS at STRASBURG's at any other time. Well acquainted with the RISLEYS, but doesn't know the defendant very well. He thought it was about 9 o'clock am when the defendant was there.

Sophia KUNDINGER testified that she had known defendant for 7 or 8 years. ECARIUS was in their house and had money, which he showed. On cross-examination nothing important was brought out.

The defense here rested and the state began its rebuttal testimony.

P C ANDRE said defendant did not tender him a \$10 bill, nor was he without change and sent him to the bank as ECARIUS said. On cross-examination Mr ANDRE said it was Nov 24 that the rent was paid.

Miss Jennie KERR testified that she did not know whether ECARIUS had an overcoat or not when he was at her house.

Wm VERNON testified that on the day that ECARIUS called on him, he did not wear an overcoat, nor was he there on the 19th. On cross-examination said he knew defendant wasn't there on the 19th because witness was at home all day.

Max MILLER said that defendant sold him a watch and chain three years ago and the witness paid him \$5 in full the same day he bought it. He doesn't owe ECARIUS 80 cents or any money at all.

Parker OWENS testified that no inducements or threats were held out to the defendant for a confession. Was not at police court when ECARIUS was first arraigned.

Capt BASKINS said that there were no threats or inducements held out to ECARIUS. He went over the distance from STARKWEATHER's saloon to the BUEHLER place and it took 26 minutes. It took less than an hour to go from BUEHLER's to the Genesee avenue bridge. It was just as bad walking Monday night as Dec 20.

John SLATER testified that he is a carpenter and lives near the defendant. His testimony was objected to as immaterial, and Judge SNOW sustained the objection.

There were no more witnesses called and the proofs were closed.

Mr EATON said that the prosecution joined in the request that the jury visit the ECARIUS residence on Andre street to inspect the premises in order to see the hole where the money was hidden. The court said that the statute was vague on this point and that the court would not issue an order to this effect.

Judge SNOW ordered the attorneys to proceed to the argument and at 4 o'clock Prosecuting Attorney F L EATON began his most eloquent address:

"Gentlemen of the jury, the time has now arrived when this case is about to be

consigned to your care for you to decide without fear or partiality. Your duty is to pass upon the evidence given you—that duty done you can go to your homes with free consciences. Now, very briefly, I wish to discuss the evidence to be considered by you. It is indisputable that a most foul and brutal murder has been committed within the limits of the city of Saginaw. So we start out with the fact that a murder has been committed and that the motive was robbery. We have also a man in dire need of money. What is there in the case that is undisputed? That the defendant was in the neighborhood of the Saginaw Manufacturing company's plant the evening of the murder, that he knew BUEHLER and where he lived, and that he knew that it was pay day, and also that ECARIUS was in the place in which the murderer must needs be. You have also his conditions. He owed money and bills about town as he has admitted. Where could you find a man who would better fit into the criminal's shoes. Edward ECARIUS was the black sheep of the family. The man who murdered Louis BUEHLER knew that Dec 20 was pay day. Edward ECARIUS knew this. The man who murdered Louis BUEHLER knew the use and nature of fish plates. Edward ECARIUS knew the use of fish plates. The man who committed the murder knew the nature of this part of the town where BUEHLER lived and Edward ECARIUS knew this vicinity, for he had once before committed a state's prison offense near here."

"Mr EATON then traced the route of Louis BUEHLER the night of the murder and showed that the defendant was close to BUEHLER all his way home. He also laid much stress on the fact that ECARIUS first told Chief KAIN he did not go west of Michigan avenue the night of the murder, and then, as an afterthought, said he went home because he remembered meeting Ray CRANDALL that evening. Mr EATON spoke of the witness for the state and their good reputation for veracity. The most lighthearted person throughout the trial, said the prosecutor, had been the defendant. The fish plate was also discussed by the attorney. Who, except one acquainted with its nature and use, would think of using a piece of fish plate, who, except a railroad man, as ECARIUS was?

"You have, then, BUEHLER in STARKWEATHER's saloon at a quarter to six. You have the defendant a block away at the same hour. Then you have them both reaching the scene of the murder at the time when Louis BUEHLER usually got home. You have been in

a position where the assailant could follow his victim in the dark night and with one, two or three blows, fell him to the ground. Can you doubt, gentlemen, that Edward ECARIUS is guilty of this horrible crime?

"The defendant has testified that he reached the shanty at 7 or 7:15 o'clock and great stress has been laid on this point by the defense. We have proved by actual tests that the defendant could have been at the scene of the tragedy, committed the deed, and still have reached the shanty at 7 or 7:15 o'clock. Here was a premeditated murder, and naturally the man who did it would get as far away as possible from the scene.

"Here then you have opportunity, motive and the presence of the defendant where he could commit the crime. What more can we ask?"

At this point court adjourned until this morning.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION

Court opened at 9 o'clock this morning with the usual large crowd. The defendant was placed facing the jury so that they might watch the expression of the prisoner. Mr EATON continued his argument. He spoke of the reckless and unconcerned manner of the defendant and said he seemed to care less than anyone else in court. He said the crime could have been committed without covering the defendant with blood and even then, he would have had time to clean up and get to the shanty at time testified.

"Who are the witnesses for the defense? They are of two classes. They have brought here the members of his family to do what they can for the shielding of their prodigal son. It is that same old parable. They know he is a criminal but a mother's love is too great to keep her from testifying to his innocence as far as she can. But who are the rest of the defendant's witnesses? They are the RISLYs whose testimony cannot be believed on oath and is repudiated by honest people. These witnesses indicate the atmosphere in which he lived. The people's witnesses, on the other hand, are honest and unimpeachable.

