



# PIONEER RECORD

Newsletter for the Midland Genealogical Society

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MIMGS.ORG

Apr 2014

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### Midland Genealogical Society Programs for 2013 - 2014

*Meetings are scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month unless otherwise noted..*

*Programs for the meetings are as follows.*

**\*\*PLEASE NOTE LOCATIONS\*\***

**April 23**—Annual Meeting/Potluck.  
6pm. Will be held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Williams Hall. Laressa Northrup will be talking about Mennonites in the Civil War.

**May 15**—Joint meeting with the Midland Historical Society to be held at the Doan History Center, 7pm. The topic is "Michigan in the war of 1812".

## The Huron

By Yvonne Ashworth

The first caucasian men to record the Huron and their occupied territory were the French in Central Ontario, Canada. These men gave them the name "Huron", a name describing their bristled Mohawk hair.

As the French observed, the Huron were skilled in farming, hunting, fishing and later, adept in the fur trade. It would be that skill which would lead the French into a partnership with the Huron, but it would also lead the Iriquois and Huron into a conflict of previously unseen proportions.

In 1649 the Iriquois would set several Huron villages on fire and unleash violence which caught the Huron completely surprised and unprepared.

Three hundred would perish between St. Ignace and St. Louis in present day Michigan as the result of multiple Iriquois attacks. An unknown number of Jesuit missionaries would also succumb to the onslaught.

Later that same year, with another Iriquois attack imminent, the Huron intentionally set ablaze fifteen of their own villages before fleeing in an attempt to prevent the enemy tribe the benefit of the use of abandoned goods, supplies and the fortifications themselves.

The Huron would relocate first to Christian Island, located off of Georgian Bay,

Ontario and later to Green Bay and Michilimackinac. Having been dispersed by the Iriquois, the Huron would spend the proceeding five decades wandering between Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan while becoming assimilated into three other tribes in those territories. In 1701 the Huron would settle into the Ohio Valley between Detroit and Cleveland where they would then become known as the "Wyandotte", an English version of "Wendat" which was a name used in Canada for the Native American tribe.

The Huron spoke the same language as the Iriquois. They were farmers in the summer planting corn, beans, sunflowers, squash and tobacco for trade. Their diet consisted of soups, stews, a variation of cornbread, beans, fish, venison, bison, bear and small game, berries and nuts.

They lived in fortified walled towns in constructed "longhouses" which were usually 150 feet long and round -roofed, capable of housing a clan of sixty persons. Each fortified town or village would be built on high ground located in close proximity to a water source.

Members of the Huron tribe believed in the recognition of multiple rights and

*(Continued on page 4)*

## The President's Letter

The calendar says Spring but Mother Nature apparently thinks otherwise. Maybe by the time you read this, the snow and ice will be history and we will be enjoying green grass, flowering trees, sunshine and temperatures in the 60's or more.

In preparation for our annual meeting and potluck on April 23, the MGS Board and Nominations Committee have been diligently working preparing a proposed 2014-15 Budget and Slate of Officers for the annual election. The proposed Budget is presented in this issue along with the Slate of Officers. Many thanks to Nomination Committee members Dona McArdle, Joanne Rupprecht and Ralph Hillman for all their efforts.

The MGS Board has discussed at length the recurring problem that faces many volunteer organizations, i.e., an unbalanced budget that re-

flects fixed and ever increasing expenses along with defined incomes based upon static dues structures and declining memberships. After much debate, the board has approved a motion for a modest increase in the dues structure as a positive way to propose a possible balanced budget for the 2014-15 year. Annual single membership dues will be \$20 and family membership dues will be \$25. This proposed dues increase hinges on approval of the MGS membership at the annual meeting.

Please review both the Slate of Officers and proposed Budget. Both will be voted on during the April 23 annual meeting. Your comments and/or questions regarding each of these items are appreciated.

See you on April 23. We look forward to welcoming back many of our "Snowbird" members.

Faye Ebach

### From The Editor ● ● ●

*I have put together another exciting issue with informative articles.*

*I hope you enjoy it.*

*Please remember that the meeting this month will be held on the fourth Wednesday instead of the third and it will be our potluck/annual meeting to be held at St. John's Episcopal Church. Please bring a dish to pass and place settings for each of you.*

*The society is looking to grow with new members. If you know of someone interested, please bring them to a meeting.*

*We are again looking for newsletter articles and ideas for articles.*

*If you have suggestions, please*

*send them to my email at [wgbennett@gmail.com](mailto:wgbennett@gmail.com).*

*For those of you that have been following "Who do you think you are" on TLC, the show dates have not been announced yet but will be showing this summer. Check their website at [www.tlc.com](http://www.tlc.com). If I see something I will post on the societies facebook page.*

*I am planning on doing a few research trips this summer. I enjoy the walks in the cemeteries and the old books in the libraries and archives.*

*See you soon!*

*Walter Bennett, Editor*

**"Preserve your memories, keep them well, what you forget you can never retell."**

*Louisa May Alcott*

### GENE TOONS by Wendell Washer



"Newspaper-challenged" about to have library privileges revoked.

