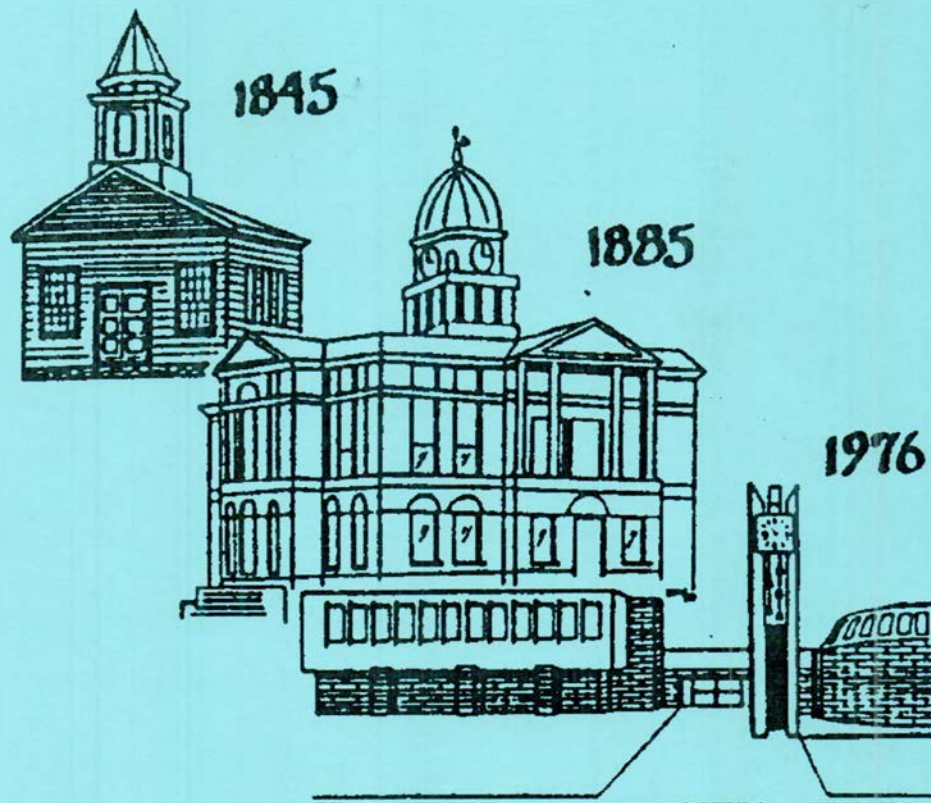


Eaton County Quest



Newsletter
Eaton County Genealogical Society
Eaton County, Michigan

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Eaton County Genealogical Society
1885 Historical Courthouse
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Charlotte, Michigan 48813-0337

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2013-2014 Officers

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Vice President	Charles Chamberlain
Treasurer	Sher Brown
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Federation of Genealogical Societies Delegate	Gary Copenhaver
Trustees:	Liz Jones
3 year term 2013/2014 CY	Sherry Copenhaver
2 year term 2013/2014 CY	Shirley Hodges
1 year term 2013/2014 CY	

Eaton County Genealogical Society Library Research Rooms

Location: ground floor of the 1885 Historical Courthouse – corner of Lawrence Avenue and Cochran Avenue in downtown Charlotte, Michigan. Handicap accessible from back parking lot.

Membership Meetings: 7:00 pm

3rd Wednesday of March thru October and 2nd Wednesday of November

No membership meetings December, January or February

Research Room Hours:

Tuesday – Thursday 10 am to 2 pm

(Please call ahead if coming from a long distance to ensure the room is open.)

Visit our Web Site: www.miegs.org

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A Note from your president:

This issue of the Quest marks the end of what has been a significant product of your society. As you know, the Eaton County Quest will cease production with the publication of the December 2014 issue. Increasing printing and distribution costs for the Quest have resulted in an unsustainable economic burden on the society. At the same time, electronic communications have become increasingly preferred by more of our members and other genealogists whom we serve. With the loss of the current editor for the Quest, the ECGS board took the decision that the time to discontinue production was upon us. The society plans to launch an electronic newsletter in the coming year, as well as expand the content of the member section of the website to better serve our membership. Your comments and suggestions on other ways to inform our members are welcomed.

Charlotte Republican Newspaper, 21 Sept 1888. Page 2, Col 3, Submitted by Sue Thompson

Roxand Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Alive in 1888

The following is a list of the soldiers and sailors who took part in the late war, collected by the supervisor. In accordance with a bill passed by the last legislature, and who now reside in the township of Roxand:

Lambert Cramer, 6th Mich., private
Sylvester W. Kimmel, 164th Ohio, private
Wm. H. Bosworth, 6th Mich., private
Jacob Loucks, 11th Mich., private
H. H. C. Ewing, 7th Mich., private
Alonzo Aulsbro, 2d Mich., private
Edwin D. Calkins, 9th Mich., private
Charles Strong, 1st Ohio, private
John Day, 13th Mich., private
Horatio A. Moody, 19th Mich., private
Henry J. Boyer, 15th N.Y., private
Lyman Starkweather, 6th Mich., private
Abraham Savage, 10th Mich., private
Ezra Mead, 6th Mich., private
Geo. W. Sullivan, 24th Mich., private
J. V. O'Neil, 6th Mich., private
Northrop Starks, 1st Mich., private
Jesse Willcutt, 11th Mich., private
Spencer Moon, 11th Mich., private
Alexander Oviatt, 10th Mich., private
John E. Sheets, 8th Mich., private
Wm. G. Sturdevant, 18th Mich., private
John F. Savage, 18th Mich., private
Elias Boyer, 6th Mich., private
Lewis B. Granger, 13th Mich., private
Albert E. Hunt, 164th Ohio, private
Delos W. Reed, 25th Mich., private
Erastus J. Mead, 4th Ill., private
L. B. Mattice, 19th Mich., private
David Stokes, 6th Mich., private
Perry Trim, 10th Mich., corporal
C. H. Spencer, 10th Mich., corporal

Wm. C. Howel, 2d Mich., corporal
Chauncey Mead, 180th Ohio, corporal
John D. Parker, 10th Ohio, corporal
Frederic Woolpert, 6th N.Y., corporal
Caleb Woolpert, 8d Mich., corporal
B. F. Sanborn, 15th Mich., lieut
Chauncey R. Wellman, 1st Cal., capt
Wm. H. Crist, 166th Ohio, private
Thomas N. Waterman, 146th N.Y., private
Ebenezer Williams, 10th Mich., private
Elvin Williams, 10th Mich., private
Lucius H. Wilcox, 188th Ohio, corporal
John M. Triphagen, 10th Mich., private
Andrew T. Morris, 4th N.Y., private
Mansie Thompson, 17th Ill., sergeant
Wm. Root, 25th Ohio, private
Geo. M. Vannortwick, 11th Mich., private
Ferdinand A. Whelpley, 2d Mich., private
Jonathan Powell, 9th Mich., private
Thomas Finson, 5th Mich., private
Johannas Boyer, 2d Mich., private
Lucius D. Fisher, 3d Ohio, private
Lafayette Miller, 21st Ohio, private
Norman Sowles, 18th Mich., private
Augustus Larrabee, 6th Ohio, private
Wm. H. Darken, 22d Mich., private
Anda Ferguson, 15th Mich., private
Leonard Gates, 4th Mich., private

QUILTING AND GENEALOGY

Finding a Cousin

By Barbara Jorgensen Smith

About 20 years ago, I joined a newly formed quilt guild in Charlotte. I had just retired and was looking for a new hobby. About the same time my husband and I had begun attending the Eaton County Genealogical Society. When my mother passed away, we inherited all of the genealogical research she had done on her family.

The quilt guild had invited a well-known quilter, Elsie Vredenberg, from the Cadillac area to come and present a trunk show for our monthly meeting night program and then do a workshop for us the following day. A few of the members joined for supper before the program with the guest. While talking with her during supper, I asked if she had always lived in the Cadillac area and she said she had been born and raised in Cedar Springs, MI. My mother and father had both been raised in that area and I had many relatives living there. I told her I had been born and raised in Rockford, MI about seven miles south of Cedar Springs. I asked her what her maiden name was and she responded Morris. I'm sure I had a shocked look on my face. I said my mother's mother's maiden name was Morris. She immediately responded Blanche Jorgensen, and I said that's my mother.

As it turns out, Elsie's dad and my mother were first cousins! I did remember her parents but I really didn't remember her. I found out that she was also into genealogy; in fact, I had seen one of her quilts on a trip to the Paducah Quilt Show that was a picture of her family. I remembered it distinctly as I thought how nice that you could quilt your family picture. The information on the quilt didn't give the family name or it may have given me a clue.

Elsie put me in touch with another cousin, Sue Studebaker, who was also into genealogy; in fact, Sue had corresponded with my mother as she was attempting to put our family genealogy together. I had thought many times how great it would be if I could only get in touch with her, but didn't know her married name or where she lived. I was excited to finally make that connection. She shared a lot of information with me. I remembered visiting her grandparents, her mother, aunts and an uncle.