"The only hope for the defendant is that blood was deposited upon the bill by ECARIUS when he was cleaning fish or when he had the nose bleed some time before. It is impossible because Dr SMITH testified that the blood was not there 36 hours before. Where did it come from then? What escape is there from the

conclusion that this defendant committed this crime and that this blood is the blood of BUEHLER?"

MR HURST'S ADDRESS

Mr EATON here closed his opening argument at 9:25 and John HURST, counsel for the defense, at once commenced his speech for the acquittal of the prisoner.

"May it please the court, and gentlemen of the jury—I don't think I ever took a case in my life with the feeling of seriousness with which I have this one. Gentlemen, on this beautiful morning in January, with the sunshining so brightly, when we feel, perhaps, more love toward our neighbor, on this morning we are to consider the future of this young man. Is he, on the evidence produced, to be forever shut out from God's sunlight? Let us make no mistake. Circumstantial evidence and suspicions are two different things.

"The information says that on the night of Dec 20, Edward ECARIUS did assault and murder Louis BUEHLER. Then it devolves upon the state to prove to a moral certainty and beyond a reasonable doubt that this defendant is guilty. Write these words on the tablets of your brain. 'To a moral certainty and beyond a reasonable doubt.'"

"There was no evidence on which to arrest this man in the first place. I asked Levi SHOOK what evidence they had to arrest him on and he said lots of it. But he couldn't tell what the lots were. They have no case against the defendant. There is no case."

Mr HURST then dwelt upon the fact that in his criminal record, ECARIUS had always pleaded guilty and taken his punishment when he deserved it. Now he would have done the same thing, had he been guilty. "When he was arrested he had on his person the five dollar bill which they claim is stained with BUEHLER's blood. If guilty, this was incriminating evidence. Did ECARIUS make any effort to get away? No. Instead, he walked directly back to the officers and went quietly with them"

"I have had copied by the stenographer part of the evidence of Mrs BUEHLER. 'What kind of a pocket book did your son carry?' 'A worn, light colored one.' 'Is this your son's pocket book?' 'No, it is not.' Mrs BUEHLER was positive it was not her son's purse and yet they bring it here to prejudice the jury when they

well know they cannot prove it the one belonging to Louis buehler.

"Why, again, did not the prosecution show that the blood upon the envelope was placed there at the same time as that on the bill. Because they do not themselves believe that they are identical.

"We are now going to view the BUEHLER family and premises. Going to the factory, we see young BUEHLER returning home. According to the evidence no one saw him in the vicinity. He went home with \$10.89 less 25 cents which he spent for rum. BUEHLER gets home and is slain. He is covered with blood. Mrs BUEHLER says, I found my boy about 8 o'clock. Louis said to her, 'A big strong man struck me with an iron and took all my money. There is a great big point in favor of the defendant here. The witness saw the bar, and saw his assailant and said he was a big man. Now, BUEHLER had known ECARIUS all his life and knew that he was a small man.

The counsel then had the prisoner stand up and called attention to him and his clothes. "This is the man who was smiling and appearing disinterested all through the trial" said Mr HURST. "We are not here to prove the prisoner innocent, we are here to have the state prove his guilt. Every material fact must be proven without a shadow of doubt. To whom will you give the doubt. To the prisoner or the people? The people don't consider the blood of importance to hold it in evidence. Where is the other \$5 bill in the case?" I ask the people to produce it. Gentlemen of the jury, can you, from the evidence produced, prove beyond a reasonable doubt this bill ever came from the factory? Echo answers, no. Now can you prove that the blood on the bill was put there Dec 20.

"When the sun rises tomorrow, will the young man on the testimony be going to Jackson for life, or will you say, gentlemen of the jury, that there are great doubts and reasonable doubts and you cannot with these doubts convict him."

Court here took a recess for dinner.

After dinner Mr HURST talked for nearly an hour and then Mr EATON began his final plea to the jury. It is thought that the case will go to the jury the last thing this afternoon. Of course nothing definite is known but general sentiment is that there is a good chance for a disagreement.

SAGINAW EVENING NEWS

Thursday Page 6

12 January 1899

ECARIUS CONVICTED

And Sentenced to State's Prison for Life

VERDICT QUICKLY REACHED

He Was at Once Sentenced and Hustled to Jackson on a Late Train Last Night

A perfect crush of people filled the court room yesterday afternoon when court resumed considerations of the ECARIUS murder case. At 2 o'clock Mr HURST continued his defense at some length.

"I asked Mr KAIN if this bill was sticky. He said it was, and when I asked him where he said the spot seemed to be gone. I asked him if any blood came off on his finger and he said no. He said that Dr SMITH testified that one could not tell the difference between human and animal blood and that blood cut very little figure in a murder case. Dr OSTROM said, you remember, that the stain looked as if it had been dropped upon the bill rather than smeared on with a finger. You know no more about the bill being in this envelope, after hearing the testimony, than a man in the Philippine islands.

"The prosecution made a great deal of Ray CRANDALL's testimony that he met ECARIUS in the vicinity of the BUEHLER residence. CRANDALL, I maintain, is a good witness for the defense, for he corroborates the testimony of the defendant who has said he was going toward home.

"They picture this man as outlawed from society and yet he has had a position somewhere ever since April. Unkind, unjust, untire! He may have erred, poor fellow. He may have gotten drunk, and stood outside while a companion went in and took a mouth organ. Yet he came up like a man and owned up to it and got a year for it. "To err is human, to forgive, divine" and it is diabolical to say, because he has spent a year in state's prison, that there is no forgiveness for him, to say that he murdered BUEHLER.