### MEMBERSHIP DUES 2013-2014

Collection of Dues for the current year has ceased. Collection of Dues for the 2014-2015 year will begin in August 2014.

Letters will be sent out in the mail during the month of August.

Midland Genealogical Society,  
P.O. Box 2421, Midland, MI  
48641-2421.

## Spring Meeting Schedule April-May 2014

The Midland Genealogical Society meetings for the Spring of 2014 will occur as follows:

**April 23 – THIS IS OUR ANNUAL MEETING NIGHT** this year. We'll meet at St. John's Episcopal Church, Williams Hall starting with a pot-luck meal at 6:00 pm. Please bring your place settings and a dish to pass. Water and coffee will be provided. Following our meeting, Laressa

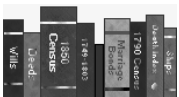
Northrup will offer a program concerning "Mennonites in the Civil War." The annual meeting is early this year, to accommodate our program with the Historical Society on May 15. (This change was approved by the membership in the fall of 2013.)

**May 15** – The Midland Genealogical Society and the Midland Historical Society will offer a joint program at the Doan History Center beginning at 7:00 pm. Our speaker will be Dr. James McConnell, and his subject will concern "Michigan in the War of 1812"..

## Hospitality

We want to thank all the members who brought cookies to share this year. We are all set for the rest of the season as April is our potluck and in May the Historical Society is doing the refreshments. We will be sending around a new sign-up sheet in September for cookies.

Linda and Thora



## B O O K S F O R S A L E

The following books, published by the Midland Genealogical Society, are available for sale at any meeting, at the Midland Genealogy Room, Grace A. Dow Public Library or by mail. Price of each book is \$20.00 plus \$3.00 for postage and handling.

Midland County Obituary Index (#1) – 1872-1927. The book consists of 16,000 abstractions covering 55 years from the Midland Times (1872 -1875), The Midland Sun (1892 -1924) and the Midland Republican (1881-1927). The soft bound 238 page book is 8 ½ by 11 inches.

Midland County Obituary Index (#2) – 1928-1950. The book consists of about 8,000 abstractions covering 22 years from the Midland Republican (1928 - 1937) and the Midland Daily News (1937 - 1950). The soft bound 238 page book is 8 ½ by 11 inches. Note: Both Obituary Books (#1 & #2) are available as a package of \$35.00.

Midland County Obituary Index (#3)-1951-1982 This book consists of 30,900 entries including about 4000 maiden names covering 22 years extracted from Midland Daily News. The 387 page, 8½ by 11, soft bound book consists of two volumes A through L and M through Z. The set costs \$40 plus \$5 postage and handling.

Midland Pioneers, edited by Ora Flaningham. This book is a compilation of the most interesting genealogical, historical and humorous reprints from newspapers published in the Pioneer Record. The book is 6 by 9 inches, soft bound, 259 pages. (Out of print, but orders being compiled at Genealogy desk.)

Midland County, Michigan Marriage Records 1855-1910 including Groom & Bride Indexes. The book is 8.5 by 11, soft bound, 320 pages. \$30.

A collection of "Some Midland Michigan County Records" have been compiled and extensively indexed by Ora L. Flaningham. It is available in PDF format on a compact disc from the Midland Genealogical Society. The collection is mainly out of print books from our society, Harold Moll, and Ora Flaningham. Included are: "Midland County Cemetery Records" 1981, "Midland County Michigan Census 1850-1894 (1983), "Midland County Michigan Obituary Index 1872-1927 (1994)", "Midland Pioneers", vol 1 (1999) & vol 2, "Midland County Michigan Probate Index 1850-1900", Early Saginaw Valley History", Bethany Indian Mission 1843-1855", Bethany Indian Mission 1851-1868", "In the Wilderness With the Red Indians", "Account Book of Charles H. Rodd", "Indian Build a Birch Bark Canoe", and Index to First Families of Midland County". The cost of this CD is \$25 shipping included in US.

To ORDER A BOOK write: Midland Genealogical Society BOOK: P.O. Box 2421, Midland, MI 48641-2421.

(Continued from page 1)

personal liberties. These would include marriage outside of one's clan, ownership and inheritance of property, territorial hunting and fishing, personal adornment and religious rights. They



Huron Indians 1880

considered adultery, maiming, murder of kin and tribesmen and treason to be criminal acts. Quite often, Huron justice could be brutal. Convicted murderers were frequently tied to their victims corpse and allowed to starve to death. Violent offenders were summarily shot.

Their clothing was often ornate with painted designs, fur strips and hanging fringe. Typically they utilized deerskin for shirts and skirts, wore breechcloths, leggings and decorated moccasins for shoes. Men were often tattooed and wore porcupine clips in their hair which would be colorfully dyed. The men of this tribe did not wear feathered headdresses.

While spare time was limited, the Huron spent time producing various forms of pottery, woven products and beadwork while also producing "wampum beads" to use for currency.

