



PIONEER RECORD

Newsletter for the Midland Genealogical Society

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Midland Genealogical Society Programs for 2010 - 2011

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

Programs for the meetings are as follows.

April 20, 2011 7:00 pm Library Lounge
:Andrick Family History" by Floyd Andrick

May 18, 2011 – 6:00 pm Midland County Historical Society's Carriage House
Annual Meeting - Election of 2011-12 MGS Officers

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry

By Gloria Kundinger

America in the mid 1800s was predominantly an agrarian society. Small towns and villages were the norm in rural areas along with isolated farms located on poor roads. The challenges that farmers faced transporting crops to markets in big cities were many with price gouging by the railroads at the top of their list. Individual farmers were powerless against the railroads; but united under a national organization known as the Grange, they accomplished much.

The grange movement was started in the late 1860s by Oliver H. Kelley, a Minnesota farmer born in Boston. Besides inexperience, an area drought almost brought him to his knees financially in 1866. Persuaded by a friend, he went to Washington D. C. and was able to land a job with the Department of Agriculture.

His duties were to visit the Southern States and collect farm statistics for reconstruction. This information was not easily obtained from southern farmers who distrusted northerners after the Civil War. However as a fellow Mason, he won them over. After meeting with many farmers on his journey and hearing their troubles, he spent his free time organizing a Farmers' Society to address the problems of farmers. The farmers had to deal with high mortgage interest and machinery prices, locust swarms, high cost of grain storage and rail shipping, poor roads, and low crop prices.

Correspondence with friends in Washington D. C. brought about the formation of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry on December 4, 1867. Besides Oliver H. Kelley, the other male founders are William Saunders, John R. Thompson, Aaron B Grosh, William M. Ireland, John Trimble, and Francis McDowell. Caroline A. Hall

and Temperance Lane Kelley, Oliver's wife, were the female founders. The organization, commonly called the Grange, became official in January of 1873. The purpose of the Grange was to help farmers throughout America with their problems. Organizing farmers in this way also helped unite the north and south once again.

Since most of the founders belonged to the Masonic Lodge, the Patrons of Husbandry began as a secret society with the fraternal organization's rituals, offices, degrees, and programs like those of the Masons. This was done to raise the farmer's status in society and his position in the U. S. economy—which was low man on the totem pole.

In 1868, the first local Grange, Potomac Grange #1, evolved and became a training site for organizing other local Granges. Now Oliver H. Kelley's job was to form local Granges throughout the country. This was not an easy job. At first, Mr. Kelley was able to start only one Grange after months of travel. However he did not give up.

After more trips around the country, farmers took to the Grange idea. About 1105 local Granges had been formed with a membership of 200,000 by the beginning of 1873. Also that year, 22 State Granges were in place with six more formed in the next two years as well as over 2,000 local ones. By then, Grange membership totaled 858,050. Between 1890 and 1950, membership peaked at 1.5 million.

(Continued on page 4)

The President's Letter

As we near the end of our program year and summer approaches it is time to make plans for the months ahead. Do you have a genealogy trip planned? If you are invited to a family reunion, do think about going to what can be a very special opportunity to learn more about your family's history. Even if some of what you "learn" proves to be wrong, the journey to proof can often bring great entertainment and sometimes a bit of controversy to the next family reunion.

A printed record of one of my ancestors says that John stowed away on a ship coming from England to avoid serving in the British Army since he had three brothers who had been killed in the war. It's an interesting tale, but evidently not so since I can account for at least one of those brothers who lived long after John emigrated. And John didn't stow

away – he was listed on the ship's passenger list where Bob Snyder helped me find him before I knew how to use Ancestry.com.

Another tale in the family on the maternal side was the jingle which relatives recited about John's mother-in-law: "Grandma Potter died on the water." I tried looking for at-sea burials without success but I did find what is apparently her burial record in the parish church where they were members in England, a good ten years before either of her daughters left England. If she died on the water it must have been on the English coast, not on her way to America. The cousin who told me the jingle is still convinced Grandma Potter was buried at sea.

So go along, take in one of the reunions and be prepared to have some new stories to track down. Some of them are actually true.

Have a great summer.

Wilma Diesen, President

Genealogy begins as an interest,

Becomes a hobby,

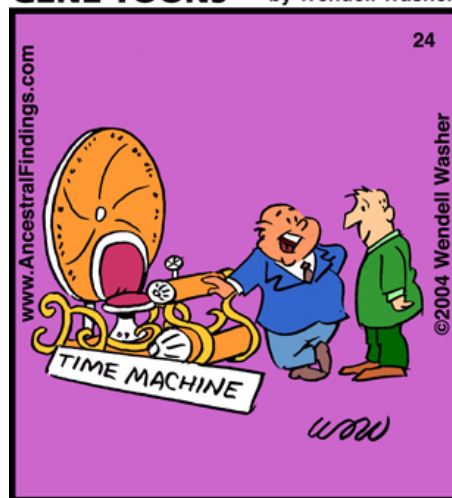
Continues as an avocation,

Takes over as an obsession and in its last stages

Is an incurable disease.