The counsel for the defense then attacked the evidence of Mrs STREICHERT. He showed that she said she wasn't at all accurate about the hour when she left the west side. She left the west side at 5³⁰ for the east side. It takes 20 minutes each way to and from the east side and it must have taken her at least 20 minutes to do her shopping. Yet she claims she

was way up on Court street at a little after six and saw ECARIUS. It isn't true. She never saw the man. She has been a friend of the BUEHLER family for years.

Mr HURST then continued to challenge the evidence of some of the prosecuting witnesses, especially. Then GREENCORN and Mrs STREICHERT. Several witnesses testified that the body was found at 7 o'clock at which time the defendant was in his father's shanty down by the Genesee avenue bridge.

"What can Mr EATON mean when he says, "Look at the class of witnesses the defense has brought in." Does he judge people by their clothes or their families. Where did he get his opening for such a remark? Have Mr or Mrs COREAU ever been impeached? No, Our witnesses are just as reliable as their's are."

"The iron bar then came in for its share of the discussion. Mr HURST said there was no evidence at all that the defendant had this iron bar or where it came from. Mrs STREICHERT testified that ECARIUS had no bar when he passed her.

"BUEHLER left the factory at exactly 5:30 o'clock and had ten minutes start of the defendant. It has not been brought out in the testimony what route BUEHLER took on his way home, nor was ECARIUS seen following him any of the way. Therefore, what proof is there that this is the man?"

After Mr HURST had finished an earnest address, Mr EATON made his final appeal to the jury, and then Judge SNOW made the following fair and impartial charge:

"This case has occupied your attention for some time and the attention of the court. It now becomes the duty of the court to instruct you as to what the law is governing this case. The court has nothing to do with the evidence in the case. Those things are for you to deal with and you alone.

"The information in this case charges the defendant with having on the 20th day of December last, feloniously killed and murdered one Louis BUEHLER. The statutes of this case provide among other things that all murders that shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any robbery shall be deemed murder of the first degree.

"The people's claim in this case is substantially this: That on the 20th day of December last, the deceased, Louis BUEHLER, was paid the sum of \$10.89 by the Saginaw Manufacturing company, where he was an employee, that at about 5:30 o'clock or soon

thereafter, he started for his home on State street, in this city, where his parents lived; that some 16 or 18 rods before reaching the house he was attacked by the defendant, Edward ECARIUS, and struck on the head by him with a piece of iron, and that he robbed him of his money; that the injuries received on the head there caused his—Louis BUEHLER's—death, on the 22d, two days afterwards, that on the 21st day of December last, the defendant was arrested, that there was found on his person a five dollar bill and some change. It is also claimed that on the 20th day of December, 1898, the defendant, Edward ECARIUS, deliberately and premeditatively planned the robbery of Louis BUEHLER; that when he left his wife, mother-in-law and sister at the fish shanty, so called, near Genesee avenue, and started for the factory of the Saginaw Manufacturing company, he intended not to meet or see Max MILLER, but to follow Louis BUEHLER on his journey to his home, and when he had reached some convenient spot on that journey, to rob him of his money and, if necessary, to take his life in doing it.

“Now, the defendant denies this, and claims to have no knowledge of the transaction; he claims also that he was not near the premises of BUEHLER that evening; that he did not see Louis BUEHLER that day; that he was no nearer the premises that evening than Andre street, in this city; that at 7 o'clock he was at the cabin of his father-in-law on the river, near the Genesee avenue bridge, in this city; that the purse and money found upon his person the next day were his own, that he had them for some time previous thereto, and had been saving the money for a certain purpose. That is substantially his claim.

“The defendant in this case, as in all criminal cases, is presumed to be innocent, and that presumption goes with him throughout the trial, until such time as it may be overcome by competent evidence in the case, and no presumption can be made against him, and before you can convict, you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt from the evidence in the case, of his guilt, bearing in mind that the defendant is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proven beyond all reasonable doubt, and this presumption attaches to every point and feature of the case. The fact that a person has been arrested charged with crime and brought into court for trial, frequently causes him to be regarded from the first with suspicion, amounting almost to the presumption of guilt. If this suspicion exists in the minds of any of you,

it should be entirely banished, for the legal presumption is entirely opposite. The accused is presumed to be innocent. This presumption abides with him and is alone sufficient defense until overthrown beyond all reasonable doubt by proof. The burden is upon the people to establish every material fact.”

“If, on the whole evidence presented to you, you have any reasonable doubt as to any material fact, it is your duty to acquit. In determining whether or not you have any reasonable doubt, if after carefully examining all the evidence, you have not an abiding conviction to a moral certainty of the defendant's guilt, you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt and should acquit him. The doubt must be a reasonable one, based upon the evidence in the case.

“The first thing for you to determine in this case is, is Louis BUEHLER dead, and if so did he die on the 22d day of December last? The next thing for you to consider will be, if you find beyond a reasonable doubt that he is dead, to ascertain the cause of his death, and then who caused it. If you are satisfied from the evidence in the case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant attacked Louis BUEHLER upon the night in question for the purpose of robbing him of his money, that he inflicted the injuries upon his head with an iron with intent to rob him of his money, and that the injuries so inflicted caused the death of said Louis BUEHLER on the 22d day of December last, then he would be guilty of murder of the first degree and your verdict should be guilty of murder of the first degree. It would make no difference whether he attacked him with the intention of killing him or not, if you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that it was done for the purpose of robbery. Now, robbery is where a person by force or violence or by assault, putting in fear, does feloniously rob, steal, and take from the person of another any money or other property which may be the subject of larceny with intent to deprive the owner of it permanently and to convert it to his own use. To constitute robbery it must be proven that money or other property was stolen, that it was taken with a felonious intent, from the person of another against his will, that it was taken either by force and violence, or by assault, or by putting the owner in fear.