Not much is known about their original form of government, however, it may be assumed that it is very similar to a republic. Frequent assemblies with village and clan chiefs in attendance are common, with these individuals responsible for making civil affairs decisions.

In 1760 The Huron-British Treaty, also known as the Peace and Friendship Treaty, was signed by Brigadier General James Murray which guaranteed the absence of British interference in internal tribe affairs which included fishing and hunting, the fur trade and protec-

tions of religion and customs.

Missionaries would record and chronicle the Huron practice of the "Feast of the Dead" one of such religious customs which was performed every ten years. Each decade the remains of ancestors would be removed from nearby burying grounds to be brought into the village where the bones would be cleaned of any skin, rewrapped in fur and reburied with food, oils and gifts so as to assist the departed on their journey to the spiritual world.

This event also included a large and widely varied feast for all that attended, games for all ages, storytelling and the distribution of gifts to small children such as corn husk dolls.

After the passage of the U.S. Removal Act of 1830, the Wyandotte (Huron) were forced from their lands and removed to Kansas. Many became ill during the journey succumbing to European diseases.

The Huron Indian Cemetery would be established near present day Kansas City, originally to bury those victims, became a constant source of conflict between the Huron and land developers.

Very few of the original markers still stand upon that burying ground, but via the 1990 Native American Graves Protection Act, the cemetery which has been frequently vandalized and the subject of multiple extensive conflicts, is now protected from land developers. As of 1998 Oklahoma and Kansas Wyandotte's signed an agreement to utilize the sacred ground only for its originally intended purposes.

The migrations of the Wyandotte and that of their ancestors has resulted in much difficulty in tracing ancestry which is traced through the maternal line only when used to determine inheritance. Records, at best, were haphazard after the establishment of reservations and prior to that, a large percentage of records that were available were destroyed through many series of tragedies, wars and fires. While many rolls do exist, unfortunately they were started, for the majority, after the 1830s with many gaps and lapses.

A recent study suggests that 95% of all Native Americans are able to have their lineage traced back to only six women, residents of Beringia, who crossed that land bridge between Asia and North America, now submerged. ( Estimated to be over one hundred thousand years ago) That would also include the Huron.



Native American longhouse



No actual enumeration records exist relative to the initial Huron population. It is estimated that in 1535, the population of Huron in Canada was between 30,000 to 45,000 with the French recording an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 in the year 1615. By the year 1640, after wars and diseases took their toll, the population was estimated at 10,000 or less. Today, the Wyandotte population is estimated to be between 8,000 to 8,900.

The Huron contributed much to arriving European men and women. Their farming and hunting skills were models for settlers woefully unprepared for the skills necessary to survive. Their use of birch bark canoes for travel was copied by settlers as was their practice of using dogs for pack animals to transport goods and supplies via handmade sleds. Snowshoes were also introduced to the Europeans via the Huron.

Missionaries often described the Huron as hospitable and willing to share that which was had due to the fruits of their labor. Huron medicine practices also saved the lives of many settlers. They also taught settlers that it was necessary to relocate when soil becomes less fertile and trees are in low abundance and the practices of not wasting that which was hunted and caught. While their population was almost decimated, the Huron were well respected by other tribes in the Midwest region as are the Wyandotte of today.

Sources: [www.wisegeek.com](http://www.wisegeek.com)  
[www.advent.com](http://www.advent.com)  
[www.native-american-indian-facts.com](http://www.native-american-indian-facts.com)  
[www.scc-csc.exum.com](http://www.scc-csc.exum.com)

Suggested further reading: Farmers of the North by Bruce G. Trigger, 164 ppg, ISBN:978-0-0030316-89-0.

## THE ROLE MICHIGAN PLAYED IN THE WAR OF 1812

Faye Ebach

Michigan continues to honor the bicentennial of the War of 1812. Despite the fact that the war began on June 18, 1812 with the signing of a Declaration of War by President James Madison, it did not officially end until ratification of the Treaty of Ghent on February 16, 1815. Unfortunately, during that almost three year time span, the only surrender by a U.S general occurred in Detroit on August 16, 1812 when Brigadier General Hull, Commander of the Northwestern Frontier, surrendered to the British.

Michigan was a territory occupied by traders, pioneers, revolutionary war participants, British supporters, and numerous tribal Indians. The territory was almost surrounded by the Great Lakes with British Canadians on the opposite side of the lakes. A prime environment for discord between the British and those Yankees with sworn allegiance to the newly formed United States of America.

On Thursday, May 15 the MGS is co-sponsoring a program with the Midland County Historical Society (MCHS) on "Michigan's Role in the War of 1812". The program will be at the MCHS's Carriage House located in the County Historical Complex on N. Main Street.. The speaker will be Dr. James McConnell, member and Secretary of the Michigan Commission on the Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the War of 1812.