Old genealogist never die they just lose their census

GENE TOONS by Wendell Washer



This baby'll help you find those hard-to-place ancestors!

From The Editor...

May is the Annual Meeting and will again be held at the Midland Historical Societies Carriage House. I look forward to seeing many of you there. This will again be a pot luck, so bring a dish to pass along with your place setting and cups.

The Annual meeting is where we elect the officers for the new term. Please come and be counted and enjoy the food.

Our society as with most societies around the world are experiencing reduced numbers in membership.

We are currently looking for ways to

increase membership and bring in a younger audience. If you have any ideas that will make this happen, please send to the society at our new PO Box or contact one of the board members.

We are once again looking for newsletter article ideas. If there is something that you might feel would be interesting for our readers, please feel free to submit your ideas.

I have enjoyed watching "Who do you think you are?" on NBC this year. I hope that the show will continue.

See you soon.

*Walt Bennett
Editor*

MEMBERSHIP DUES 2010-2011

The collection of MGS Membership dues for 2010-2011 has concluded. The MGS Treasurer and Membership Chair have been collecting dues since early August. If your dues are not paid, this will be the last issue of the Pioneer Record that you will receive. Midland Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2421, Midland, MI 48641-2421. Dues for an individual are \$14.00; for a family they are \$17.50.

Genealogy Room Statistics

July 2009 – June 2010

Volunteer Hours: 555 hours (down considerably because of a replacement for Nancy or Bib Snyder)

Room count by volunteers (at 2pm AND 4pm.) 677

Sign-in sheet count: approx. 1200

Visitors from 7 cities in the tri-cities area other than Midland county.

Visitors from other Michigan cities: Alma, Ann Arbor, Beaverton,

Big Rapids, Breckenridge, Caspian, Charlevoix, Detroit, Elwell, Grand Rapids, Harrison, Houghton Lake, Ithica, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lake City, Lansing, Linwood, Marquette, Muskegon, Mt. Pleasant, Novi, Pinckney, Pinconning, Reese, Rhodes, Sears Lots, Shepherd, St. Louis, Troy Lots, Vasser, West Olive, Waterford, Ypsilanti.

Visitors from other states: California, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Washington State, Wisconsin, England.

Jo Brines

New Books

Received in the genealogy collection:

Several books in the "Mayflower Families Through Five Generations" published by General Society of Mayflower Descendants. (These are the "Silver books" and are updates of the editions that were on the shelves previously.)

Volume 6 Steven Hopkins

Volume 7 Peter Brown

Volume 8 Degory Priest

Volumes 6,7,8 given by Virginia McKane in memory of Mrs. Amundsen, her mother.

Volume 11, part 1 Edward Doty

Volume 13 William White

Volume 14 Myles Standish

Volumes 11, 13, 14 given by Virginia and Terry McKane in memory of their parents, Mr. and Mrs McKane and Mr. and Mrs. Amundsen.

These books are already on the shelf.

Jo Brines



BOOKS FOR SALE

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.

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The Grange now has 200,000 members nationally in 2,700 localities in 40 states.

The Grange consisted of four levels. The farmers of a community formed the local Grange or first level. The first four degrees were conferred in rituals here. The local Grange dealt with problems at the community level.

The Pomona or county Grange was comprised of a group of local Granges within a county or particular region. They held meetings either monthly or once a quarter and dealt with business, educational, and legislative concerns. They furnished leadership in these areas to the local Granges and conferred the Fifth Degree of the society.

The State Grange was concerned with policies and legislative matters for the Pomona and local Granges. The Sixth Degree was conferred at their conventions.

The National Grange, with its headquarters in Washington D. C., made policies for the organization and represented the Grange and its farm members at all levels throughout the nation. The Seventh Degree was given out during a ritual day at the yearly convention. A committee of the National Grange was formed to oversee the preservation of historical materials at both the state and national levels.

Many communities had Grange halls built by the local Grange that were used for meetings, quilting bees, dances, and other social activities. These activities became a respite from isolation on the farm. Members financed the purchase of farm machinery that was shared among them. Fair-priced stores were also started with the help of Aaron Montgomery Ward as their initial supplier. Grain elevators were built to alleviate the high prices of railroad company storage. With its large membership, the Grange lobbied for regulation of the high cost of rail transportation. In Ohio, a law was passed to charge five cents a mile per ton for rail shipping.



Ahead of its time, the Grange permitted farm women to become voting members and promoted activities of interest for them. Youth fourteen and older were also allowed to participate and vote in the Grange. To help strengthen families, the Grange welcomed everyone in the family, young or old, by providing social and recreational activities and competitions in crafts, public speaking, art, and music. Because of the decline in the number of farmers in America, the Grange allowed anyone with an interest in agriculture to join in 1948.