“In determining that question you may take into consideration the fact whether or not the deceased received some money at the factory, that day, and the fact as to whether

or not the defendant knew that he would receive money that day; the defendant's visit at the factory at or near the time of the hands quitting work there; and as to whether or not he knew the deceased; knew where he lived; knew about when he would start for his home and all of the evidence tending to show where he went when he left the factory; his object in going and whether or not he was seen beyond Andre street that evening in connection with his story of where he was and what he did; and the fact of his having the \$5 and some cents that he had on his person at the time when he was arrested; as to whether or not there were blood stains on the \$5 bill and how they got there and all the other circumstances connected with his movements that evening and his whereabouts.

"The evidence in this case on the part of the people is circumstantial. Circumstantial evidence is admissible, but it must be of a conclusive nature and it must be evidence not easily capable of any other interpretation. The circumstances proved must convince your mind of the defendant's guilt and be so interwoven as to form as complete a chain of circumstances as if you had positive proof of every material fact. You have no right to presume or guess the evidence of any fact without evidence legally tending to prove it.

"I charge you that if you find from the evidence in the case beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, Edward ECARIUS, struck the blows that killed Louis BUEHLER while perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate a robbery, he is guilty of murder in the first degree.

"I charge you that if you find from the evidence in the case beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant, Edward ECARIUS, killed Louis BUEHLER by lying in wait, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate, or premeditated killing, with malice aforethought, that he is guilty of murder in the first degree.

"If the defendant, Edward ECARIUS, is to be convicted at all, he must be convicted of murder in the first degree. There is no evidence in this case upon which a verdict of murder in the second degree or any lesser grade of crime could be permitted to rest. If you can reconcile his conduct and his actions with any theory of innocence, he is entitled to the benefit of such theory. If you find that Edward ECARIUS killed Louis BUEHLER under the evidence in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find said ECARIUS guilty of murder in the first degree. It is necessary for the prosecution to show, under all circumstances, as part of their

own case, that there is no innocent theory possible which will, without violation of reason, accord with the facts proved in the case. To warrant a conviction it is not necessary that the circumstances fully preclude all possibilities that some other persons committed the crime.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, when you retire to your jury room, consider carefully all the evidence and circumstances in the case surrounding us and when you have done so, if you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, you will acquit him, and your verdict will simply be 'not guilty'. On the other hand, if, when you have carefully considered all the evidence and circumstances connected with the case, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, your verdict will be 'guilty of murder in the first degree' and you will so announce in your verdict."

The jury left the court room at 5:40 o'clock and, to the surprise of many, reached a verdict at 8:20 o'clock. At 9:02 they filed in and returned their verdict in the presence of only the officials in the case. When the clerk asked the jury if a verdict had been agreed upon, Alexander McKEAGE, the foreman, said yes. The clerk then asked what it was and the reply came, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." After discharging the jury, Judge SNOW then turned to the defendant and told him to stand up. "Have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced?" "No, sir; only I am not guilty of the charges." Judge SNOW then said: "The court has no discretion in the matter. The law fixes the penalty for the crime of which you have been convicted. The sentence is that you be and remain confined in the state's prison at Jackson for the balance of your natural life." The wonderfully cool manner and composure of the prisoner continued throughout, and he either has a large amount of nerve or does not yet appreciate his terrible fate.

The prisoner was taken to Jackson last evening at 10:45 over the Michigan Central via Flint, in charge of Deputy Sheriff REINS and Under Sheriff BURGESS. None of the family of ECARIUS, not even any friend, was present at the solemn scene. ECARIUS will be 24 years old next month.

SAGINAW EVENING NEWS

Friday Page 9

13 January 1899

WAS NOT AFFECTED

Murderer Ecarius Displayed Wonderful Nerve to the Last

HE SAYS HE'LL GET EVEN

With a Man When He Gets Out of Prison— Case May Be Appealed

Under Sheriff W W BURGESS and ex-Under Sheriff WM REINS yesterday afternoon returned from the state prison at Jackson, where they left Edward ECARIUS, convicted of the murder of Louis BUEHLER, to spend the balance of his natural life. Mr BURGESS, when seen by a representative of The News this morning, said he reached the prison with his man at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. "ECARIUS," he said, "is the coolest man I ever saw. He never weakened a particle, and protested his innocence until the last. How he could be an innocent man and still not be affected at leaving a sick wife to whom he had been married but a few months, to spend the balance of his life in prison, is more than I can imagine. On the train he read a paper telling of his sentence with no more apparent concern than any one would have shown who had never heard of ECARIUS. At Wixom, with ECARIUS securely cuffed to myself, we went to the hotel for breakfast. It was probably the last "square" ECARIUS will ever get, and his appetite was wonderful. He put everything on the table out of sight but the dishes. On the way down he said that he would not be in prison long, that the supreme court would reverse his case, and that when he is again a free man he will get even with some one. He later modified this statement by saying that he would prosecute this man, but the name of the party against whom he holds the grudge he did not divulge. He asked me several times whether I thought a guilty man could have gone to the morgue as he did and looked at the remains of poor BUEHLER with weakening."

Mr BURGESS said that ECARIUS was hurried away to prison and taken there by a round-about way to avoid mob violence, which was feared by the officers. It is understood that about 200 men had signed an agreement to lynch ECARIUS in case of his acquittal, but it was not believed that the signatures had actually been affixed.

John HURST, who defended ECARIUS this morning asked the court for an extension of

time in which to move for a new trial and settle a bill of exceptions. He said that the relatives of the convicted man have arranged to carry his case to the supreme court.