## SLATE OF OFFICERS

The Nominations Committee members are: Dona McArdle, Joanne Rupprecht, and Ralph Hillman

The Slate of Officers for the 2014-15 annual election are:

President -	Faye Ebach
Program Co-chairs -	Betty Bellous, Marion Berry
Secretary -	Jo Brines
Treasurer -	Fran Longsdorf
Membership Chair -	Ruth Ann Casadonte
Historian -	Nancy Humphreys
MGC Delegates -	Bev Keicher, Faye Ebach

## WANTED

### Old Cemetery Readings

How many of your ancestor's monument readings are on Find-A-Grave? In going through our files, we became aware of the many cemeteries we have visited and the hundreds of readings we have gathered. Few are on Find-A-Grave, so we have started adding them to this site. Realizing that your readings are probably a century old and of great value to future researchers, we would like to offer our services to input your collection of readings. Pictures of any stones will be added also. All your documents will be returned after input. No job is too big or too small.

Marion Berry

[marionjoan@charter.net](mailto:marionjoan@charter.net)

Betty Bellous

[bettymarie1929@gmail.com](mailto:bettymarie1929@gmail.com)

# Anabaptists and the Era of Reformation

by Yvonne Ashworth

During the 16th century, Protestant reformation in Europe saw the upstart of multiple radical reformation groups. One such new religious group was that of the Anabaptists, a group of converts believing in rebaptism, and the only religious group of the era with the distinct belief.

Established in 1525 by Ulrich Zwingli in Switzerland, this upstart group, with thirty five converts, saw much conflict when they refused to baptize infants and juveniles.

The Anabaptists held the belief that juveniles were incapable of acts of public confession of sins or faith via exercise of free will. Their refusal to baptize juveniles contradicted the practices of the Roman Catholic church and multiple Protestant religions with like beliefs.

Almost immediately after Anabaptism was established its followers were imprisoned. The first Anabaptist follower was jailed on February 1, 1525, three days after the accepted date of the establishment of the religion.

Some Anabaptists point to the example of the Apostle Paul in Acts where Montanus, the Montanists, and Tertullian denied infant baptism and practiced "believer's baptism", thereby baptizing those previously baptized by heretics, as a basis for their belief in rebaptism.

Anabaptists were made criminals under the Code of Justinian, a code which was originally utilized by Byzantine Emperor Justinian I between AD529-565. Anabaptists could be charged with a capital offense if found guilty of the act of rebaptism or denying the trinity. If a person had been found guilty, the punishment was condemnation to death. The same applied to the person who allowed themselves to be baptized a second time.

After various leaders expelled or executed the main core of Anabaptist leadership, there were mass emigrations to North America by the followers of Anabaptism beliefs which included the Mennonites and

Amish. Separation of church and state having been a long held belief, the followers did not believe that their faith should be interfered with as had been the case for decades.

There was also conflict with reference to mandatory versus voluntary church membership.

Anabaptists believed that membership was intended to be voluntary and that the church should be responsible for the administration of discipline when warranted while most religions of the era believed that civil authorities should have participation in any ecclesiastical punishment.

At its height of popularity, Anabaptism was followed by many in Germany, Austria and the Netherlands. Early root beliefs are used to a small extent by present day Amish, Dunkards, Mennonites and to a lesser degree, the Quakers. Anabaptists and their offshoot counterparts were responsible for the rebirth of what was known as "primitive Christianity" in that they rejected oaths and capital punishment and the abstention from the exercise of magistracy.

They also strayed from serving in any form of the military, calling for placing the way of Jesus above self and group interests, noting that the disciples would not fight their enemies with the weapons of the world, so they too, should reject the sword. They maintained the absolute supremacy and sole sufficiency of the canonical Scriptures as a norm of faith.

All offshoots continue those beliefs in addition to adhering to the theological belief that the church should have no classes or divisions. They acknowledge diversity and set aside all racial, ethnic, class and sex distinctions.

Some have made suggestions with respect to the significance of Anabaptist viewpoints in wider society. Modern ideas about democracy and the separation of church and state can be traced to multiple sources but Anabaptism is one influential source of these now widely accepted and practiced concepts.

The majority of Anabaptists no longer live in Europe or North America, but rather reside in the southern hemisphere. During the 20th century, Anabaptism was revived via an extensive movement. Mennonite churches are flourishing and discovering Anabaptism as a resource for the re-

newal of faithful discipleship and community values.

Sources: <https://menno.org.uk>,  
[www.anabaptists.org](http://www.anabaptists.org), [vlib.iue.it/carrie/texts/carrie\\_books](http://vlib.iue.it/carrie/texts/carrie_books)

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Anabaptists>

## Finding Family with DNA Testing

Richard Hill discovered the power of DNA in the course of his long search for biological ancestors. He will introduce us to several forms of DNA testing as he shares the fascinating story of his personal odyssey. In order to share his success secrets and tips with genealogists and adoptees, he created an educational web site, **DNA-Testing-Advisor.com**, which makes genetic genealogy understandable to all. Richard's full length book about his search, **Finding Family: My Search for Roots and the Secrets in My DNA** is drawing rave reviews and winning awards. Kirkus Reviews calls the book "An engaging, paper-turning memoir that thoughtfully puts together the pieces of a family puzzle." Richard will have books available at the presentation and will be happy to sign them.