In April of 1873, the Burnside Grange # 1 in Lapeer County became the first local Grange formed in Michigan. Their first master was Charles Cole. Two years later, six hundred were in existence throughout the state.

Midland County's first Grange began in 1877. It was called the Tittabawassee Grange. Ten local Granges sprouted up within the county. The Studley Grange in Bullock Creek was the last remaining Grange in Midland County. In 1907, the Midland County Pomona Grange was organized by members of the Averill, Hope, Boies, and Geneva Granges. Hugh Kelly was elected the first master at this meeting held in Averill.

At the end of October 1934, Midland County hosted the sixth State Grange Convention. Many of the area citizens opened their homes to visiting delegates from around the state providing them a place to stay during that week. Meetings and meals were held in several halls in town. Speakers, meals, and entertainment were provided by various individuals and area groups from the Methodist Ladies, the Midland High Future Farmers Club, Dow Chemical, the local Boy Scouts, Gratiot County's Lumberjack

Orchestra, and a group of Indians from Mt. Pleasant.

In his article on "The Grange in Midland County," Douglas DeWitt lists the local Granges, the year that they were founded, and mentions the names of some members. He also gives a brief summary of Midland County's oldest Grange member.

"It was discovered that a Midlander, Herbert A. Sias, of Mt. Pleasant Rd., was the oldest Grange member in the county at the age of 75. Mr. Sias came to Michigan from Dover, Maine when he was 13 months old. He joined the Tittabawassee Grange at the age of 18 and was a member until it moved to Freeland in 1904. He

then joined and was the first master of the Boies Grange. Herbert Sias stated that it was his father Sam Sias, who had the idea that he join the Grange.

Sam, who had a store in Midland and lived near the South approach to the Benson St. Bridge, also owned a lumbering business. He wanted his son to join so that goods for the lumber camps could be bought at the Grange operated co-op stores for a cheaper price."

Herbert Sias was also the first master of the Boies Grange that was founded in 1904. It was named for its first secretary, Mrs. Hattie Boies.

The Grange was involved in many national social movements such as women's suffrage. It also supported the temperance movement and sought regulation of alcohol and tobacco use by under-aged youth. It helped establish the cabinet post of secretary of agriculture and the preserving of acreage as national forests and parks.

Things that we take for granted today such as the school lunch program, Blue Cross-Blue Shield health insurance, food and drug safety, rural mail

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delivery, high school technical training, child welfare laws, social security, and public libraries had their start with Grange support. The Grange has an annual list of about 1,400 items of national concern. Better roads and highways, rural electrification, land grant colleges, farm extension service, parcel post, livestock improvement, endangered species protection, and regulation of public utilities are some past issues of Grange concern.

The job of the historical preservation committee of the National Grange is to organize and preserve Grange historical mater^{^7} ypo;:l' /kinb764653



Many of our rural ancestors were probably Grange members. They helped determine the needs in their communities. They took the lead in solving problems that led to improvements in their lives and those of others living in the area. As a member of the oldest farm organization in the nation, they were able to make their voices heard in congress and build a better America for everyone.

Sources

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"The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry." Wikipedia. 28 Jan. 2011.

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"National Grange History, Step Back in Time." Winona Grange of Tualatin, Ore.

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Sibling Research: How It Helps Uncov- er Your Ancestor, Too

By Ancestry.com 31 March 2010

Who knows more about you than your brothers and sisters? You can discover plenty of details about your own ancestors by researching their siblings, too. Siblings shared parents and other relatives and may have lived in the same house, street, or town. Their children may have gone to school together, and they may have kept mementos including photos, family Bibles, and letters that offer details about your ancestor's life, too.

Tracing siblings is no different than tracing your own ancestor, although you may not have the benefit of knowing all the married names and children that can help you find a person. But with a little practice, a keen eye for detail, and the following tips, your searches for siblings should be smooth sailing:

- Start your search for siblings in the census by following your ancestor's parents *forward* through time so you can collect the names of all of their children as well as identifying dates, places of birth, occupations, and other details. While you've probably already seen the census records in which your ancestor was living in the house, be sure to check the ones from before he or she was born and the ones that were taken after your ancestor moved out so you're sure to catch oldest children, youngest children, and any children or grandchildren who returned home to live with the folks. Watch for step-children, too, in the case where a parent remarries.

- Looking for a strategy? Try the sibling with the most unique name first. There's a good chance you'll find clues about the family through the first sibling you trace, so starting with an unusual name could get your research up and running.

- When finding census records is a problem, turn to other records. Obituaries may include mentions of brothers and sister or nieces and nephews (then look for their obituaries, too). Birth indexes may help you find other children with the same parent or parents. Family members may be buried near one another in cemeteries. And most siblings went to the same school (although during different years) so check yearbooks for people with the same names.

- Once you've found an ancestor's siblings, check for those names in [Ancestry.com family trees](#). You'll find more family details and a quick way to connect with cousins you may not have met before – and who could hold some of those mementos your ancestor shared with the family years before.

If you want to find

a needle in a haystack,

you've got to be scientific

about it.