SAGINAW EVENING NEWS

Saturday Page 7

14 January 1899

GUILT OF ECARIUS

Police Tell Some of the Facts Secured from Mrs Ecarius

WOULD POINT TO GUILT

Murderer Washed His Own Handkerchief and Examined His Sweater

Though 12 men after hearing the evidence in the recent murder trial and after deliberating a reasonable time came to the unanimous conclusion that Edward ECARIUS killed Louis BUEHLER, some people have been heard to remark since the trial that they would not themselves have been in favor of sending ECARIUS to prison for life on the evidence introduced. All have a right to their opinions and those who think that an injustice may have been done the convicted man are a very small number of the people who watched the case closely. Some people do not believe in depriving a man of his liberty for life on purely circumstantial evidence, but if the law required that a third party witness every murder committed one's life would not be safe after dark especially in the less frequented parts of a city. ECARIUS was given a fair trial and there can be no reasonable doubt as to his guilt. Since the trial the officers who are deserving of much credit for the able manner in which they handled the case have "loosened" concerning a few damaging circumstances against ECARIUS. It seems that Captain BASKINS, Detective OWEN and Prosecuting Attorney EATON in the course of their investigations have several interviews with ECARIUS' young wife who did not attend the trial, it being given out that the reason of her non-attendance was illness. Mrs ECARIUS told the officers that the night BUEHLER was assaulted her husband appeared at the fish shanty without an overcoat. She wondered at this and also where he got the money he showed her during the evening as he had no money early in

the day. She told the officers that she did not dare ask him where he got it.

The following morning she said he washed out a handkerchief at their home, 130 North Andre street, an unusual thing for him to do, and though she did not see blood stains on the handkerchief as it was a red bandanna she noticed sand in the bottom of the bowl after he had thrown the water out, a significant fact, when the place of the murder is taken into consideration. Another suspicious act of her husband the same morning related by the wife was that he took his sweater to the window and examined it closely. She asked him why he did so and received the answer that he was looking to see if it needed washing.

From this story it is evident that the guilty man was attempting to cover up the traces of his crime before his wife's eyes. The law would not have permitted Mrs ECARIUS to become the witness of the people against her husband but had she been placed upon the stand by the defense these damaging facts might have been brought out by the cross-examination.

SAGINAW COURIER HERALD

Friday Page 3

3 May 1912

MORTUARY RECORD

WATSON – Miss Flora A WATSON, daughter of Mr and Mrs Chas A Watson, died at the home of her grandparents, Mr and Mrs Charles WATSON, 326 Bay street, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning from typhoid fever. She was 19 years of age and had always lived in this city. She attended the public schools and was a member of the First Presbyterian church and Sunday school in which she was an active worker. She had been employed at the Peerless Laundry since leaving school. Besides her parents she is survived by one sister, Miss Ethel. The remains have been removed to the family home, 2132 Ames street.

HALM – Alois Joseph HALM, better known as Alic HALM, son of Mr and Mrs Alois HALM of Thomastown, died at Dayton, O, Sunday afternoon of abcess of the liver, aged 22 years. Mr HALM was born in Saginaw, W S July 18, 1889, and lived here with his parents until 1907 when he went with his parents to a farm in Thomastown. In 1910 he went to Dayton, O. He leaves his parents, two brothers and one

sister, Henry and Christ and Miss Anna HALM, all living at home. Henry HALM arrived in Saginaw with his brother's remains.

JOHNSON – Joseph B JOHNSON of Hemlock died at his home May 1, at 7 o'clock pm at the age of 75 years, 9 months and 13 days. Mr JOHNSON was a native of New York state. He came to Saginaw at an early day, afterwards locating on a farm in Richland township. Here he remained up to a year ago, when he went to Hemlock and remained until his death. He leaves a wife and two sons, Orson of Hemlock and Arthur of Clare. He will be buried in Laporte cemetery.

JOHNSON – Closely following the death of his father, Andrew, five weeks ago, Joseph JOHNSON, 40 years old, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs Anna KOBAT, corner of Thirteenth and Walnut streets, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning of tuberculosis. His wife and year old child preceded him in death. Four sisters, and two brothers, most of them in Lakefield township, survive, beside the sister at whose home he died, and Mr and Mrs J SMITH of Carroll street.

SCHROEDER- The funeral of the late Philip SCHROEDER, who died in the hospital of the Soldiers' Home in Grand Rapids following an accident, will be held at the Home. Mrs SCHROEDER, Mrs DREXLER, Mrs Joseph ZUBER and Bruno SCHROEDER, all relatives, left for Grand Rapids yesterday to attend the funeral.

SHOOTING FROGS, GETS DISCHARGE IN FOOT

George STOLZ, while hunting frogs with a number of other young men near the New York works yesterday morning was accidentally shot, a bullet from a 22 calibre rifle passing through his right foot. The gun was accidentally discharged and the bullet penetrated the heavy hunting shoe, passing through the foot near the little toe but missing the bones and lodging in the sole of the shoe. He was able to proceed to this city and was attended by Dr J W McMEEKIN, the wound being dressed.