So quilting and genealogy do have connections. I find many quilters are also genealogists. And through this chance meeting with a cousin I greatly expanded my genealogy about that side of my mother's family.

Bushel Cookies

From Bob & Pat Haigh

Mix in order given in very large pan or dishpan:

10 cups sugar	1 quart milk
3 cups shortening	1 cup pancake syrup
2 lb. raisins	4 Tbs. baking powder
1 cup nutmeats	4 Tbs. soda
8 cups oatmeal	2 Tbs. vanilla
14 to 17 cups flour	chocolate chips (optional)

These can be mixed and baked the same day or the next day. Bake at 350° for 12 to 15 minutes. They're very good.

Candy Bar Cushions

From Jean Kiplinger

1 cup butter or margarine, softened	2/3 cup sugar
1 egg	1 tsp. vanilla
2 1/2 cups all-purpose flour	Nine 5/8-oz. bars of milk chocolate

Cream butter and sugar until fluffy. Beat in egg and vanilla. Sift in flour. Place half of the cookie dough in cookie press. Using ribbon plate, press strips on ungreased cookie sheets. Break candy bars into squares. Place candy pieces 1/2 inch apart atop dough strips. Lightly press candy into dough. Force remaining dough through press in strips over candy. Mark between candy pieces with table knife. Bake at 375° for 12 to 13 minutes. Immediately cut or break into cookies where marked. Makes about 4 1/2 dozen.

Coffee Cookies

From Bob & Pat Haigh

Mix in order given:

1 cup white sugar	1 cup nutmeats or raisins
1 cup brown sugar	1 tsp. soda
1 cup shortening	1 tsp. baking powder
2 eggs	1 cup coffee (liquid)
4 cups flour	

Bake at 365° for 12 to 15 minutes.

Frosted Date Cookies

From Shirley Hodges

1 cup finely chopped pitted dates	1/2 cup warm water
1 egg	1/2 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup butter	1/4 cup milk
1 1/2 cups flour	1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. baking powder	1/4 tsp. baking soda
1/2 cup chopped nuts	

Combine dates and water; bring to boiling and simmer 5 minutes. Cool. (Set aside 2 Tbs. of the date mixture for frosting.) Beat in egg, sugar, butter, and milk. Stir together flour, salt, baking powder, and soda. Add to egg mixture. Stir in nuts. Drop by teaspoonful onto ungreased cookie sheet. Bake at 375° for 10-12 minutes. Cool. Frost with date frosting.

Date Cookie Frosting. Beat together 2 Tbs. softened butter, 1 1/2 cup sifted powdered sugar, 1/2 tsp. vanilla and reserved dates. Add enough milk to make it spread. Makes 3 dozen.

Ginger Cookies

From Arlene Patterson

2 eggs	1 cup sugar
1 cup molasses	1 cup shortening
1 cup buttermilk	1 tsp. ginger
1 tsp. baking soda	a pinch of salt

Grandma Schaub's Oatmeal Cookies-1930

From Jeannine Parker

2 1/2 cups flour	1 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. baking soda	1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. nutmeg	1 tsp. cloves
1 tsp. cinnamon	1 cup shortening
2 cups brown sugar	1 tsp. vanilla
2 eggs	1/3 cup sour milk
1 cup chopped nuts	1 cup chopped dates
1 1/2 cups oatmeal	

Mix all together and drop on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 350° for 12 to 15 minutes.

Grandma's Sugar Cookies

From Elsie Behling Gayles Densmore

Elsie, 1892-1963, was the daughter of German immigrants. During a life-time spent in farm-house kitchens, Gayles Densmore enjoyed a fine reputation as a cook. Her children fondly recall eating these cookies while still warm from the cast iron oven.

2 cups sugar (brown or white)	1 1/4 cups shortening
2/3 cup sweet or sour milk	2 eggs
1 tsp. soda	2 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. nutmeg	1 tsp. vanilla
1/4 - 1/2 tsp. salt	

Cream sugar, shortening, and eggs. In another bowl, combine dry ingredients. Add to creamed mixture, alternating with milk. On heavily floured surface, roll dough about 1/4 inch thick. Cut with cookie cutter. Bake at 375° about 8 minutes or until golden.

Hattie Hough's Dark Molasses Cookies

From Harriet A. Hough and Martha Hemingway

1 cup granulated sugar	1 cup vegetable shortening
1 cup dark molasses	2 eggs
1 tsp. soda	1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. cloves	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. allspice	1/2 tsp. ginger

Beat sugar and shortening until light and fluffy. Add molasses and eggs and beat well. Sift flour and rest of ingredients, then add small amount at a time to the first mixture, mixing well. Chill for easy handling. Roll 1/4 inch thick and cut out. Bake on greased cookie sheet at 350° for 10 to 12 minutes. Do not overbake or they will be hard. Sugar can be sprinkled on top or a little jam can be placed in center before baking.

Hermits

From Bob & Pat Haigh

2 cups brown sugar	1 cup shortening
1 cup molasses	2 eggs
2 tsp. soda dissolved in 1 cup warm water	1 cup chopped raisins
1/2 cup nutmeats (optional)	6 cups flour
1 tsp. cloves	1 tsp. cinnamon

Drop by spoonfuls on greased cookie sheet. Bake at 400° for 12 to 15 minutes.

Lemon Bars

From Shirley Hodges

2 cups sifted flour	1/2 cup powdered sugar
1 cup melted butter	4 eggs, slightly beaten
2 cups sugar	4 Tbs. flour
1/2 tsp. baking powder	1/3 cup lemon juice (or real lemon)

Mix flour, powdered sugar and butter and press into a greased and floured 9x13 pan. Bake at 350° for 20-25 minutes. Combine remaining ingredients and pour over crust. Bake for 20-25 minutes more. Cool and sprinkle powdered sugar over the top.

Molasses Cookies

From Nora Carter and Vickie Dukes

3 eggs, beat with beater	1 cup sugar
1 cup molasses	3 Tbs. lard
1/2 Tbs. ginger	1/2 Tbs. cinnamon
1 level Tbs. soda	a pinch of salt

Molasses Cookies

From Barbara (Boyd) Wright

This is my mother, Jessie Boyd's recipe. I make them and so do my 4 daughters. When Jessie's neighbors went to Tennessee to visit relatives, they would always bring back a half gallon of sorghum for her and she'd use that instead of molasses which is also good.

1 cup sugar	1 cup molasses
1 cup shortening or lard	2 eggs
2 tsp. soda	1/2 tsp. baking soda
1/2 cup buttermilk	1/2 tsp. nutmeg
1/2 tsp. cinnamon	1/2 tsp. salt
About 4 cups flour	

Cut out and sprinkle a little sugar on top. If making rolled cookies, add more flour. Makes a good drop cookie, too. Bake 350° for about 10-12 minutes.

Mom's Soft Ginger Cookies - 1950

From Jeannine Parker

6-8 cups flour	1 tsp. salt
1 1/2 tsp. cinnamon	2 Tbs. ginger
1/4 tsp. nutmeg	1 cup shortening
1 cup sugar	1 egg
2 cups molasses	2 Tbs. vinegar
4 Tbs. soda dissolved in 1 cup boiling water	

Sift 6 cups of flour with spices. Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg. Beat together until light. Add molasses and vinegar, then sifted dry ingredients. Last, add the soda dissolved in hot water. If necessary, add more flour to make soft dough. Chill. Drop by teaspoons on greased cookie sheet. Sprinkle with sugar. Bake 350° for 8-10 minutes. Makes about 100 cookies.

Oatmeal and Raisin Cookies

From Darleen Gregg

1 cup raisins cooked until done,	
Save enough of the water that the raisins are cooked in to make 7 or 8 tablespoons.	
1 egg	1/4 tsp. salt
1 tsp. Cinnamon	1/2 tsp. nutmeg
1 tsp. Vanilla	1 tsp. soda dissolved in the reserved 7 or 8 Tbs. of raisin water
1 cup shortening	1 cup sugar
2 cups oats	2 cups flour

Drop onto cookie sheet and bake at 350°

Oatmeal Refrigerator Cookies

1 cup oleo	1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar	2 eggs
1 1/2 cups flour	1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. soda	3 cups rolled oats
1 cup nuts	

Refrigerate overnight. Slice and bake at 350° until light brown.

Spice Cookies

From Bob & Pat Haigh

Cream together 1 cup white sugar, 1 cup brown sugar, and 1 cup shortening

Add:

2 1/2 cups flour	1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. cinnamon	1/2 tsp. cloves
1 tsp. nutmeg	

Mix by hand (very dry). Form into balls the size of walnuts, flatten with fork dipped in water. Sprinkle with sugar and bake at 350° for 15 minutes

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Web page address: <http://globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/authors/authsh.htm>

Artifact and Document Conservation and Preservation - Introduction

Posted January 30, 2014

By Shirley Gage Hodges

If you find yourself in the role of the Family Historian I am sure that you feel the sense of responsibility for preserving that history. People love to research the past but sometimes they do little to protect the pieces of family life they find for the future.