Otherwise, it's like trying

to find a needle in a haystack.

Scottish Genealogy Resources

There is a book on Google books titled "Detailed List of the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland". This book which was published in 1872 provided a good resource as to what may be recorded in the registers by parish as well as the condition of the records.

I have found many books of value on Scottish research on google books. Remember that if the digital copy of the book is not available online due to copyright restrictions, you can find the closest repository to your home from this site.

<http://www.freereg.org.uk/> is a site of free registers. These contain free baptism, marriage and burial records that were transcribed from parish and non-conformist registers of the U.K. To date, the site contains over 2.7 million marriages, 7.6 million baptisms and 4.7 million burial records. These are all transcribed by volunteers.

The General Register Office for Scotland is the authority that maintains the BMD records as well as the census records for Scotland. The government of Scotland owns a website called Scotlands People that provides access to these records for a fee. You must buy credits for using this site. The site is located at www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk.

Old Parish Registers may contain very little information. The amount of information varies. For birth/baptism records at best, it may include the name of the child, whether legitimate or not, the date of birth and/or baptism, the father's name, mother's name and maiden surname, place or parish of

residence, the father's occupation and names of witnesses. At worst, the mother's name is not recorded at all between certain years, or the child's sex is not shown.

For marriage records in the OPR, at best is the dates of proclamation of intended marriage and the date of marriage, name of bride and groom and their parish of residence, sometimes the occupation of the groom or the name of the bride's father. At worst, are the names of the bride and groom with the fees paid.

Because there was no requirement to record deaths and burials, there is very little information recorded for these. Sometimes the only record that showed a death had taken place was by the entry of a fee for the rent of a mortcloth, which is the cloth used to drape over the coffin.

Proclamation of Banns was the notice of contract of marriage, read out in the Kirk before the marriage took place. Forthcoming marriages were supposed to be proclaimed on three successive Sundays. If the bride and groom lived in different parishes, the marriage was proclaimed in both parishes, but not necessarily on the same date.

Statutory registers are official birth, marriage, death registers that started when civil registration began on January 1, 1855 in Scotland. Civil Registration replaced the old system of registration by parishes of the Church of Scotland. Registration became compulsory, regardless of religious denomination and followed a standard format for each record type.

Catholic registers and census records are also located on Scotlands People. There is also a free record search available for

coat of arms and wills and testaments.

Irregular Border and Scottish runaway marriages. Irregular marriages came about from a Scots law that stated that marriage was constituted by mutual consent. It consisted of a contract that was a simple written declaration of acceptance of each other as husband and wife. England and Wales had no such law, and thus began elopements from these countries. There is a leaflet on the GRO website that identifies the location of these documents. Their website is at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk.

[Www.Origins.net](http://www.Origins.net) is a resource for tracing British and Irish ancestors. This is also a paid site with plans for 72 hours, monthly or yearly. I did not find much available for Scottish research on this site but a free IGI search for Births & Christenings and Marriages.

Scotland BDM Exchange is a free website which contains over 77,000 records of information that was contributed from users of the site. Their site is www.sctbdm.com.

Another fee based site that is very popular is www.findmypast.co.uk. This site has the most complete census collection. They also have an index of BMDs, parish records, migration records, military records, and some other miscellaneous records. The site also allows users to record their family tree.

Scottish GENES is a website that is dedicated to providing genealogists with news concerning collections becoming available and events. This website is located at scottishancestry.blogspot.com.

A great resource for doing your Scottish research is joining one of the

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Coming Events

April 16, 2011 "Civil War Exhibit Kick-off Event", Michigan Historical Center, 702 E. Kalamazoo, Lansing, Michigan, <http://michigan.gov/archivesofmi>.

May 7, 2011 "2011 May Family History Seminar", East Lansing Family History Center. <http://lansingfhc.org/>

May 11-14, 2011 "2011 Family History Conference", presented by the National Genealogical Society to be held in Charleston, South Carolina. www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/conference.info

May 13-15, 2011 "Remembering Our Past...Projecting The Future", Hamilton Convention Centre in Hamilton, Ontario. Presented by the Ontario Genealogical Society. <http://ogs.on.ca/>

June 5-12, 2011 "Exploring Your Roots Cruise". This is a 7 day Genealogy Cruise sailing from Cape Canaveral, Florida. Sail Aboard the Royal Caribbean Freedom of the Seas. Cruise includes a top-notch genealogical seminar taught

by qualified professional genealogists. This cruise sails to the Eastern Caribbean. <http://www.cruisehq.com>

June 17-19, 2011 "Upper Peninsula History Conference", Marquette, Michigan, presented by the Historical Society of Michigan. <http://www.hsmichigan.org/> (note:date change)

June 18, 2011 "Scottish Family History Workshop", Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto. www.torontofamilyhistory.org/Scottish2011.html.

June 19-24, 2011 "OGS Summer Workshop", OGS Library, Bellville, Ohio. www.ogs.org/workshop2011/index.php.