State Archive Nuremberg: 19th Century Emigrants from Central Franconia to North America

INTRODUCTION:

These records are a combination of two indexes of family names which were compiled in the State Archive of Central Franconia (or Mittel Franken) at Nuremberg. As a Sesquicentennial gift, the City of Gunzenhausen sent this information to its sister city of Frankenmuth, Michigan. Frankenmuth Historical Association staff & volunteers translated the information and compiled these charts. If Frankenmuth Historical's staff was able to determine where in N. America the settler arrived, that information and a reference were given (set off by: []). When the records were received, it was stated that transcript errors had occurred and so every attempt was made to not increase the problem during translation. If there are any questions regarding accuracy, researchers should request to see the originals in Germany and for this reason will need the reference and the archive's address (there is a fee for the service):

Staatsarchiv Nuernberg (State Archive of Central Franconia)
Archivstrasse 17
90 408 Nuernberg
Germany
Telephone (from U.S.A.): 011-49-911-35 74 37
or -35 75 01
(if calling from within Germany, 0911-35 74 37)

A. "Emigrants from Central Franconia 1837-1874": This is the first of the two indexes at the State Archives and was compiled from newspapers whose purpose was to announce the intention of the applicants to emigrate. Anyone who had claims against these applicants had to report the fact to their county office within a fortnight. If no claims were made and if the applicants had paid their taxes as well as other obligations to church and state, they were given their passports with a visa of the provincial administration, thus dismissing them from all duties to the King of Bavaria. It is important to note that the date of publication was not the date of their actual emigration (some people changed their plans), but it may be an indication of the year they left. Also, if someone wanted to emigrate prior to the fortnight (or before their financial affairs were settled), they had to name a sponsor from their home village. Anyone who emigrated legally would post a listing in one of these newspapers. Illegal emigrants were not listed for obvious reasons, although a few who were already in America, subsequently asked for permission to be released from their Bavarian citizenship ("Nachtraegliche Auswanderungsgenehmigung"). Most emigrants from the City of Nuremberg were listed separately in the City Archive of Nuremberg, Department C 7 (1811-1871), and are not in this list.

1. The original book (1837-1854) was compiled from an official newspaper, "Intelligenzblatt fuer Mittelfranken" (abbreviated "Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr.") The

State Archive Nuremberg: 19th Century Emigrants from Central Franconia to North America

remainder of the reference is the: year, part (Beilage), number, column and date of publication).

2. After 1854 the newspaper title was, "Kreis-Amtsblatt fuer Mittelfranken" (abbreviated "**Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr.**") The remainder of the reference is: year, Part (Beilage), number, column and date of publication.

3. A few listings are from a newspaper from the area just east of Nuremberg: **Boten von Altdorf** (1837-1870). Frankenmuth Historical received this information from another source.

B. The second index was a card file, compiled by the State Archive of Nuremberg after 1980. The cards refer to records collected as part of the emigration procedure . . . A person applied to their county office for permission to emigrate, giving their reason (such as bad economical prospects). There were warned of the perils of emigration, especially that involving travel to N. America. If they insisted on emigrating, they were told to produce several documents and testimonials (village tax receipts, church receipts, baptism document, property list, proof of ability to pay passage, and sometimes proof that they had a valid ticket from a reliable agent). They also had to testify that they had no criminal record and were honorable subjects. All these documents were bound into a file and deposited in the local county archive. Later these files were either thrown away or handed over to the State Archive. On these records, "**Abgabe**" (abbreviated "Abg.") refers to the year of the transfer to the State Archive in Nuremberg.

1. "K.d.I." is the abbreviation for "Kammer des Inneren" (Chamber of the Interior), a department of the provincial administration. In Mittel Franken, this was located in Ansbach and was abbreviated, "**Reg.v.Mfr.K.d.I.**". As an example, if one wished to see copies of the papers of Mathias Abelein, one would order them from the State Archive in Nuremberg, referring to, "Reg.v.Mfr.KdI Abg.1932, Titulus Ia, Nr.57740/I" (the reference listed for that record).

2. Other files can be inspected if you write the county from which the emigrant came. For example, if one wanted a copy of Walburga Abele's records, they would give the reference, "**LRA Eichstaett, Abgabe1981, Nr.676/1/4**". If one wanted a copy of Joh. Jakob Ackermann's records they would give the reference, "**BA Ansbach, Abgabe1930, Nr.427/441**" (the reference listed for that record). In these cases, the cities of Eichstaett and Ansbach are the administrative centers (what we call county seats).

In the "**Hometown**" column, the second town listed is one of the following types of administrative towns. Unless noted, they are the "Landgericht" of the first town listed in that column. For example: Anna Maria Abel was from Elbersroth whose Landgericht is Feuchtwangen; Elbersroth LG. Feuchtwangen was translated as Elbersroth by Feuchtwangen. If someone was from a town that was

State Archive Nuremberg: 19th Century Emigrants from Central Franconia to North America

a Landgericht, this was indicated by the abbreviation “(LG.)” after the name of the town. A city magistrate (“Stadt”) was indicated by “city”.

A little history is necessary to understand how the various administrative areas were organized. In 1803-1806, Bavaria almost doubled in territory thanks to Napoleon and, by his grace, became a Kingdom in 1806. After 1815, the new state was divided into “Landgerichte” and “Kreise”.

a. A “Landgericht” (abbreviated LG.) was a small county, whose head was “Seiner Gnaden der Herr Landrichter” (His Grace, the County Judge). This man was not only the judge in a lower court, but he was also the head of the state administration. The abbreviation “Lg.ä.O.” stands for County & Court of the Old Order as compared to “Landgericht juengerer Ordnung” (the Court of the younger order).

In the Central Franconia area, there are places where “**Herrschaftsgericht**” is used instead of “Landgericht ä.O.”: Schillingsfuerst (the family of the princes of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst), Ellingen (near Weissenburg: the family of the prince of Wrede), and Oettingen (the families of the princes/counts of Oettingen, etc.) are three Herrschaftsgerichte. The term refers to the fact that members of these families had semi-sovereign rights over the residents, especially in regard to administration and the lower court. The princes lost their privileges in the revolution of 1848.

b. The word “Kreis” has been used in two different senses during the last 200 years.