Saturday, May 10, 2014, 2-3pm

Kantzler Community Room

Alice and Jack Wirt Public Library

Registration Required at 893-9666 ext. 2

Mary McManman

Head of Reference Services

Alice and Jack Wirt Public Library

Bay County Library System

500 Center Avenue

Bay City, MI 48708

989-893-9566 ext. 2

[mmcmanman@baycountylibrary.org](mailto:mmcmanman@baycountylibrary.org)



## 1900-1959 and Europe's Territorial Changes

by Yvonne Ashworth

As genealogists search to locate European cities or country boundaries relevant to ancestors, it is imperative to examine how territories changed throughout the twentieth century due to two world wars and the Balkan Wars.

Alsace-Lorraine and Austria-Hungary saw multiple changes with a large population affected after each world war. Poland would find its way back onto the European map, having completely disappeared for decades at the onset of 1815, when the Congress of Vienna met to re-establish European territories after the French Revolutionary Wars, the Napoleonic Wars and the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire.

A comprehensive listing of the major changes in European territories follows.

Austria- Established as a republic in



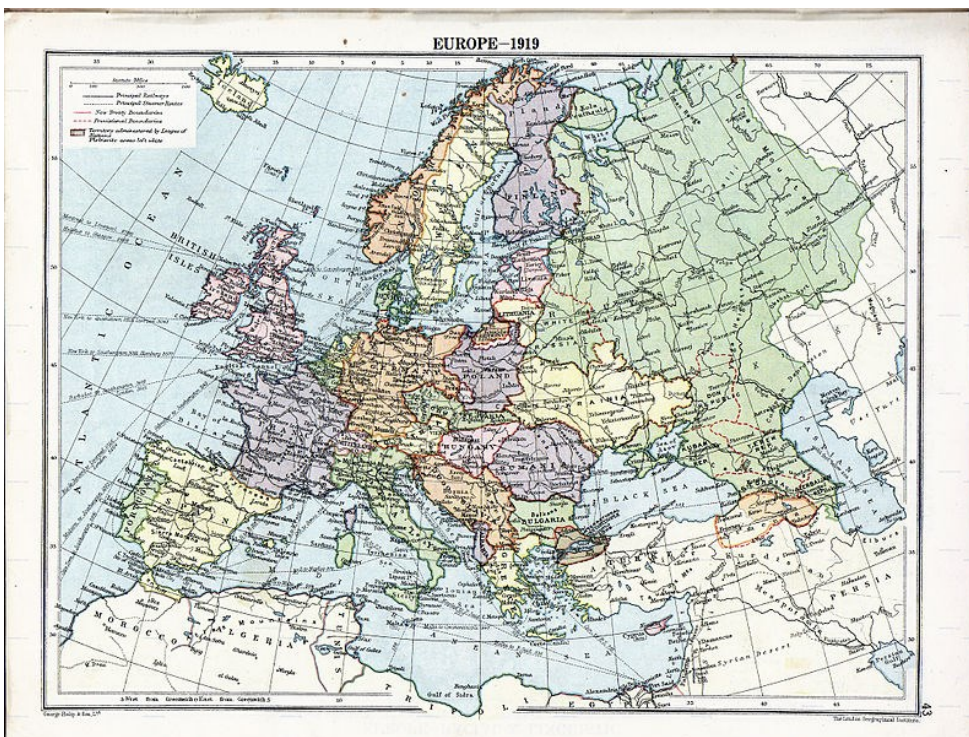
1815 Congress of Vienna

1919, this country was under four-power occupation for a decade, post World War Two and gained full independence in 1955. Once part of the great Austria-Hungary Empire, Aus-

tria lost much territory after Austria-Hungary was divided between Romania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The Soviets occupied an Austrian sector until 1955, and as a condition of withdrawal, the Soviet's demanded absolute neutrality which inhibited the development of the country post second world war. (Also the reason why Austria never became NATO members) Austria since has not gained any further territory.

Baltic Countries- Created after the peace treaties of World War One, the once independent nations of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania did not survive the second world war. These nations would become constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

Bulgaria- Bulgaria gained territory since 1914 but it suffered defeat in



Europe 1919

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both world wars. In 1947's peace treaty, Southern Dobruja was transferred from Romania to Bulgaria. Bulgaria was one of the last Ottoman Empire countries to gain independence, but after the end of World War Two, this country fell behind the "Iron Curtain".

Czechoslovakia- Once a unified government of the Czech's and Slavak's, this country underwent transformation during the second world war under Germany and Hungary.

Liberated in 1945, the Czech government ceded the province of Ruthenia to the Soviet Union, and two years later, received a small parcel of territory across the Danube River from what was known as Bratislava.

Finland- A former "grand duchy" of the Russian Empire, and after two short wars with the Soviet Union, Finland lost 13% of its total territory held in 1938 after the end of two world wars.

Pechenga and Karelia were ceded to the Soviet Union in 1947 by treaty at which time the Soviet's also obtained a fifty year lease of the Porkkala peninsula near Helsinki. Essentially, Finland was annexed into the Soviet Union having once been a "puppet state".