Aug. 6, 2011 "Kentucky Genealogical Society Annual Seminar", Guest Speaker Elizabeth Shown Mills. Frankfort, KY. www.kygs.org.

Sept 7-10, 2011 "Pathways to the Heartland", Springfield, Illinois, The Federation of Genealogical Societies with local host The Illinois State Genealogical Society. www.fgs.org/2011conference/

Sept 23-25, 2011 "State History Conference", Traverse City, Michigan, presented by the Historical Society of Michigan. www.hsmichigan.org/

Oct 1, 2011 "OGS 2011 Fall Seminar", Columbus, Ohio, With guest speaker, Dick Eastman, author of the popular Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter. Presented by the Ohio Genealogical Society. www.ogs.org.

Oct. 22-27, 2011 "Exploring Your Roots Cruise". This is a 7 day Genealogy Cruise sailing from Cape Liberty, New Jersey. Sail Aboard the Royal Caribbean Freedom of the Seas. Cruise includes a top-notch genealogical seminar taught by qualified professional genealogists. This cruise sails to Bermuda. <http://www.cruisehq.com>

Nov 5, 2011 "Save the Date!!", Livonia. Presented by the Western Wayne County Genealogical Society", <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~miwwcgs/>

Sept 28-30, 2012 "State History Conference", Monroe, Michigan, presented by the Historical Society of Michigan. . <http://www.hsmichigan.org/>

MGC Report

The new hours for the library of Michigan starting March 14 is Monday thru Friday 10 -5. There are three service desks available, the reference section on the 2nd floor, the law section on the 3rd floor and the rare books collection on the 4th floor.

The archives is working on loading the census index on Seeking Michigan website. Also they are working to put the land patent records and federal patent records online. A five year approval is on place for Seeking Michigan funding.

Nominations for the Lucy Mary Kellogg Award need to be submitted by May 31.

The 1812 Centennial Project is starting. It will be similar to the Centennial Pioneers Project.

Circuit Court records for Macomb county have been indexed and cross indexed.

Joanne Harvey reported that Senate Bill 174—Section 803 & 804 regarding the status of the non-Michigan collection are missing from this years budget bill. At this time all collections are being kept together for this year.

The council will meet in Midland, July 14th at the Family History Center at 1 pm. This is a good opportunity for anyone to see what goes on at a council meeting. Anyone can attend but the delegates are the only people who can vote.

Bev Keicher, Delegate

New Book Available

My Veazie Genealogy: Some Descendants of William Veazie Who Settled at Braintree, Massachusetts in 1640

has just been published by Penobscot Press. I will be donating a copy to the Midland Library Genealogy Collection. It is not just a list of persons, places, and dates, but I have striven to provide stories about the people and what they did in their lives. Some lines are taken ten generations. After about the first four generations people started leaving Massachusetts.

My line settled in Maine. Others went to Vermont, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oregon, and California. The book is 700 pages including an every person index and a few appendixes. All statements of facts are documented in 5,486 footnotes.

It was a nine year project for me. I would appreciate it if you would notice this in the *Pioneer Record*. Penobscot Press is that part of Picton Press, Rockland, Maine, that publishes books for individuals.

Ralph Hillman

~ ORDER NOW ~

MIDLAND COUNTY,
MICHIGAN
MARRIAGE RECORDS
1855 - 1910

Including Groom and Bride
Indexes

*

SIZE 8 1/2 X 11

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320 PAGES

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3,733 MARRIAGES

*

See page 3 for ordering

societies. There are several. For a list go to www.censusfinder.com/scotland-family-history-society.htm. I recently became a member of Aberdeen and NE Scotland Family History Society. Membership gives me a list of publications available for sale from their society but also from other societies in Scotland. Some of these publications are cemetery transcriptions also known as monumental inscriptions. Membership also comes with their journal and also help with your research. Upon joining, they send you some forms for recording your family tree that they would like returned.

The National Archives of Scotland (NAS) has a searchable online catalog of documents. Their website is located at www.nas.gov.uk. For a search on my family name produced many court documents with some

dating into the 16th century. There is another catalog available on this website for searching. This is the National Register for Archives of Scotland (NRAS). These are records of papers of historical significance that are in private hands in Scotland.

The Scottish Archives Network (SCAN) www.scan.org.uk is a project that is partnered with the National Archives of Scotland, The Heritage Lottery Fund and the Genealogical Society of Utah. They exist to preserve the fragile historical records. They also maintain www.scottishhandwriting.com and www.scottishdocuments.com. Take a look at their digital archive of historical Scottish documents.

Another great resource is the various Scottish Clans. If you know what clan your family came from, they may be able to provide you with further

information on your family. If you attend one of the Highland festivals, such as the one in Alma, Michigan which is held annually on Memorial Day weekend, you can meet with some of the clan representatives who gather there. They also may offer books, tartans, kilts and other Scottish items for sale. This year is the 28th and 29th of May. They usually demonstrate some of the highland sports as well as the highland dancing competition. This event is well worth attending.