One of the most precious things we can pass on to our children and our children's children is the history of their family. It helps to give them a sense of their place in the sequence of the generations. It is important that we preserve the wealth of stories that go along with the heirlooms that have been passed down in a family for generations. We need to find out why those items were so precious to our ancestors and pass those stories along so that they will be preserved for future generations.

I am a genealogist. I am proud to be a genealogist but I also want to be viewed as a family historian. Genealogy is a record of the names, dates and places of members of a family. Genealogies do not usually contain a lot of information about the family. A family history includes the details about our family. The family histories tell the stories about our ancestors. They fill the gaps between their birth and death. We need to find the stories and things that give us a peek into the personalities of our ancestors. Each of those who have gone before us have paved the way for us to be who we are today. Our ancestors truly are a part of us and who we are. Once we have accumulated this material we must find a way to preserve it for further generations.



Private Christopher Hartong's discharge paper
from the 1st Continental Regiment July 1, 1776

We live in a generation where everything is disposable, pens, flashlights, cameras, etc. We want to make sure that we don't dispose of the past. We can be the ones who help preserve the heritage of our families and ourselves. As family historians we can help preserve a valuable legacy.

According to Webster an heirloom is "A piece of property that descends to the heir as an inseparable part of an inheritance" or "Something of special value handed on from one generation to another."

Some families have real heirlooms -- special pieces of furniture, jewelry or silverware handed down from generation to generation, with the name and relationship of the appropriate ancestor attached. Sometimes, but not always, family stories come with the pieces. Later generations will appreciate the heirloom even more if they understand its history and significance.

Our possessions may not have much monetary value. Many of our families were the hard working farmers who helped turn this land into a nation. They may have been relatively poor so we may not have family heirlooms. In fact, some of our most prized heirlooms might have been someone else's throwaways. But what those prized pieces do come with are family stories. It is those stories that make what passes for heirlooms valuable for families like ours.

Family heirlooms are becoming a thing of the past as more and more of what we own becomes cheap and disposable. The things we own now just don't seem to mean as much to us as the things our grandparents worked so hard to acquire. There has been so much wealth in our country that we just don't have the same sense of value as our ancestors. Heirlooms are important though and they tell the history of our family. It is important to give something to our children to carry on the memories and give them a sense of belonging to a family.

I would encourage you to start thinking about the heirlooms that you have in your family. In future articles I will be sharing some ideas on how we might preserve them.

Until next time :)

Shirley Gage Hodges

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Web page address: <http://globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/authors/authsh.htm>

Artifact and Document Conservation and Preservation - Newspapers

Posted February 12, 2014 -- updated February 13, 2014

By Shirley Gage Hodges *[Biography & archived Articles](#)*

Many of us have spent months or years going through files, personal papers, estate papers, etc. to get to the truth about our families. Humans have tried to preserve things about their heritage ever since the days of the clay tablets.

The definition of preservation by Webster goes like this: *"To keep, guard, and observe. To keep alive, intact, or free from decay. To keep or save from decomposition. To prepare for future use. To keep up and reserve for personal or special use."*

Newspaper clippings might form the bulk of your collection. Many times they are the things that we give the least care or detail to. If you clip newspapers, make sure you identify each article with the name of the paper, its date, and the page that it came from. You can do this by clipping the paper's banner or by attaching the information to the article on a separate piece of paper. Do not use "post-it" notes. They might fall off or tear the paper if removed later.

Newspaper deteriorates fairly rapidly. It has a high acid content, so it turns brown and brittle with age. There are only a few options to preserve the paper and the information. The first, and most expensive way, is to spray the paper with a "deacidifier" such as [Bookkeeper® Deacidification Spray](#). After the article is thoroughly dry place each article in an acid-free environment such as acid free envelopes, boxes, or top loading transparent sheets.

A less expensive solution is to photocopy the article(s) onto acid-free paper. This is probably the best preservation method because it gives you a place to identify the clipping, and it solves the potential problem posed by their odd shapes and sizes. Finally, the least expensive alternative is to make a list of the articles in your possession, then check it against the microfilmed newspaper holdings of an area library. You can reduce the number of articles you keep by the number the library has on microfilm. Make sure to keep up-to-date copies of your list of articles, labeled with information about where the microfilm can be found.

Do not paste newspaper clippings or photographs into scrapbooks. These products use inexpensive, highly-acidic paper for their pages. Once you have permanently put them in the scrapbook they cannot be removed.

One of the most harmful things that people can do is laminate their precious articles. Laminating your important documents and treasured keepsakes is one of the worst things you can do to them. Lamination may seem to be the answer because it's tough material. Unfortunately, what the lamination process does is actually accelerate the aging of documents and other paper items. The process uses harmful glues and heat, which permanently bond items to the plastic. Once you've laminated something, that's it – you can never remove it from the plastic.

Many people don't realize that lamination is bad because the damaging effects don't show up right away. But if you look at an old laminated driver's license, for instance, you'd see how the color in the photograph begins to degrade.

In the past there were companies that used to scan the papers for obituaries. They would then laminate them on paper with an attractive border. They would send them in the mail to the survivors and ask that they purchase them.

This is a copy of an obituary for my husband's father who passed away in 1974. Because of the quality of the paper it was printed on it is rapidly deteriorating. I do have some other obituaries from this same period that have held up better.

I would encourage you to start thinking about preserving your newspaper articles and I would encourage you to start now. They are an incredible source of information that helps us flesh out those stories about our ancestors.

Until next time :)

Shirley Gage Hodges

A TRIBUTE
published in the pages of
THE DAILY SENTINEL
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO
JUN 12 1974

Memorial Obituary

Entered Into Eternal Rest
Sunday, June 9, 1974

Clair L. Hodges

Clair L. Hodges, 69, a former resident of Grand Junction and Palisade, died Sunday at Molalla, Ore., his home for four years.

During his residence here, Mr. Hodges owned the Mesa Agate Shop, 415 Pitkin, and the Mt. Garfield Agate Shop at Palisade.

He was a member of the Grand Junction Rock Club as well as similar clubs wherever he lived.

Born in Michigan June 3, 1905, he spent his early life there and was married to Marguerite Scott at Lansing Oct. 20, 1940. Mrs. Hodges died Oct. 30, 1963, at Grand Junction. His first wife, Nova Crisher Hodges, died a number of years ago.

At various times he had lived at Eugene and Oregon City in Oregon; at Corning and Redding in California; at Olympia and Chehalis in Washington; at Murray, Utah, Mesa, Ariz., and Boise, Idaho.

Surviving are five sons, Clair Jr., of Tempe, Ariz.; Henry of Molalla, Clarence stationed at Clovis, N.M., with the Air Force; Duane at Baldwin Park, Calif.; and James of Stayton, Ore.; three daughters, Mrs. Carl Fredrickson of Woodstock Valley, Conn., Mrs. Rose Russell of Chino, Calif., and Mrs. Henry Ferguson of Palisade; and 15 grandchildren.

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Web page address: <http://globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/authors/authsh.htm>

Artifact and Document Conservation and Preservation - Photographs, Part I

Posted February 27, 2014

By Shirley Gage Hodges *[Biography & archived Articles](#)*

This article is devoted to helping you learn how to preserve your family photos. We need to learn the proper storage and preservation techniques to save our family treasures for years to come.

Think about the photos that you have and decide.....How long do you want your photographic heritage to last?

- Good for one generation
- Good for a life time
- Good for 150 years or more

Photos are probably the one item that we all have and would like to be able to preserve for our families. Photos regardless of their type play a primary role in the documentation of family events. They freeze in time those events that took place in our ancestor's lives.

Even greater than the problem of preservation is that many times there is improper and incomplete identification of photos in our collections. That really ranks right up there with "rubber cement" and "magnetic pages". Rubber cement and similar adhesives are like the kiss of death when they are used on photographs. The acid in them causes aging and cracking of the emulsion and paper backing of photographs.

My goal is to help you safely store and preserve your family's historic photos, so they can be enjoyed by your children and grandchildren. Our family history is depicted in our family's fragile old pictures. Unfortunately, these can be lost because someone didn't know how care for them.

Before we start to worry about preservation we need to make sure all our photographic images are identified. If pictures are not labeled, or if they contain scenes and faces known only to you, the chances are high that the photos will be discarded when you are no longer around.

Don't write on your photos. If you do write on them, write on the border and use a pencil and write very lightly. There are some specific marking pens for photographic identification that you can find in archival catalogs and stores. If you use other types it can bleed through the photo and change the acidic balance. Ballpoint pens can really cause a problem.

If you are storing the photos in sleeves, paper envelopes or folders, write on them instead of the photo.