* When the new Kingdom of Bavaria was organised after 1806, it was divided into 15 “Kreise” or departments, each one named after a river, according to the French Imperial model. The Mittel Franken area was named the “Rezatkreis”, with the capital of Ansbach (the newspaper, “Intelligenzblatt fuer den Rezat-Kreis” or “**Intellig.Bl.f.d.Rezat-Kreis**”, refers to this division).

*In 1819 the Kingdom was reorganized into 8 “Kreise”, but the name of the area was still “Rezatkreis”.

*In 1837, King Ludwig I dropped the river names and named the provinces: Oberbayern, Niederbayern, Oberpfalz, Schwaben, Oberfranken, **Mittelfranken** and Unterfranken. The 8th province, the Pfalz with Speyer and Kaiserslautern, was west of the Rhine. These seven provinces still exist, today, under the name of “Regierungsbezirke”. The administrative staff at Ansbach is called “(Bezirks-) Regierung von Mittelfranken” (the administration of

State Archive Nuremberg: 19th Century Emigrants from Central Franconia to North America

the province of Central Franconia or Mittel Franken). The 8th province, the Pfalz, fell into the French Zone of Occupation in 1845 and the French later incorporated it into the new State of Rheinland-Pfalz.

*In 1938, the name "Landkreis" was introduced to replace the name "Bezirksamt" (abbreviated **BA**). Both names mean something like an American county. Each Bezirksamt had 1 to 3 lower courts (Amtsgerichte) with an "Amtsrichter" the judge at its head. To add to the confusion, the court of appeals was called "Landgericht". The office of the Landkreis is called the "Landsratsamt", and is abbreviated **LRA**.

*In 1972 many were incorporated into larger counties, such as Weissenburg-Gunzenhausen at Weissenburg, or the Landkreis Ansbach, which incorporated the cities of Dinkelsbuehl and Rothenburg o.d.T. In a similar manner, many small, independent villages were incorporated into nearby cities (Frickenfelden, Aha, Gnotzheim and Wald were incorporated into the City of Gunzenhausen). Other small villages were combined into large communities or "Gemeinden" (Haundorf now includes Graefensteinberg, Laubenzedel and a dozen other villages).

The card files were compiled under the administration of Dr. Fridolin Sollender and Dr. Otto Puchner of the Gesellschaft fuer Familienforschung in Franken e.V. (GFF). A list format was produced by Lydia Thumann and Berta Winter of the Staatarchivs. Siegfried Rein of the City of Gunzenhausen organized the record books and researched the English language introduction. Mary Nuechterlein and Carol Cline, of Frankenmuth Historical Association, translated and compiled these books into the database which is reproduced here.

Stadtarchiv Nuremberg (Archives of the City of Nuremberg)
Egidienplatz 23
90 317 Nuernberg
Germany
Telephone: 231 27 70
(In Department C 7, many emigrants from the City of Nuremberg are registered.)

Gesellschaft fuer Familienforschung in Franken e.V. (Franconian Genealogy Society)
Archivstrasse 17, 90 408 Nuernberg, Germany
Telephone: 35 89 39
(This is a private association in the same building as the State Archives. They cooperate with the State Archives. Their rooms are open to the public Wednesday afternoons 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.)

	NAME	STATUS	CITY	DESTINATION	NOTES	REFERENCE
1	Abel, Anna Maria	single, farmer's daughter	Elbersroth by Feuchtwangen	North America		Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1854 B Nr.44 Sp.859/13.V.54
2	Abel, Emilie	single, master potter's daughter	Weissenburg city			Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1854 B Nr.24 Sp.487-8/15.III.54
3	Abel, Paul	locksmith's son	Nuremberg city		born 1790; in 1813 Russian campaign	Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1869 B Nr.12 v.3.II.69/155
4	Abele, Walburga	single	Kipfenberg (LG.)	N. America	age 39; see stepfather Johann Baptist Achatz	Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1847 B Nr. 30 Sp.713/30.III.47 + 1854?: LRA Eichstaett Abg.1981 Nr. 676/1/4
5	Abelein, Johann Georg	apprentice baker	Leidenberg by Rothenburg o.d.T.	United States		Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1854 B. Nr.13/5.XI.54
6	Abelein, Louise	daughter of Regimental soldier in Bayreuth	Eichstaett city			Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1856 B Nr.63 Sp.1016-13/2.VIII.50
7	Abelein, Maria Luise	single daughter of a journeyman carpenter	Schopfloch by Dinkelsbuehl	North America	born 13 July 1843	Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1865 Bl.Nr.64 v.29.VII.65/900
8	Abelein, Mathias	single	Schopfloch by Dinkelsbuehl	North America	born 31 July 1851	1880: Reg.v.Mfr.K.d.I., Abgabe1932, Tit. Ia, Nr.57740/I
9	Aberel, Eduard Lorenz Gottlieb		Nuremberg city		born 17 Aug. 1865 in Nuremberg	1881: Reg.v.Mfr.K.d.I., Abgabe1932 Tit.Ia, Nr.729/3
10	Abraham, Johann Georg	servant	Altenthann by Altdorf	North America		22 June 1854 Boten von Altdorf/Reichswaldbl.1941 Nr.9
11	Abraham, Johann Simon	master tailor & smallholder	Wattenbach by Heilsbronn	[Frankentrost, Michigan]	& wife Anna Marg. nee Steinbauer & 3 children; "Guetler" farmed about 13-1/2 acres	Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1847 B Nr.26 Sp.603-4/27.III.47 + [Immanuel Church, Frankentrost, MI]
12	Abraham, Maria Elisabetha	single, serving maid	Wendelstein by Schwabach	North America	& Margaretha	Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1853 B Nr.31 Sp. 708/8.IV.53
13	Abraham, Stefan	single, farmer's son	Penzenhofen by Altdorf	North America		Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1845 B Nr.39 Sp.851-2/13.V.45
14	Abraham, Stephan	single	Wendelstein by Schwabach	North America		Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1852 B Nr.38 Sp.851/4.V.52
15	Abt, Johann	journeyman carpenter	Frankenheim by Rothenburg o.d.T.		& wife Margaretha	1854: BA Rothenburg o.d.T. Nr.1011 + Reg.v.Mfr.K.d.I., Tit. Ia, Nr.26
16	Achatz, Johann Baptist	journeyman mason	Kipfenberg (LG.)	North America	& wife Anna Maria; see stepdaughter Walburga Abele	Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr.1854 B Nr.34 Sp.707/24.IV.54
17	Achatz, Maria Anna	single	Kipfenberg (LG.)	America	born 11 Feb. 1826; & child Conrad, b. 25 May 1851	Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr.1852 B Nr.40 Sp.888/4.V.52
18	Acker, Anna Maria	shepherd's daughter	Unterampfrach by Feuchtwangen	North America	& 1 family member	Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1854 B Nr.13/4.II.54
19	Acker, Johann Friedrich	single, servant	Schnelldorf by Feuchtwangen	North America		Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr.1857 B Nr.53 Sp.773-8/20.VI.57