This concludes my final segment on Scottish research. I hope that this helps you. Although you may be inclined to travel to Scotland for further research as many sources are only available in print yet, you will benefit by first learning as much as you can online.

By Walter G. Bennett

Boston Immigration History

By Monica Patrick 13 January 2010

Overview

Established in 1630, Boston is the capital of Massachusetts. Boston played an integral role in American history with events like the Boston Tea Party, the Boston Massacre and American Revolution. After America established its independence from England, Boston became a major trade port in the country. Packages, products and people arrived from all over the world and entered America through Boston's harbor.

First Immigrants

Boston's very first immigrants were the English Puritans. Their strict adherence to Biblical law and simple lives made them objects of ridicule in their home country. Anxious to start a new civilization based on their religious beliefs, the Puritans accepted a charter to colonize the area. The Puritans became some of

the first immigrants to the New World and the first to live in Boston.

Federal Status

Before 1891 immigration law had been the sole responsibility of the state. In 1891 a Federal Bureau of Immigration was created to oversee the influx of people entering the country through its ports, including Boston.

Nationalities

Boston was first settled by English Puritans. For many years, the English made up the majority of immigrants that came to Boston. The Great Potato Famine of 1845 prompted many of the Irish to come to America. During the famine, Boston was a popular destination point for Irish immigrants seeking food and refuge. World War I brought an influx of Italian immigrants trying to escape the war in Europe. In 1920, over 1.5 million Italians came to the city.

Managing Populations

Early Bostonians believed that they had a mandate to create a "'city on a hill.'" This idea of becoming a model

of Christian charity was preached in a sermon by John Winthrop during the days of the Puritans. The original puritanical population worried that the dream of Winthrop and Boston's founders would be lost with so many immigrants pouring into Boston's gates. By 1840 the city leadership had lowered crime rates and established a Board of Health. For a while, the immigrant population was small and manageable. After the Potato Famine influx, the ability to feed, house and care for so many became a problem for the city of Boston. Small communities of ethnic groups began to establish their own neighborhoods and helped one another become successful.

IRCA

In 1986, the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) granted amnesty to 2,000 illegal aliens living in Boston. The ethnic makeup of the amnesty group was largely Haitian. Today the entire population of Boston is approximately 3.5 million. It is estimated that over 600,000 foreign-born people live in Boston today.

Source: Ancestry Arc hives

Scottish Emigration

By Sherry Irvine, CG, FSA Scot

From *Ancestry Daily News* 09 May 2000

Before 1770, the Thirteen Colonies were the destination of choice. Some settlers found their way to the Canadian eastern colonies in what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, but the largest numbers went to the colonies further south. The five regions with the highest Scottish population in the 1790 census were Virginia and West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The Scots left their homeland for religious, political, and economic reasons. Covenanters were transported or left the turbulent religious situation of the seventeenth century. The Jacobite uprisings of 1715 and 1745 contributed both refugees and those sentenced to servitude in America, and the Highland Clearances fit into the economic category as a cause of emigration. Another fairly significant number of Scottish settlers came from the disbanded soldiers left behind at the end of the French and Indian War (the Seven Years' War), 1756-1763. Before 1815 the migrants were more likely to be Highlanders, but after 1815 the pattern changed and the majority were from the Lowlands.

Other conclusions can be drawn by looking at some numbers. Between 1820 and 1900, roughly 365,000 Scots emigrated to the United States and 250,000 to Canada. When considered in the context of the populations of the two countries, the post 1815 Scottish element in Canada is huge relative to the total population. Not so in the United States. In other words, proportionately, Canadians are more likely to be engaged in nineteenth-century Scottish research.

If the origins of your Scottish ancestors are unclear, you may gain some insights by learning more about the patterns of migration. However, by far the best way to start is to discover who actually crossed the Atlantic, when, and where he or she originally settled. Knowing this location is particularly important because it may lead you to infer which area of Scotland was home to the family. In other words, when beginning your research, do everything possible on this side of the ocean first.

There is another very good reason for building extensive knowledge of the family after its arrival in America. The best way to describe this reason is family reconstruction. Many of you will face the problem of very few different surnames in the area of origin in Scotland. It will help to sort out all the MacKinnons or MacDonalds if you carry a batch of given names into your Scottish research. If you are fortunate, you may also have a wife's or mother's maiden name. In Scotland, a woman retained her maiden name throughout her lifetime. Although she may have used a husband's surname while married, she was recorded in parish registers and many other



records by her maiden name, and she might have reverted to this name if predeceased by her husband. Knowing a woman's maiden name may be the key to beginning successful research in Scotland. On the other hand, there may be confusion if you have not identified a woman's name correctly as her maiden or married name.

At this early stage, it will do no harm to question the validity of your assumptions about Scottish origins. When settlers were arriving from Scotland in the eighteenth century, there was also a great influx of Scots-Irish from Ulster. They left Ireland because of high rent, famine, and the decline in the linen industry. The Scottish-sounding name in your background may not be a direct import from Scotland. The family may have spent many generations in Ulster.