France- Alsace-Lorraine saw restoration after each world war, having been overtaken by Germany on both occasions. In 1947 France acquired five small Alpine areas from Italy, and via

treaty with Germany, the Saar region was economically tied to France per incorporation.

Germany- Now smaller than France after two world wars, 1949 saw the establishment of East and West Germany via actions of the Allied Nations and the Soviet Union. At its greatest extent geographically and territorially, Germany once held the territories of Poland, Denmark, Russia,

Lithuania and Belgium.(1871-1921) After the annexations of Alsace-Lorraine, the Sudetenland and Western Poland in 1937, these countries saw a reversal of the annexations after the defeat of the Third Reich. Germany would hold 25% less territory as a result. Initially after the second world war, Germany and Austria were divided into four "occupation zones" as were Berlin and Vienna.( Per the terms of the initial agreement at the Yalta Conference in 1945 before the death of President Franklin Roosevelt)

Greece- Greece in its history continuously switched from monarchy



Eastern Bloc Border Change 1938-48

to dictatorship. At the expense of Macedonia and Turkey, Greece would gain much territorial land as the result of the Balkan Wars in 1912 and 1913. Further expansion would occur at the end of the first world war and again after the peace treaties of 1947, when Italy ceded the Dodecanese Islands to Greece.

(Continued on page 9)



Dissolution of Austria-Hungary



## Coming Events

April 27, 2014 "Afternoon with Dick Eastman" - Genealogical Society of Washtenaw county, **Dick Eastman** will present three lectures *The Family History World in 10 Years Time*, *The Organized Genealogist*, and *Mocavo: A Comparison of the Best (?) Genealogy Search Engine versus Google*. To be held at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital Complex in Ypsilanti, Michigan. See <http://washtenawgenealogy.org/>.

May 1-4, 2014 "Genealogy without Borders—Ontario Genealogical Society Conference". This will take place at the Brock University in St. Catherine's, Ontario (near Niagara Falls).

May 10, 2014 "Finding Family With DNA Testing". See article on page 6. Registration is required.

July 18-19, 2014 Abrams Foundation Family History Seminar. Archives of Michigan. **Michael Leclerc**, Chief Genealogist, Mocavo.com will be the featured speaker for the 2014 Abrams Foundation Family History Seminar at the Archives of Michigan.

August 1-2, 2014 Midwestern Roots Family History and Genealogy Conference. Indianapolis, Indiana. <http://www.indianahistory.org/our-services/family-history/midwesternroots>.

Sept 27, 2014 "Family History Festival at Detroit Public Library", see <http://detroitpubliclibrary.org/featuredcollection/burton-historical-collection>.

Oct 10-11, 2014 Got Ancestors? Western Michigan Genealogical Society. 60 years! Are We There Yet? With Dick Eastman.. <http://gotancestors.com/>

Oct 18, 2014 "2014 Annual Polish Research Seminar", American Polish Cultural Center, Troy Michigan. Robert Sliwinski, MS, biologist and genetic genealogist will speak about DNA. He is a member of the International Society of Genetic Genealogists and spoke to the PGSM group in April, 2013. He is a volunteer administrator for three Family Tree DNA projects and started his own company called DNA EXPLORERS. See <http://pgsm.org/>

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**Hungary-** Hungary saw many transformations in the twentieth century. Hungary was once part of the expansive Austria-Hungary Empire, but after the first world war, would see its territory divided between Romania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Austria. The treaties of 1947 would return the previous boundaries to pre first world war status with the exception of a small parcel awarded to Czechoslovakia.

**Italy-** After the second world war, Italy saw the acquisition of South Tirol and the Istrian Peninsula along with Fiume as of the time Austria-Hungary was dismembered. In 1947 after treaties, Italy gave up the Dodecanes to Greece and the Istrian Peninsula to Yugoslavia, along with five small Alpine areas to France via the same treaties.

**Poland-** Poland was re-established at the end of the first world war, having been removed from European maps in 1815. Overtaken by Germany in the second world war, Poland would later release territory in the east to the Soviet Union while gaining territory in the north and west from post-war Germany. After 1947, Poland would find itself behind the "Iron Curtain".

**Romania-** Once doubled in land size at the onset of the first world war, Romania saw the loss of territory, ceding Bukovina and Besarabia to the Soviet Union and Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria while holding previously gained Transylvania once held by Austria-Hungary.

**Russia-** As the result of the outcome of the first world war, Russia was the

lone recipient of recovered lost territories, namely, Pechenga, Vyborg, the Baltic Countries and Bessarabia while also obtaining possession of previously unheld territories in former East Prussia, Bukovina and Ruthenia. At one juncture, Russia was the second largest modern empire in history. Until 1917, it held Russia, Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia,

Armenia and Azerbaijan, territories that it regained at the end of the second world war and which remained until 1991.

**Yugoslavia-** Once a Kingdom of Croats, Slovenes and Serbs, Yugoslavia saw the possession of Fiume, which later became Rijeka and part of the Istrian Peninsula with the Adriatic Islands in addition to coastal districts from Italy. Until 1941, Yugoslavia was a unified country holding Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia territories. Three years later, in 1944, it retained the same territories outside of the "Iron Curtain" which continued until 1992.