A good rule of thumb is storing photos where you are also comfortable; not too hot, cold,

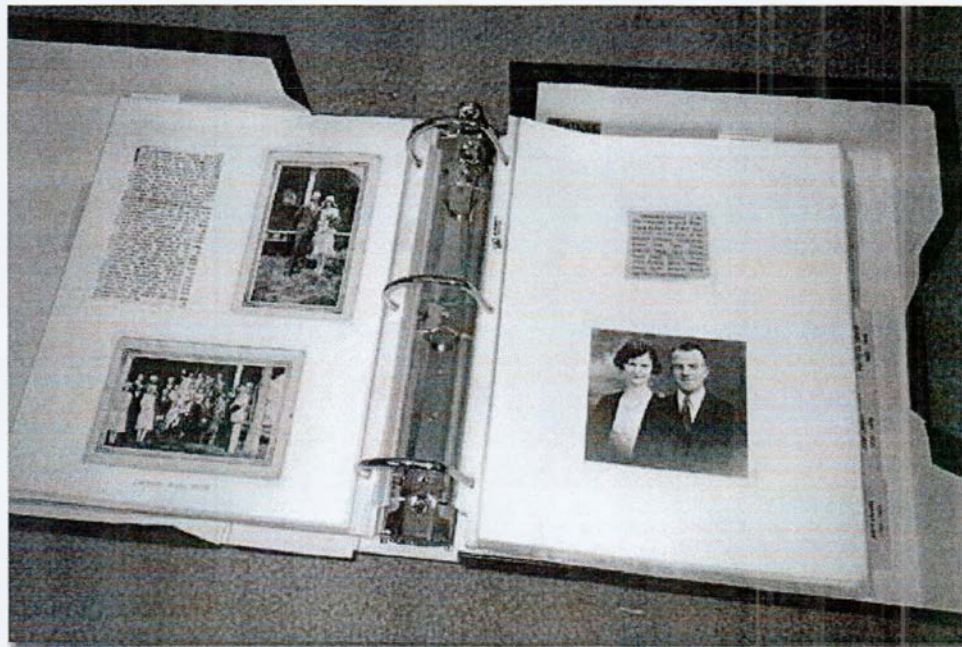
wet or dry. Keep photos out of attics, garages and basements where they'll be subject to extreme temperature fluctuations and excessive humidity.

There is nothing that we can do that will allow us to save any image forever. Proper storage techniques will certainly help. Black and white images that are processed on a paper base last much longer than their color counterparts. Color images are chemically unstable (especially Polaroid prints) and often deteriorate at a much faster rate than black and white images.

About 1980 many album manufacturers came out with a new product called "magnetic pages". These were made from a thick paper stock and coated with glue strips. There was a Mylar plastic covering both sides of this stock. They claimed that this was a good way to preserve photographs. It took about fifteen years before conservators recognized that the glue being used had a very high acidic content. They discovered that after only ten to fifteen years in storage, new photographs were starting to show signs of deterioration. The acid was eating through the backs of the photographs and the Mylar was sealing in the acidic fumes causing deterioration on the image side as well.

I, like many of you, have probably used some of those "magnetic" albums that we thought were going to be so wonderful. Fortunately, for me, I bought some really cheap ones and the photos have fallen out.

If the pictures won't easily come out, you can try sticking them in the freezer for a while. Many times this will do it. You can also try using dental floss and sometimes they will pop right out. If these techniques do not work, then you will be better off leaving the print in the album, rather than forcing its removal. You can scan it and have a digital image.



Photos and documents stored in archival grade top loading sheets, attached to acid-free paper with archival grade photo corners. Organized and stored in a Century "D" ring archival binder box

There are some good albums on the market today that are safe to use.

Use plastic sleeves that do not have PVC in them. If you can't afford them, for the time being use plastic sandwich bags for the interim period.

Since damage to photos can only be reversed through expensive conservation methods, avoiding harmful handling and storage really pays off. Be kind to your photos and they'll last a lifetime, or two.

In a future article I will discuss some other ways that we can protect our photos.

I would also like to call attention to what can happen when a photo has been identified incorrectly. ***See following article.***

Until next time :)

Shirley Gage Hodges

The Man I Thought Was Grandpa

Column published: 10 November 2009

By: **Shirley Gage Hodges** *Biography & Archived Articles*

Many of us have wonderful old pictures of people that we have inherited. Often these photos come to us with absolutely no identification. You can imagine how happy I was to have a photo of my grandparents Larkin and Sarah Williams. There was an inscription on the photo that said they were my Mother's grandparents.



That photo started me on a search for my grandparents that lasted for 38 years. Despite a lot of searching I had not been able to locate Larkin. I was finally able to find them after the 1880 U. S. Census National Index by the Family History Center of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was published.

I had always looked for Larkin in the Cass County, Michigan

area, as that is where many of my other families have lived. Over the years my Tietzort, Hunt, Rucker and Williams families seem to have traveled to different locations. I later found that Larkin Williams was born in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, May 10, 1825. He went with his parents to Cass County, Michigan in 1833. He married Sarah Rucker there on November 16, 1845. So far, so good. I discovered that Larkin and Sarah moved to Iowa June 8, 1856.

My husband, Clarence, and I spend our winters in Arizona so Clarence asked me if I would like to go via Iowa and do some research on the way out. As you can imagine, I was overjoyed. By doing some further research I was able to discover that Larkin and Sarah were among the founders of the Lake City Baptist Church. Larkin also had one of three stagecoach stops in the county. When we arrived there we were able to find the building that the guests had stayed in. The foundation was still there for the stagecoach-stop building.



Lake City Baptist Church, Lake City, Iowa

We spent one afternoon researching at the local library. As it was getting close to closing time I asked the librarian if she knew where the Baptist Church was. She said that she wished she had known that I was interested in it because there had been a dinner at the church that evening. She encouraged us to drive down and see if anyone was still there. You can imagine my delight when we got there and found a couple of people just locking the doors. It happened to be the historian and her husband. They graciously went back in and let us go through the records. I even found the name of Sarah's parents in the minutes, in

an entry that said that they would be leaving the church as they were going back to Cass County, Michigan.

I did a lot of work at the courthouse the next day and then went to the cemetery where I had a wonderful visit with Larkin. I did some further research to take care of a couple of red flags that had been raised. And lo and behold, I discovered that Larkin is not my grandfather! He is my uncle by marriage.

I am a firm believer that almost every cloud has a silver lining. When I came back to Michigan I typed up all of the information that I had gathered about Larkin and Sarah's family and put it out on the [Calhoun County GenWeb page](#). Three weeks after I had put the information out there Larkin's real granddaughter from Texas contacted me. She wanted to know if I knew the names of our grandmother's parents. I called her up and told her "honey I can tell you the names of your grandmother's parents. I don't have a clue who mine are." I was able to send her a lot of information that was of help to her.

All of this came about because of the incorrect identification of a photo that had been given to my mother. Make sure that you don't do that to your descendants.

Incidentally, I have learned the names of my grandparents. They are David and Emma Hunt Williams. David's wife, Emma is a sister of my grandfather, John Hunt.

Sarah Rucker's sister, Elizabeth, married my great grandfather, John Hunt.

My family is complicated. We have been able to determine that some of the medical issues that we have in the family are the result of some of these relationships.

As you are doing your research I would encourage you to check each and every fact. Make sure that the information that you are passing along to your descendants is correct and verifiable.

By the way, Larkin has turned out to be a grand old gentleman and I would have been proud to call him grandfather.

Until next time :)

Shirley Gage Hodges

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Web page address: <http://globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/authors/authsh.htm>

Artifact and Document Conservation and Preservation - Photographs, Part II

Posted March 13, 2014

By Shirley Gage Hodges *[Biography & archived Articles](#)*

From the responses that I have had from the last article it would appear that many of you, like myself, have struggled with the problem of photo preservation. I would like to offer some further suggestions on how to attack this problem.

One of the issues that has been raised is how to identify the people in some of the photos. There are lots of ways that we can try to determine when the picture was done. By identifying the period that the picture was taken can help you decide if the woman in the picture might be your grandmother or your great grandmother. I personally have found a great resource in Maureen Taylor's books *[Fashionable Folks Hairstyles 1840-1900](#)* which helps researchers date photographs based on hairstyles our ancestors wore when photographed, and her 2005 book, *[Uncovering Your Ancestry Through Family Photographs](#)*. Also of interest is Joan Severa's 1997 book *[Dressed for the Photographer: Ordinary Americans and Fashion, 1840-1900](#)* which is available from a variety of vendors on Amazon.com

There are also some great resources that help you to determine when a photographer might have been active in a particular area. This sometimes can help you narrow down the date that a picture might have been taken to a 2 or 3 year period. Glen C. Philips published three volumes that are particularly helpful for those identifying Ontario and western Canada ancestors' photos: *[The Western Canada Photographers List- 1860-1925](#)* and *[The Ontario Photographers List - Volume 1 \(1851-1900\) & Volume 2 \(1901-1925\)](#)*.

Many of us have wonderful old home movies or videotapes that we have taken over the years. They document your family's precious memories and you would like to be able to pass this video archive on to succeeding generations. In many cases they were used to document special family celebrations like birthdays and weddings, anniversaries and reunions. We need to start thinking about them and how we can preserve them. If we are not careful, our home movies are going to go the way of dinosaurs.

Each day our collection gets a little older. Videotapes unfortunately have a relatively short life expectancy (10-30 years), which makes them a less than desirable option for preserving old home movies. Treating videotapes carefully will maximize their life span.