	NAME	STATUS	CITY	DESTINATION	NOTES	REFERENCE
20	Ackermann, Johann	single	Uehlfeld by Neustadt/Aisch		born 31 Oct. 1859	1884: Reg.v.Mfr.K.d.I., Abgabe1932, Tit.Ia, Nr.748/II
21	Ackermann, Johann Jakob	servant	Wiedersbach by Leutershausen	North America	born 1812	Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1853 B Nr. 21 Sp.480/10.III.53 + BA Ansbach, Abgabe1930, Nr.427/441
22	Ackermann, Johann Martin		Wildenholz by Feuchtwangen		born 16 Nov. 1844	1872: BA Rothenburg Abgabe1975, Fach 57, Nr.24/19 + Reg.v.Mfr.K.d.I., Tit.Ia, Nr.750
23	Ackermann, Maria Dorothea	single, serving maid or farm maid	Rothenburg o.d.T. city	North America		Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1854 B Nr.63 Sp.1239/31.VII.54
24	Adam, Valentin	single, journeyman cobbler	Windsheim (LG.)	North America		Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1854 Nr.29 Sp.589-90/4.IV.54
25	Adelhardt, Barbara	single	Gottesgab by Neustadt/Aisch		& 2 children: Barbara, age 21, & Johann, age 14	1871: BA Neustadt/Aisch Nr.758/261
26	Adelhardt, Johann Leonhard	single, servant	Gottesgab by Neustadt/Aisch	North America		Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1853 B Nr.33 Sp.745-6/15.IV.53
27	Adelmann, Babetta	single	Langenzenn by Cadolzburg	North America	& her 3-1/2 year old child	Intellig. Bl.f.Mfr.1852 B Nr.78 Sp.1601-2/21.IX.52
28	Adelmann, Johann Friedrich	single, journeyman cobbler	Kalchreuth by Erlangen	North America		Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr.1854 B Nr.29 Sp.587-8/3.IV.54 + 1854: BA Erlangen Nr. 3199
29	Adelmann, Katharina	single, serving maid or farm maid	Kalchreuth by Erlangen	North America		Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr.1854 B Nr.29 Sp.587-8/3.IV.54 + 1854: BA Erlangen Nr. 3207
30	Adelsdorfer, Sigmund	merchant's son	Fuerth city	North America	age 17; widowed mother: Mariana Adelsdorfer	Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1850 B Nr.3 Sp.47-8/31.XII.49 + 1852?:Reg.v.Mfr.K.d.I.1900, Nr.4492/IV
31	Adelsdorfer, Theodor	store clerk	Fuerth city	North America		Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1853 B Nr.15 Sp.321-2/17.II.53
32	Adelsdorfer, Wilhelm	store clerk	Fuerth city	North America		Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1851 B Nr.86 Sp.1709-10/23.X.51
33	Adelsdorfer, Zacharias	store clerk	Fuerth city	North America		Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1852 B Nr.101 Sp.2011-2/10.XII.52
34	Adelung, Zilly		Fuerth city	North America	age 22	Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1840 B Nr.25 Sp.521-2/19.III.40
35	Adler, Abraham	single	Scheinfeld (LG.)		born 12 May 1873	1888: Reg.v.Mfr.K.d.I.1932, Tit Ia, Nr.751
36	Adler, Andreas	farmer	Rezelfembach by Cadolzburg	North America	& wife Magdalena nee Schamberger & 2 children	Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1849 B Nr.30 Sp.637-8/3.IV.49
37	Adler, Anna Barbara		Engelthal by Altdorf	America	born 24 September 1822; with 2 children	Intellig.Bl.F.Mfr. 1852 B Nr. 19 Sp.379/3.III.52
38	Adler, Apollonia	single, journeyman mason's daughter	Forth by Erlangen	North America		Krs.A.Bl.f.Mfr. 1859 B Nr.80 Sp.1037-7/14.IX.59 + 1859 BA Erlangen Nr. 3455
39	Adler, Elias	owner of glove factory	Bruck by Erlangen	North America	& wife Jette Adler & 2 children; see Salomon Adler	Intellig.Bl.f.Mfr. 1846 B Nr.56 Sp.1168/9.VII.46

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