As the result of wars, treaties and voluntary territory renunciations of claim, Europe changed multiple times with respect to territorial possessions. Since 1959, other areas have transformed as the result of the breakup of the former USSR.

Source:

[www.mapsoftheworld.com](http://www.mapsoftheworld.com),  
[www.worldology.com](http://www.worldology.com), [www.en.wikipedia.org](http://www.en.wikipedia.org)

**Early Registration for 2014 Mid-western Roots Conference  
ends July 1**

**Theme Is “Exploring Frontiers:  
What Would Your Pioneers Have  
Tweeted”**

Indianapolis— Family history and genealogy enthusiasts are encouraged to take advantage of early registration for the Indiana Historical Society’s Mid-western Roots 2014 : Family History and Genealogy Conference, which ends July 1. The conference will take place Aug. 1 and 2, 2014, at the Indianapolis Marriott East.

Themed “Exploring Frontiers: What Would Your Pioneers Have Tweeted,” this exciting event offers nationally renowned experts as well as the latest in information, methodology and technology for everyone from beginning enthusiasts and seasoned professionals.

The conference will include sessions from: Lisa Louise Cooke, author and producer/host of the Genealogy Gems Podcast; Thomas MacEntee, the creator of GeneaBloggers.com; Daniel S. Poffenberger, senior content strategist for the Patron Assistance Division of the Family History Department for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; Warren Bittner, award-winning genealogical researcher, lecturer and former German Collection Manager for the Family History Library in Salt Lake City; Anne Gillespie Mitchell, author of the Ancestry Anne column and Senior Product Manager at Ancestry.com; and Amy Johnson Crow, author, lecturer and Genealogical Content Manager for Ancestry.com.

Friday’s opening session, Hoosiers and A New History for the Twenty First Century, by James H. Madison, will explain why a new, fresh history is needed if we are to attract 21st century

audiences and engage those who don’t share a passion for history.

Friday evening’s banquet will feature Daniel S. Poffenberger and The Much, Extremely, Incredibly Lighter Side of Family History: Funny names and other fascinating finds from years of research, which takes a comedic look at actual parish registers, census and other genealogical records to demonstrate the humorous, interesting, and, at times, almost painful aspects of our ancestor’s lives.

Cooke’s Saturday opening session, Future Technology and Genealogy : 5 Strategies You Need, will help participants envision their genealogy as technology speeds ahead in the future and provide five key strategies that will make the ride easier.

A number of pre-conference activities, including writing workshops, computer labs and genealogy library workshops, will be offered Thursday, July 31. Locations include the Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center, Indiana State Library, Indiana State Archives and the Central Branch of the Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library. Thursday evening concludes with Lisa Louise Cooke and The Great Google Earth Game Show that allows everyone to see the amazing capabilities of Google Earth when used for genealogy in a fun way.

Early bird registration cost for the basic two-day workshop (including lunches) is \$150 (\$125 for IHS members, \$75 for students), and single-day registration (including lunch) is \$90 (\$75 for HIS members, \$45 for students). The Friday evening banquet and presentation (no conference registration required) is \$45 per person. Registrations must be postmarked by July 1 to receive the early bird rate. Additional pre-conference activities and workshops are available for a fee.

In addition to regular conference sessions, an exhibit hall will showcase vendors selling the latest products and tools for geneal-

ogists. The exhibit hall is free and open to the public on Friday and Saturday. For conference information, registration forms, exhibitor information and specific pricing, call (317)232-1882 or visit [www.indianahistory.org](http://www.indianahistory.org).

Hotel reservations may be made at the Indianapolis Marriott East or La Quinta Inn. For the Indianapolis Marriott East, 7202 East 21st Street, call (317) 352-1231 or (800) 228-9290. For the La Quinta Inn, 7304 East 21st Street, call (317) 359-1021.

Since 1830, the Indiana Historical Society has been Indiana’s Storyteller, connecting people to the past by collecting, preserving, interpreting and sharing the state’s history. A private, nonprofit membership organization, IHS maintains the nation’s premier research library and archives on the history of Indiana and the Old Northwest and presents a unique set of visitor exhibitions called the Indiana Experience. IHS also provides support and assistance to local museums and historical groups; publishes books and periodicals; sponsors teacher workshops; and provides youth, adult and family programming. The Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center, home of the IHS and the Indiana Experience, is located at 450 W. Ohio St. in downtown Indianapolis.

**“The world is  
shaped by two  
things:  
Stories told and the  
memories they  
leave behind”**

*Vera Nazarian*

## Looking Back in Midland County

Source: Portraits and Biographical Sketches, Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County, Midland County, Michigan

**Charles H. L. Hubbell**, farmer, section 9 Midland Township is a son of Charles B. and Anna A. (Metler) Hubbell, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New Jersey.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bridgeport, Conn., Oct 31, 1840. At the age of 19 he came to Oakland Co., Mich., and for two years, worked out by the month, at Rose. Aug. 10, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Mich. Inf., and served until Jan. 8, 1863, when, on account of having received a severe wound, he was honorably discharged. His left leg was broken by a musket ball, in the battle of Antietam. He also participated in the battles of Winchester, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Bull Run (2d), South Mountain, etc.