Store videotapes upright (i.e. standing up on end like books) with all the tape wound on one reel. Leaving the tapes flat or partially wound can result in warping of the protective case or distortion of the tape. You should rewind them every 2 to 3 years. Doing this more often can also put stress on them. Even if your tapes are all rewound properly, and stored on their ends in a clean and climate-controlled area, you can still have problems. The surface material will degrade and eventually your memories will flake away. If you started shooting video in the late 1980s, or even the early 1990s, your tapes are already about 20 to 30 years old.

Audiotapes, videotapes, and computer diskettes require special care and must be examined every few years. Store them in the plastic or cardboard case in which they came and label each with both a title and information about its contents.

Be careful about writing directly on the tape or diskette. Such pressure can destroy the information by ruining the tape's surface. Write the label first, and then apply it to the tape/diskette. Store them in a dark, dry, dust-free place away from excessive heat and cold. Be careful not to expose these items to magnetic fields -- including stereo speakers. A good rule of thumb is this: if the temperature feels hot or cold to you, do not leave your archives there.



We have to recognize that there is a problem beyond the preservation factor. VCR formats changed over time. It is difficult to keep machines from the earlier formats operating as replacement parts run out. It will not be long before we simply won't be able to buy a machine that will play video tape. You might want to consider having them copied to a newer medium if you want those recordings to be retrievable in the future.

Some of you may be fortunate and have Daguerreotype pictures of your ancestors. This process was common from the early 1840s until approximately 1860. The photograph consists of a positive image on a highly polished silver surface, with a thin copper plate underneath. When viewed from different angles the image appears as either a positive or a negative.

Most daguerreotypes were mounted in sturdy frames because of how easily a daguerreotype image can be damaged if touched or accidentally rubbed.

Cased daguerreotypes usually have survived with few problems through the years even if stored in adverse conditions. However, removing a daguerreotype from its case can be extremely harmful if not done properly. It should not be cleaned except by a professional, and even then more harm than good could be done. The most that should be done is to clean the cover glass with distilled water. Daguerreotypes should be stored in a dry, cool area and not exposed to chemical fumes and NEVER handled with bare fingers. Acid-free archival grade containers should be used.

It truly is almost never too late to begin preserving your old photographs. Don't rush into doing something until you have really checked out the best way to proceed. If they have

lasted this long you don't want to damage them by rushing into some type of preservation that may cause them harm.

We have to remember that we didn't accumulate those photographs overnight and it will take us a while to take proper care of them.

In a future article I will discuss some other ways that we can protect our family treasures.

Until next time :)

Shirley Gage Hodges

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Artifact and Document Conservation and Preservation - Textiles

Posted April 04, 2014; Updated April 10, 2014

By Shirley Gage Hodges *[Biography & archived Articles](#)*

It is important that we learn the best way we can preserve our clothing and textile heirlooms.

Keepsakes from special occasions give us a sense of continuity to our lives. Rites of passage, in particular, are often characterized by special clothing or textile items. Wedding gowns or christening gowns, for example, might be worn by several generations or members of the same generation. Proper care and storage of textile heirlooms can extend their longevity. No special treatments or storage procedures guarantee against textile deterioration or damage. A few simple precautions can help limit deterioration and preserve the textile for future use. Whether the expected storage period is long or short term, they need to have special care. There are a lot of published materials than can help us in this endeavor.

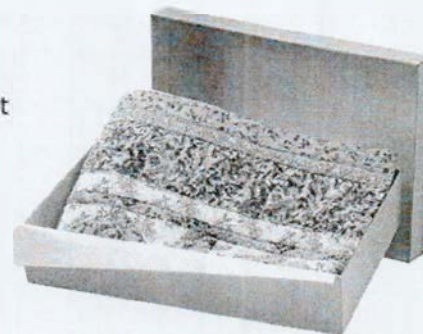
We select special clothing to wear for those rites of passage - a baptismal gown, graduation, wedding dress or suit, for example. These special pieces help us connect with our past and serve as reminders of our experiences when they were worn.

The term textiles covers a wide range of objects made of fiber including:

- wedding dresses
- christening gowns
- quilts
- baby clothes
- linens and laces
- dolls

You may not think you have any fabric keepsakes. You might have an old wedding gown or a military uniform that you wanted to hang onto for sentimental reasons. Maybe it is a flag that draped the casket of a loved one or a lace hanky or a time-worn quilt. I discovered one of mine last year. I lived in Laingsburg, MI many years ago and I received a notice that they were going to be celebrating their 175 year anniversary. They were wondering if any people had the outfits that we had made for our 125th year celebration. I do have mine....they forgot to ask another critical question though and that is how many of the people would still be able to fit in them.

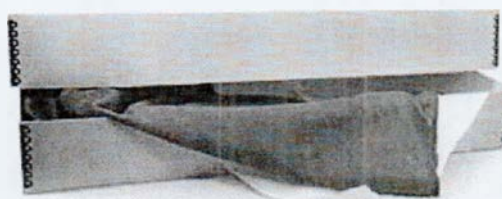
We treasure our textiles because they document art, craftsmanship, and a way of life that no longer exists. Textiles are among the most fragile of all artifacts. They are easily damaged by insects, mold, exposure to light, improper display methods, and handling. If we place our textiles against wood they can absorb acid from the wood and will suffer from acidic degradation.



We live in an age and culture that values cleanliness. We were brought up with the adage "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." Sometimes, however, the urge to clean is in conflict with the latest research on preservation. Wet cleaning and dry cleaning clothing, for example, may subject it to damaging chemicals and cleaning agents. The mechanical agitation of washing either with machines (including dry cleaning) or by hand can also damage heirloom clothing and quilts. If you have questions about whether to wash or dry clean a treasured textile call a textile conservator. Most conservators are happy to give you advice for no charge.

Not cleaning an heirloom item does not mean you should not keep it in a clean environment. Dust and dirt attract insects which love old clothing and furniture. It is important to store valuables in archival quality storage material. This will prolong the life of objects by creating a safe, clean environment.

When you store clothing you must make sure that it is as clean as possible and nicely folded. You should maintain it in this state by packing it in archival grade garment bags or in special clear bags that allow you to display the article while it is still wrapped.



It is important that we handle the article as little as possible. When the item is not being displayed it should be stored in a box. The garments need to be protected from light, dampness, and insects, so protect them as well as you can. Do not hang stored garments in a closet. They will attract dust and will develop pulls from the hanger. Also, using closets

means that the garments will be pushed and pulled too frequently. Damage normally does not occur because of a single rough jolt but is caused by being moved back and forth repeatedly.

If you have invested countless hours creating a treasure, you need to know how to protect your heirloom. You need to choose the best quality storage box available that you can afford.

Buffered archival boxes are acid-free, lignin and sulfur free to provide safe storage for cotton, linen, acrylic and polyester textiles. Protein-based fibers and materials (wool, wool-felt, leather, hair, silk, parchment, and protein-based textiles) should be stored in non-buffered archival boxes.

Ordinary brown Kraft corrugated boxes and many decorative dry cleaner or craft store containers are comprised of poor quality, acidic materials. Physical contact with these acidic materials will cause staining and deterioration of the fibers in the quilt. Hollinger fiberboard and corrugated board are available with a slightly alkaline pH with a 3% calcium carbonate buffer. This means that the box will retain its own integrity, and that the buffering material will help neutralize environmental acids. Laboratory aging tests indicate that Hollinger boards will provide archival protection for five centuries.

Until next time :)

Shirley Gage Hodges

Early Michigan Photographers for Eaton County Area - 1860s-1920s

(By Sue Thompson: These can be used to help date an undated picture)

Last name	First name	Info	Location & Years
Allen	N. E.		Jackson, Years: 1863-1864
Angell	Daniel		E. Saginaw/Portland, Years: 1873-1888/1901
Armitage	E. D.		Ionia, Years: 1907-1913
Arms	F. C.		Grand Ledge, Years: 1893-1912
Arnold	John T.		Olivet, Years: 1907-1917
Art Studio			Lansing, Years: 1909-10
Bailey	William		Ionia, Years: 1870-71
Ball	Abram P.		Eaton Rapids, Years: 1870-1885
Ball & Son			Eaton Rapids, Years: 1888
Barker & Colter			Marshall, Years: 1863-64
Barnum	G. H.		Ionia, Years: 1887
Barton	John C.		Port Huron, Years: 1888-1920
Baumgardner	A. J.		Lake Odessa, Years: 1905
Bauslaugh	T.		Ionia, Years: 1875, 1877
Bayley	R. D.		Battle Creek, Years: 1883-1896
Bays	D. H.		Hastings, Years: 1893-1896
Beach	Artemus		Bellevue, Years: 1881
Beardsley	G. S.		Charlotte, Years: 1893-1904
Beebe	A. J.		Nashville, Years: 1883
Beebe	Andrew J.		Nashville, Years: 1877-1881
Beebe & Feighner			Nashville, Years: 1885, 1888
Beers	C. E.		Bellevue, Years: 1915, 1917
Bennett	W. H.		Sunfield, Years: 1901-1910
Biddlecomb	William G.		Port Huron, Years: 1888-1920+
Bigelow	Hamilton		Lansing, Years: 1895-96
Bixby	S., Mrs.		Vermontville, Years: 1875
Black	J. C.		Hastings, Years: 1875
Black & Clarkson			Hastings, Years: 1877
Blocksom	H. H.		Hastings, Years: 1885
Bonnell	George H.		Lansing, Years: 1907-1920
Boozer	W. H.	Henry	Ionia, Years: 1863-1867
Boughton			Decatur, Years: 1866-67
Boutwell	William		Hillsdale, Years: 1888-1901