More than a simple lack of knowledge may hide the truth. My maternal grandmother's maiden name was Blackhall. The family sprang from Aberdeenshire and was very proud of it. In fact, this was the only beginning I, or my mother,

ever heard about (her mother died when she was six). It was not until I researched the family that I discovered that it was transplanted from Aberdeenshire to County Down in Northern Ireland nearly two hundred years before emigrating to New York State, and from thence two generations later to Canada. In nineteenth-century Toronto, it was more acceptable to be Scottish; thus, the Irish interlude faded from the family tradition. A further caution is warranted for those of you who find a name in a list of the so-called "septs" of a particular clan. Sept, from the Irish language, has a connotation similar to clan, and is a subject of some debate. The lists have been the creations of the manufacturers and sellers of mementos and tartan-traps created by nineteenth- and twentieth-century romantics and opportunists more interested, then and now, in a sale than the truth. Some families and clans have recognized the connections, but the better term is associated families. There are other lists, which link names with suggested tartans to be worn, but they are nothing more than that; they should never be taken as indicating a connection to a clan. To find out more about surnames--in particular, their origin and use in the Highlands--and about clans, their history, tartans, and associated families, refer to the books listed in the bibliography.

The excerpt above is from "Your Scottish Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans," by Sherry Irvine, CGRS, FSA (Scot), winner of NGS's 1998 Award for Excellence in Genealogical Methods and Sources. Sherry Irvine is also the author of "Your English Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans".



New Free Records Online for Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain

The following announcement was written by FamilySearch:
Keep updating your wish list as FamilySearch continues to expand its online historical records. New collection additions this week represent seven European countries. Millions of records were added for the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, Portugal, and Spain. Oh, and did we forget to mention that over a million new records were added for California, Maryland, Montana, Ohio, Texas, and Washington State? See the table below for more details. You can search all of the record collections now for free at familysearch.org. If you are enjoying the steady stream of free records added weekly, please consider "giving back" by contributing a little time online as a FamilySearch volunteer. You can start and stop volunteering at any time. Find out more at indexing.familysearch.org

Free Access to the Civil War Collection on Footnote.com

The following announcement was written by Footnote.com, a division of Ancestry.com:

Bombardment at Fort Sumter Launches US Civil War

When Abraham Lincoln took office on March 4, 1861, he feared that civil war was inevitable. Six weeks later, at 4:30AM on April 12, 1861, a mortar shell was fired at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, justifying his fears. On April 14, after a 34-hour bombardment, Fort Sumter surrendered and the War Between the States began.

That first shot was fired after Major Robert Anderson, commander of U.S. troops stationed at the fort, refused an evacuation

edict from General Beauregard, commander of Confederate troops in Charleston. Beauregard had been one of Anderson's students at West Point. This would be the first of countless times in the years to follow where former comrades met across battle lines, brothers battled brothers, and friends fought against friends.

Nobody was killed in that first attack, yet it would lead to America's bloodiest war. Photography was a new medium, and for the first time, shocking wartime images could be readily viewed by the public. Before the war, Mathew Brady had already gained fame with his photographic portraits of prominent men and women. In fact, Lincoln is credited with saying, "Make no mistake, gentlemen, Brady made me President!" as Brady's photo of him, was printed on his campaign materials.



FamilySearch Microfilm and Microfiche may now be Ordered Online, at Least in Utah

A new ordering process was tested in several other countries for a while but is now available to everyone in Utah and will soon expand to the rest of the U.S. You can sit at home and order microfilms and microfiche from FamilySearch in Salt Lake City. All you need is a computer with an Internet connection and a user ID, which is free.

All films and fiche will be delivered to a Family History Center near you and you will be notified when they arrive. You then must go to the Family History Center and use the microfilm and microfiche readers there to view the materials.

DNA Shows French Fur Traders Brought TB to Canadian Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples doing business with fur traders in Canada in the 18th century contracted tuberculosis in the bargain, researchers said.

Infectious disease specialist Caitlin Pepperell of Stanford University and her colleagues traced the spread of a certain strain of tuberculosis, characterized by a unique patch of missing DNA, to a period in the 18th century when French fur traders moved into Canada and married indigenous women, bringing TB with them.

The Myth of Wearing White Gloves

Archivists and curators have long required the use of white cotton gloves for handling very old paper or old books, when the paper is brittle and threatens to crumble. In fact, on recent episodes of the popular television series *Who Do You Think You Are?* the guests and even some of the experts shown in the program were criticized for not wearing cotton gloves when handling old documents. However, experts now say that the use of white gloves not only provides a false sense of security but even can induce more damage than handling the same documents with bare hands! On the other, um, hand, simple frequent washing and drying of the hands may be the better solution.