On leaving the army, he returned to Oakland Co., Mich., and resided there till the spring of 1872, when he came to Midland County and purchased 60 acres of land, in Midland Township, where he has since resided. He now has half this tract under cultivation.

Mr. Hubbell was married in Fentonville, Genesee Co., Mich., July 2, 1863, to Miss Angeline, daughter of Nicholas and Nancy (Hall) Yorton, who were natives of the Empire State. She was born in Holly, Oakland Co., Mich., Oct. 30, 1843. The children of Mr. and Mrs. H. are five in number, namely: George B., Nora A., Fayette S., Myron H. and Anna H.

Mr. Hubbell has been Overseer of Highways for several years; is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and also of the G. A. R.,

Dwight May Post, No. 69. In politics he is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

**John M. Chamberlain**, farmer, section 36, Ingersoll Township, is a son of Eriel and Mary A. (Barnes) Chamberlain, and was born in Saginaw Co., Mich., May 8, 1848. When he was 15 years old his father enlisted in the war, and consequently the cares of the homestead devolved upon him at so early a time in his youth. He was thus employed for three years. Although farming has been his life business, he has been employed considerably in the lumber woods and on the river.

In the spring of 1866 he bought 30 acres of land in section 36, where he now resides. When he came to it there was very little improvement there, but by industry, guided by good judgment, he has added 30 acres to his estate and has now 38 acres in a well cultivated condition.

Officially, Mr. C. has been Justice of the Peace two years; politically, he prefers the "National" party; and religiously, both himself and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married in Saginaw City, Mich., July 2, 1867, to Miss Ann J. daughter of David and Paulina (Wood) Cromton, who were natives of Vermont. Mrs. C. was born in Hadley, Lapeer Co., Mich., June 20, 1850, and came with her parents to Midland County when three years old. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are, Daniel C., Ada B., Clarence E. (deceased), Oliver R., Claude D. and Bennie A.

**Levi B. Chamberlain**, merchant, Lee's Corners, Ingersoll Township, is a son of Eriel and Mary A. (Barnes) Chamberlain, the former a native of the Empire State and the latter of Ohio. After marriage the parents lived

in Saginaw County 15 years, and then located in Ingersoll Township, this county. He enlisted in the 16<sup>th</sup> Mich. Inf., and was in the service almost a year when he was stricken down with typhoid fever, and died Nov 1, 1864. His widow is now a resident of Saginaw City. In their family were five sons and three daughters.

Levi B., the second son was born in Saginaw County, March 30, 1843, and was 13 years old when the family emigrated to this county, cutting their way through the wild forest to their new home. Aug. 13, 1861, when 18 years old, he enlisted in the service of his country, in Co. D, 16<sup>th</sup> Mich. Inf., and was in the army more than four years. Among the numerous engagements in which he participated were the battles of Hanover Court-House, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, etc. After serving about a year he was transferred, on account of disability, to the Veteran Reserve Corps, where he remained until his discharge.

Then for five years he mostly followed painting in Pennsylvania. In 1870 he came to Lee's Corners, and in 1872 opened the first store at that place, which derived its name from his cognomen of "Lee." He afterward sold out that store to C. J. Winslow, and during the years 1873-4 he lived in Pennsylvania, employed at painting. Returning to the "Corners," he purchased a tract of land on section 35, Ingersoll Township, where he has since resided. In May, 1883, he opened the store where he is at present prosperously engaged. Since 1879 he has carried the mail between Lee's Corners and Midland City.

He has held the office of Township Clerk four years, Constable three years and School Moderator three years, and has been Notary Public since March 1883. He is a member of Dwight May Post, No. 69, of Midland City. He maintains Republican views of national policy.

Mr. Chamberlain was married in Northampton Co., Pa., Nov. 8, 1864, to Emma C., daughter of George and Clara Schwab, the latter being natives respectively of Germany and Pennsylvania. She was born in the above county, July 25, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. C. are the parents of three children, namely: Anna C., Mary E. and John J. S.



*Pioneer Record*

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### Information about Midland Genealogical Society

The MGS meets on the 3rd Wednesday of Sept., Oct., Nov., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr. & May at 7:00 PM in the lounge of the Grace A. Dow Memorial Library, 1710 W. St. Andrews Dr., Midland, MI 48640 or at the St. John's Episcopal Church on the corner of Saginaw and St. Andrews Streets in Midland. Visitors are always welcome. Watch the Midland Daily News or local Midland MCTV channel 189 for upcoming speakers, dates and times.

Membership dues are \$14.00 for single and \$17.50 for a couple and can be paid after July 1, but must be paid by Nov. 25, to continue receiving the Pioneer Record. Dues may be paid at any MGS meeting or may be sent to the Membership Chair,