Bracy			Jackson, Years: 1879
Broadwell	D.		Lansing, Years: 1875
Brooks	C. S.		Marshall, Years: 1873-1881
Brooks	J. C.		Bellevue, Years: 1863-64
Brown	Mark		Ionia, Years: 1891
Brown	William		Bellevue, Years: 1911-1912
Brown & Shultz			Marshall, Years: 1897
Brubaker & Howe			Hastings, Years: 1915
Buffham	A. T.		Bellevue, Years: 1909-1910
Burdick	C. W.		Lansing, Years: 1883
Burdick & Powe			Lansing, Years: 1881
Burley	A. J.		Ionia, Years: 1899
Casey			Charlotte, Years: 1893
Cassey	H. G.		Lansing, Years: 1893-94
Cassey	Henry		Lansing, Years: 1883
Cassey		(based in Lansing)	Charlotte, Years: 1893
Cassey & Merrill			Lansing, Years: 1883
Cassey & Riley			Lansing, Years: 1889
Cassey & Whitney			Lansing, Years: 1885, 1888
Chandler	C. W.		Hastings, Years: 1897
Chapman	E. A.		Charlotte, Years: 1888
Chapman	I. O.		Ionia/Lakeview, Years: 1875-1910
Chapman	Ira O.		Lakeview, Years: 1901
Chapman	Vern		Lake Odessa, Years: 1915
Chapman Brothers			Stanton, Years: 1895-1897
Cheney	A. M.	(& Co.)	Charlotte/Lansing, Years: 1875-1894
Cheney & Baker			Lansing, Years: 1863-64
Cheney & Christmas			Charlotte/Lansing, Years: 1885, 1888
Cheney & Holly			Lansing, Years: 1867
Cheney & Lawson			Lansing, Years: 1900
Chideston	Benjamin		Ionia, Years: 1864
Christmas	H. J.		Lansing/Hastings, Years: 1893-1910
Christmas	Henry J.		Eaton Rapids, Years: 1911-1920
Christmas & DeLamater			Grand Ledge, Years: 1873
Clark	G. W.		Ionia, Years: 1881-1888

Clark	George	Lake Odessa, Years: 1897
Clark	George W.	Tonia, Years: 1863-1885
Clark & Millard		Tonia, Years: 1879
Clarkson	J. S.	Hastings, Years: 1879
Clarkson & Clark		Hastings, Years: 1881
Colburn	C. B.	Belding, Years: 1895
Coles	H.	Grand Ledge, Years: 1863-64
Cookingham/Cockingham		Jackson, Years: 1865-1888
Cottrell	Abraham	Lansing, Years: 1877-1883
Coulter	R. D.	Lansing, Years: 1913, 1915
Curtis	Margaret	Hastings, Years: 1879
Dayton	O. M.	Eaton Rapids, Years: 1905-1912
Delph	Rolland R.	Lansing, Years: 1920
Dennis	E. M.	Hastings, Years: 1909-10
Denniston	D. C.	Laingsburg, Years: 1893-1901
Derby	Hugh	Portland, Years: 1905-1908
Devereaux	Albert	Olivet, Years: 1885
DeVos	Isaac	Charlotte, Years: 1888
DeVos & Christmas		Charlotte, Years: 1883
Dewey	Hugh	Portland, Years: 1909-10
Drake	A. A.	Lansing, Years: 1895-1897
Dunham	H. E.	Marshall, Years: 1865-1875
Dunham	Henry E.	Marshall, Years: 1863-64
Early	C. H.	Nashville, Years: 1901-1908
Early	C. Milton	Nashville, Years: 1903-1905
Easton	W. H.	Hastings, Years: 1883
Eckert	William	Lakeview, Years: 1899
Eisenhart	Constantine	Detroit, Years: 1877-1899
Ellison	Ralph	Lansing, Years: 1897-1920
Engelhart	Philip	Lansing, Years: 1863-1875
Erickson	Edward	Jackson, Years: 1903-1904
Feighner	E. J.	Nashville, Years: 1895-96
Feighner	Emanuel J.	Nashville, Years: 1875, 1877
Flanders	Charles J.	Tonia, Years: 1873-1874
Ford	E. L.	Olivet, Years: 1888
Ford	F. P.	Lake Odessa, Years: 1917
Fowler	G. H.	Charlotte, Years: 1893-1904
Fowler	G. H., Mrs.	Charlotte, Years: 1885-1893

Fowler	George L.		Olivet, Years: 1893-94
Fowler	Mr. & Mrs.		Charlotte, Years: 1888
Fowler & Flower			Charlotte, Years: 1885
Franklin	G. W.		Lansing, Years: 1897
Gardner	H. B.		Mancelona, Years: 1893-1901
Gault	A. L.		Ionia, Years: 1893-94
Gault	J. Z.		Ionia, Years: 1895-96
Gault	L. R., Jr.		Ionia, Years: 1891-94
Gaylord	I. B.		Charlotte, Years: 1870-71
Geer	Loren	Geer, Loren & Mrs. R.	Jackson, Years: 1863-1864
Geer	R., Mrs.	Geer, Loren & Mrs. R.	Jackson, Years: 1863-1864
Gillett	Lucretia A.		Saline, Years: 1863-1883
Goodrich	Fred G.		Ionia, Years: 1907-1913
Green	R. E.		Portland/Hastings/Ionia, Years: 1897-1910
Green & Arms			Portland, Years: 1899
Greene	Row E.		St. Louis, Years: 1897-1901
Grimes	Horace		Grand Ledge, Years: 1877
Hadley	George	Hadley, George & Medina, Ground Floor Gallery	Charlotte, Years: 1903-04
Hadley	Medina	Hadley, George & Medina, Ground Floor Gallery	Charlotte, Years: 1903-04
Hall	B. F.		Lansing, Years: 1870-1875
Hamilton	E. C.		Eaton Rapids, Years: 1873
Hamilton	J. L.		Marshall, Years: 1903-04
Hanselman	Jacob		Manistee, Years: 1881-1920+
Hatch	H. M.		Hastings, Years: 1867
Hatton	M. F.		Lansing, Years: 1899
Heath	G. L.		Nashville, Years: 1879
Heath	George L.		Hastings, Years: 1875-1910
Heath	L. F.		Lansing, Years: 1877-1904
Heath	Luman F.		Lansing, Years: 1867
Heath & Chidester			Hastings, Years: 1873
Heath & Feighner			Hastings, Years: 1883

Hewitt	Robert	Robert Hewitt Photographic Co.	Lansing, Years: 1913-1917
Hickok	F. B.		Ionia, Years: 1897-1901
Holmes	Carlisle		Grand Ledge, Years: 1879
Holmes	L. W.		Grand Ledge, Years: 1875
Horn's Studio			Alma, Years: no dates
Hunt	G. S.		Lansing, Years: 1901
Hunter	Percy G.		Lansing, Years: 1915
Hurd	Joseph		Nashville, Years: 1903-1908
Hurd	Mark		Marshall, Years: 1873
Hurd	Marshal		Marshall, Years: 1863-1867
Hurlbut	D.		Charlotte, Years: 1873
Hutchins			Hart, Years: ??
Imes	Lewis E.		Lansing, Years: 1901-1920
Jackson	W. P.		Grand Rapids, Years: 1879-1901
Johnson	Fred		Nashville, Years: 1911-12
Johnson			Lansing, Years: 1888
Jones	W. H.		Cedar Springs, Years: 1882-1904
Jones			Reading, Years: ????
Joy	Sherman		Hastings, Years: 1909-1912
Joy	Sherman C.		Nashville, Years: 1915
Joy	Sherman D.	Sherman D. Joy & Nicol Artists	Lake Odessa, Years: 1895-96
Judd	J. E.		Petoskey, Years: 1883
Kanzadian	Roupen		Lansing, Years: 1917, 1920
Kidney	W. F.		Adrian, Years: 1885-1888
King	E. H.		Mancelona, Years: 1890-1891
Kinne	M., Miss		Charlotte, Years: 1863-64
Kinne	Miss		Charlotte, Years: 1867
Knapp	Merton J.		Eaton Rapids, Years: 1905-1920
Lansing	R. B.		Lansing, Years: 1913-1917
Lare	C. A.		Nashville, Years: 1920
Lawarence	F. J. A.		Marshall, Years: 1897
Le Clear	F. B.		Lansing, Years: 1897
Le Clear Photo Co.			Lansing, Years: 1899-1920
LeClear			Jackson, Years: no date
Leigh	M. E., Mrs.		Ionia, Years: 1877, 1879
Leonard	C. W.		Lansing, Years: 1885