Looking Back in Midland County

(Taken from *Portrait and Biographical Album of Midland County, Michigan 1884* p. 321-22)

ANDREW HANNAH

Andrew Hannah, farmer and lumberman, section 24, Porter Township, was born Jan. 1, 1819, in Ayrshire, Scotland. His father Andrew Hannah, who was a native of the same-shire, and a spinner and weaver by vocation, died in 1822, when he, the son, was but three years of age, and on the death of his father he was taken in charge by his paternal grandfather. He was brought to America by the latter when he was eight years of age, and all trace of his mother is lost. His grandfather died in Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Hannah went when he was 19 years old to Upper Canada, where he remained until he was 28 years old, engaged in the various departments of lumbering. He was first married to Mary A. Hannah, who was born in the State of New York about the year 1828. She afterward went to Upper Canada, where she lived until her marriage. She died in September, 1857, in Haldimand Co., Can., and is now survived by four of the six children of whom she was the mother. Mr. Hannah came to East Saginaw in 1865, where he was married to Mrs. Sophia (Hannah) Hale, who was born Nov. 3, 1834, in Upper Canada. Her mother died when she was six years old, and she spent her time in self-support and with her father until 1857 when she became the wife of Richard Hale. She was widowed the following year. Two years after the second marriage of Mr. Hannah, he removed to Midland County and entered a homestead claim of 160 acres of timbered land. Of this he has placed 20 acres under improvements, and his farm has proved the wisdom of his choice, as its soil is of the best character.

Mr. Hannah is a Republican in political principles, and has held the position of Justice of the Peace three years; has occupied the various school offices. The family are Presbyterians in religious convictions.

Charles, born March 27, 1867; Christenia, Aug. 2, 1872; Jennie, Dec. 16, 1875; Frederick, Sept. 24, 1877;—are the names of the children born of the second marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hannah.

Taken From *The Midland Sun* October 22, 1909 p. 1

POMONA GRANGE MEETING

**Will Be Held With Hope Grange
Tuesday
Program Follows**

Midland County Pomona Grange Will meet Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1909, with Hope Grange. Mrs. E. J. Creyts of Lansing as state speaker.

FORENOON

10:00 Open in fifth degree. Regular order of business.

10:30 Open in fourth degree. Roll call of subordinate granges responded to by strong and weak points in each.

Dinner served by Hope Grange.

AFTERNOON

1:00 Music.

Welcome Address by Master of Hope Grange. Chris Brad.

Response by Oscar Inman.

Recitation.

“The Grange as a School in Leadership,”
Hugh Kelly.

A Grange talk by the state speaker.

Supper served by Hope Grange.

EVENING

7:30 Open session. Everybody cordially invited.

Music and recitations by Hope Grange.

Address by Mrs. E. J. Creyts, state speaker.

Mock initiation entitled three degrees, given by men of Hope Grange.

Closing song.

Taken From *The Midland Sun* October 22, 1909 p. 8

NORTHEAST MIDLAND

Mrs. Fay Hubbell is sick.

Harvey Collar has built an addition to his house.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Winkler visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bookness Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hubbell were on our streets Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Emerson visited Mrs. Emerson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collins, Sunday.

Mr. Swayze is sick.

Mr. Harness killed a fox which was engaged in killing his chickens.

EAST GENEVA

Mrs. Lyman Haller and her mother, Mrs.

John Watson called at Albert Griswold's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCormick were in Coleman on business Saturday.

Misses Eva Schad, Grace Holstrom, and Violet Odell of North Bradley called at our school one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Griswold called at Lyman Haller's Monday afternoon.

Mrs. John Widenour who has been visiting relatives in Unionville returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. Herbert Wood and Harvey Pearsall called at A. Griswold's Sunday evening.

Lyman Haller presented E. E. Nettleton with six potatoes that balance the scales at a little better than ten pounds. Who can beat it?

The bird hunting season has opened, but lucky is the hunter that returns with more than one or two of the much sought delicacy.

Taken From *The Midland Sun* November 5, 1909 p. 1

FORMER MIDLAND GIRL WEDS Grace E. Brown Married to Former Boyne City Editor

Boyne City, Mich., Oct 28—At the home of the bride Wednesday Miss Grace E Brown was married to Samuel R. Wilson, of Birmingham, Mich., former editor of the Boyne Citizen. It was the social event of the season here. The couple will make their home in Birmingham.—Saginaw News.

The bride was formerly a Midland girl, having lived here for many years. Up to the time of her marriage she was employed as head book-keeper for a large lumber firm at Boyne City.

ARM BROKEN IN ACCIDENT

Mrs. Wm. Berridge Thrown From Rig and Injured

Thursday evening when Mrs. Wm. Berridge and daughter Bessie were driving home from Midland they turned out to pass a load of hay near A. S. Cody's on Main Street and ran into a post and were thrown from the rig. Mrs. Berridge has, as a result, a broken arm, while the daughter is badly bruised.

Pioneer Record

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



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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. Visitors are always welcome. Watch the Midland Daily News or local Midland MCTV channel 5 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, Midland Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 2421, Midland, MI 48641-2421.