Lewis	C. E.		Alma/Ann Arbor, Years: 1893-1894
Lewis			Ann Arbor, Years: 1877-1893
Linn Photo Finishing Co.			Lansing, Years: 1915-1920
Lochler	F. J.		Westphalia, Years: 1915-1920
Lyon	Unknown		Barryton, Years: 1910-1912
Markham	John		Bellevue, Years: 1883-1908
Marratt	William P.		Grand Ledge, Years: 1915-1920
Marratt	William, Jr.		Mulliken, Years: 1897-1905
Martin	F. L.		Lansing, Years: 1913
Marvin	E. A.		Grand Ledge, Years: 1883-1888
Mason	James R.		Hastings, Years: 1920
Mast	J. E.		Marshall, Years: 1877-1888
Maynard	J. W.		Hastings, Years: 1863-64
McComb	William		Muskegon, Years: 1881-1908
McInnis	H. C.		Petoskey, Years: 1883-1887
McKenzie	J., Miss		Lansing, Years: 1875
Mead	C. H.		Lansing, Years: 1877
Mead	G.	(& Co.)	Sunfield, Years: 1907-08
Mead	Grant		Sunfield, Years: 1903-1905
Mead & Jennings			Lansing, Years: 1879
Menkee Brothers			Ionia, Years: 1887
Merrell	L. K.		Ionia, Years: 1889-1908
Miller			Alma, Years: 1893
Miller & Smith			St. Louis, Years: 1893
Minkler	J. F.		Hastings, Years: 1873
Morgan & Co.			Port Huron, Years: 1893-1895
Morris Brothers			Portland, Years: 1911-12
Morrison	F. P.		Nashville, Years: 1883-1888
Mortensen	S. H.		Ionia, Years: 1909-1912
Movers	J. L.		Olivet, Years: 1895-1897
Newman	H. C.		Lansing, Years: 1907-1913
Nicholas	A. P.		Charlotte, Years: 1867
Nicol Artists		Sherman D. Joy & Nicol Artists	Lake Odessa, Years: 1895-96
Nicol Brothers			Lake Odessa, Years: 1896-??
Niles	Leo		Nashville, Years: 1909-10

Nix	H. E.	(1890's R. Gladstone source)	Ionia, Years: 1905
Nix			Ionia, Years: 1890's
Norris	John D.		Eaton Rapids, Years: 1877, 1879
Norton	H. M.		Vermontville, Years: 1885-1905
Novelty Photo		Reed owner	Jackson, Years: 1905-1908
Osborn	F. E.		Marshall, Years: 1901
Osborn			Alma, Years: 1893-1896
Packard	C. C.		Kalamazoo, Years: 1870-1893
Packer	J. H.		Hastings, Years: 1911-1913
Paddock	C. A.		Lansing, Years: 1895-96
Paddock	C. E.		Howell, Years: 1888-94
Palmer	C. H.		Charlotte, Years: 1899-1912
Parmely	George		Ionia, Years: 1870-71
Patton	Earl		Hastings, Years: 1917
Payne	J. L.		Hastings, Years: 1867
Perkins	F. R.		Lansing, Years: 1917
Perkins	F. Roy	Roy	Lansing, Years: 1915
Perkins & Richmond			Ionia, Years: 1895-96
Pilbeam	F. C.		Lansing, Years: 1913
Plunkett	Oliver		St. Johns, Years: 1893-1915
Pollis	Herman F.		Richmond, Years: 1893-1920
Powe	T. H.		Muskegon, Years: 1881-1908
Pratt	E. E., Mrs.		Lansing, Years: 1895-1899
Pratt	Emily E.		Lansing, Years: 1893-94
Proctor	A. H.		Vermontville, Years: 1863-64
Ramsey	George		Portland, Years: 1905
Reynolds	A. J.		Ionia, Years: 1899
Reynolds	W. H.		Nashville, Years: 1911-1913
Rhodes & Derby			Portland, Years: 1901
Richard	Effie O.	Effie O. Richard, later Weippert	Sunfield, Years: 1920
Richard	J. C.		Charlotte, Years: 1867
Richardson			Charlotte, Years: ca. 1867
Riley	Samuel S.		Lansing, Years: 1899-1920
Riley		(based in Lansing)	Charlotte, Years: 1899

Roberts	A. B., Mrs.		Eaton Rapids, Years: 1867
Roehm	A. B.		Eaton Rapids, Years: 1897-1904
Roehm	Victor A.		Charlotte, Years: 1905-1920
Roehm	Victor E.		Bellevue, Years: 1915-1920
Roehm & Montgomery			Eaton Rapids, Years: 1893-94
Rose	J. A.	Rose/Rowe, J. A.	Hillsdale, Years: 1888-1894
Roth Studio			Ionia, Years: 1915, 1917
Rowe	J. A.	Rose/Rowe, J. A.	Hillsdale, Years: 1888-1894
Sanborn	William E.		Charlotte, Years: 1870-71
Savigny & Christman			Lansing, Years: 1888-1893
Schampany & Whitney			Lake Odessa, Years: 1899
Scotford	J. H.		Lansing, Years: 1879, 1881
Scougale	Miss		Eaton Rapids, Years: 1867
Sessions	Ira		Olivet, Years: ca. 1865
Shampang	G. A.		Lake Odessa, Years: 1901-1908
Sharpsteen	E.	E. & S. Sharpsteen	Lansing, Years: 1895-1897
Sharpsteen	S.	E. & S. Sharpsteen	Lansing, Years: 1895-1897
Sharpsteen	S.		Owasso, Years: 1873
Sharpsteen	S. A.		Ionia, Years: 1881-1885
Sharpsteen	Seward		Marshall, Years: 1893-1896
Sherman & Joy			Lake Odessa, Years: 1893-94
Showman	L. K.		Portland, Years: 1865-1885
Showman & Green			Portland, Years: 1888
Showman & Read			Portland, Years: 1877, 1879
Shumaker	O. E.		Battle Creek, Years: 1896-1920+
Smith	D. W.		Lansing, Years: 1888
Smith	S. B.		Marshall, Years: 1867-1896
Smith	W. L.		E. Saginaw, Years: 1885-1888
Smith & Miller		Smith & Miller, C. E.	Petoskey, Years: 1893
Spencer	D. A.		Hudson, Years: 1863-1879
Stark	William C.		Lansing, Years: 1899
Stephenson	Jerome J.		Marshall, Years: 1905-1920
Stephenson	Steven		Richmond, Years: 1903-1904
Stevens	G. L.		Richmond, Years: 1885-1888
Stocoum	R. H.		Lake Odessa/Ionia, Years: 1901-1904

Sweet	P. W.		Lansing, Years: 1883, 1885
Tafts			Jackson, Years: 1870-1883
Tanto	August		Lansing, Years: 1909-1913
Terry	Lois		Saginaw, Years: 1893-1897
Theile Photo Rooms			Grand Rapids, Years: 1894-95
Tidball & sons			Eaton Rapids, Years: 1864
Towne	A. H.		Shelby, Years: 1895-1899
Trussler	J. W.		Hastings, Years: 1920
Tuttle	B. C.		Lake Odessa, Years: 1909-1913
Udells	A. A.		Three Rivers, Years: 1873-1894
VanderAuwera	Peter		Nashville, Years: 1917
VanHorn	G. J.		Portland, Years: 1917, 1920
VanHorn	G. W.		Portland, Years: 1899
VanHorn & Hedge			Portland, Years: 1899-1900
VanNocker	E. H.		Nashville, Years: 1893-1899
W. Z.			Hastings, Years: 1883, 1885
Wagenvoord	F. J.		Lansing, Years: 1901-1905
Wagner	A. G.		Charlotte, Years: 1915, 1917
Wasson	J. H.		Lansing, Years: 1907-1910
Weippert	Effie O.	Effie O. Richard, later Weippert	Sunfield, Years: 1920
Whalen	A. J.		Charlotte, Years: 1873, 1875
Wheat	L. A.	W. H. & L. A. Wheat	Ionia, Years: 1893-94
Wheat	W. H.	W. H. & L. A. Wheat	Ionia, Years: 1893-94
Whitcomb	I. Winifred		Portland, Years: 1905
Whitcomb	I. W.		Portland, Years: 1907-1910
White	G. J.		Portland/Ionia, Years: 1873, 1875, 1891
White	J. M.		Port Huron, Years: 1873-1913
Whitney	C. T.		Nashville, Years: 1901
Wilcox	E. B.		Charlotte, Years: 1881-1913
Williams	R. T.		Mt. Pleasant, Years: 1895-1906
Wood	G. W.		Portland, Years: 1899
Wood	G. W.	(& Co.)	Lansing, Years: 1877
Wood	George W.		Portland, Years: 1897
Young & McKay			Marshall, Years: 1893-1920

Company D, 7th Michigan Cavalry at Gettysburg

By Bill Haines

As a child my grandfather Haines used to tell me about his grandfather who was killed in the Civil War, or, as he called it, the War Between the States. Grandpa Haines didn't know much about the unit his grandfather served in, only that he died in the battle at Gettysburg. So after retirement I decided to see, first, if grandpa's story was true, and if it was, what I could learn about my great-great grandfather's service.

My research started at the Library of the State of Michigan, where I discovered the "brown books" that document the Michigan men who served in the war. This was a gamble on my part, because family lore said the Haines family had come from New York. It was not certain that my ancestor had lived in Michigan at the time of his service. But luckily, "the brown books" did contain the name of one Henry Haines from Eaton Rapids, who served in the 7th Michigan Cavalry, and was killed in action at Gettysburg. With the help of survivor's pension records from the National Archives, I was able to prove that Henry was indeed my ancestor since my great grandfather was named as one of his survivors. Subsequent additional genealogy research has confirmed this.

But I was not satisfied to know only the sketchy information that I had so far obtained, and decided to learn more about the 7th Michigan Cavalry and more specifically, D Company, the company to which Henry belonged. I also wanted to learn what I could about their involvement in the Gettysburg battle, and perhaps learn how Henry died. Through my research I learned that D Company had strong Eaton County ties, as it was led by Captain George Armstrong of Eaton Rapids, with Lt. J.Q.A. Sessions of Charlotte second in command. As was customary, a unit's officers recruited volunteers from among neighbors and friends, and, thus, many of the members of D Company were recruited from Eaton County, especially the southern townships.

Eaton County Soldiers in Company D

Armstrong, George A., Eaton Rapids
Barr, William H., Benton
Benham, Elias P., Eaton Rapids
Benham, Henry D., Eaton Rapids
Bingham, Benjamin, Benton
Booth, Legrand, Eaton Rapids
Booth, Leroy, Eaton Rapids
Buck, Hassan A., Eaton Rapids
Bush, Christian, Eaton
Bush, Frederick, Eaton
Carpenter, Otis, Delta
Chandler, Horace, Eaton Rapids
Clark, Lafayette, Eaton Rapids
Compau, Peter, Oneida
Covey, Hiram, Eaton Rapids
Disbrow, Ralph L., Oneida

Dobson, George W., Kalamo
Esmond, Clark, Brookfield
Ferris, George, Eaton Rapids
Gibbs, Joseph S., Eaton
Gilbert, George W., Brookfield
Gladding, Onslow W., Carmel
Goodenow, Lafayette, Kalamo
Goshorn, Lewis S., Eaton
Grant, Anson S., Kalamo
Grant, James. A., Kalamo
Haines, Henry, Eaton Rapids
Hale, Daniel L., Eaton
Hale, George I., Eaton
Hall, Samuel L., Eaton Rapids
Hance, Charles, Windsor
Hartson, Henry, Carmel

Hawkins, Joseph N., Bellevue
 Herring, George, Kalamo
 Herring, Willis W., Kalamo
 Hill, Levi M., Benton
 Holley, Joseph S., Eaton
 Howe, George W., Brookfield
 Jackson, Orlando D., Benton
 Karcher, Jahiel, Kalamo
 Karcher, Martin, Kalamo
 Kent, Adelbert, Kalamo
 Kinney, Charles F., Brookfield
 Lefever, Samuel, Kalamo
 McArthur, Wallace, Brookfield
 McCormick, George W., Kalamo
 McNally, John L., Brookfield
 Mason, George I., Kalamo
 Migrants, Joel, L., Carmel
 Migrants, William H., Carmel
 Milbourn, John L., Eaton Rapids
 Milbourn, William, Benton
 Mitchell, John, Eaton Rapids
 Morris, George, Kalamo
 Olmstead, Albert H., Windsor

Paine, George E., Eaton Rapids
 Pettibone, Pickton, Brookfield
 Pickett, Orange, Eaton Rapids
 Pollard, William H., Carmel
 Polmanteer, Peter B., Eaton
 Powers, George A., Kalamo
 Pray, Andrew, Windsor
 Preston, Charles M., Oneida
 Preston, Eliseph A., Eaton Rapids
 Price, William Eaton Rapids
 Reed, Joseph W., Bellevue
 Reynolds, Chancy, Kalamo
 Reynolds, Josiah J., Kalamo
 Russell, Edwin O., Grand Ledge
 Smoke, Abram, Eaton Rapids
 Sprague, Benjamin, Kalamo
 Stone, David, Kalamo
 Thomas, Henry F., Eaton Rapids
 Thompson, Henry, Eaton
 Vrooman, David, Brookfield
 Washburn, Benjamin J., Eaton Rapids
 Whitcomb, Orrin J., Windsor
 Youngs, Chauncy, Eaton Rapids

The roster of the 7th Cavalry was filled during the summer and fall of 1862. Henry volunteered in September of that year along with his brother-in-law, Peter Polmanteer. The 7th was mustered into service in Grand Rapids in December, and trained over the winter on the grounds near where South High School was later built. In the spring, the men and their horses traveled by train to Washington, where they served on guard duty protecting the capitol from a possible rebel invasion from across the nearby Potomac river. During this time, the officers of the 7th, including Capt. Armstrong and Lt. Sessions, had an audience with President Lincoln.

In June of 1863, the 7th was combined with the 1st, 5th and 6th Michigan cavalry regiments to form the Michigan "Wolverine" brigade, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac. As the army moved north to engage with Lee's army of northern Virginia that was marching north into Maryland and Pennsylvania, the Michigan brigade was assigned a new, inexperienced brigadier general, also from Michigan, George Armstrong Custer. Custer had been given a sudden brevet promotion from captain to brigadier general in response to Lincoln's call for more aggressive officers. Custer joined the brigade shortly before they reached the Gettysburg area just in time for a clash with elements of J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry division June 30 near Hanover Pennsylvania. This clash briefly delayed the brigade, which did not arrive at Gettysburg until after the battle was underway. The brigade was part of the 3rd Cavalry division, and was on its way from Hanover to join the rest of their division, which was positioned to protect the Union's southern flank, when they encountered the 2nd Cavalry division at the Union's northeast flank. It is unclear who took the critical decision for the

brigade to temporarily join with the 2nd Division, but some sources indicate that General Gregg who commanded the 2nd Division, asked for, or ordered the brigade's assistance in heading off what seemed to be a developing flanking movement of Stuart's division. Other sources say Custer may have taken it upon himself to stay with the 2nd Division in his hunger for action. In any case, the brigade found itself in the direct path of Stuart's advance, which was designed to coordinate with "Pickett's charge" on the afternoon of July 3.

In the cavalry battle that took place on the 3rd, Stuart's first move was to deploy dismounted troops to ascertain the location and strength of any Union troops, and to clear the field of any Union skirmishers. Custer responded by sending the 5th regiment forward, whereupon other rebel cavalry troops came forward and fierce fighting erupted. The 5th was greatly outnumbered, but held their ground for a good while as they were armed with Spencer repeating carbines. When the 5th ran low on ammunition and began to fall back, Custer sent the 7th forward to relieve them. At this time the fighting was taking place along a fence that divided the farmland that was the site of the cavalry battle. The fighting was especially vicious, involving soldiers firing carbines and pistols at enemies only a few feet away. It may have been during this phase of the battle that Henry was killed. There was a brief lull during which both sides regrouped. Then Stuart, who was on a schedule to coincide with "Pickett's charge," ordered his entire division to advance on horse at full gallop and sweep aside Custer's brigade. Custer responded by sending the 1st regiment directly at the rebel cavalry, leading them himself and reportedly shouting "Come on, you wolverines!" This rash move by Custer surprised the rebels and essentially halted their advance even though the Union cavalry was greatly outnumbered. Fighting on horseback then took place, with the 5th, 6th and 7th regiments coming to support the 1st, and more Union casualties were created. (Henry may have died in this phase of the battle, too.) Some elements of Gregg's 2nd Division also came forward to assist, and it became clear to Stuart that his timetable had been upset; he could not complete his flanking movement on schedule, and he gave up the field. This was the only time during the war when Stuart was beaten.

Following the battle, both sides buried their dead in shallow graves that may or may not have been given a wooden marker with the soldier's name and unit. In the case of the Union cavalry dead, Custer's formal written report of the battle on East Cavalry Field indicates he assigned a burial detail to handle this task on July 4 as the rest of the brigade left Gettysburg in pursuit of Lee's retreating army. There is no indication of where the burials took place, but they were most likely in the field where the battle occurred. Later in the year, the Union dead at Gettysburg were re-interred in the new national cemetery that Lincoln dedicated in November. Bodies which could be identified either via a temporary marker on the original grave or other information on the body were given named gravestones in the cemetery. Many bodies could not be later identified, however, and the remains of those men were buried under stones labeled "unknown." Of the 4 men from D Company who died July 3, only one, John Milbourn, rests beneath a stone with a name. Sadly, Henry is buried in one of the graves marked "unknown" according to most authoritative information. Thus, I will never know which stone mark's my ancestor's remains.

After the war Henry's widow, Lydia, remarried. She, her 6 children and new husband, Samuel C. Hall, moved to Kent County to live near her mother, also a widow. Lydia died in 1907 in Grand Rapids.

The exploits of D Company are the subject of a bi-weekly letter from Lt. Sessions published in the Charlotte Republican newspaper, covering the unit from its muster in Grand Rapids until it mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas in 1865. After the war, some of the unmarried Union cavalry soldiers enlisted in the 7th U.S. cavalry to go west for the Indian wars, a unit to which Custer was later assigned and which was defeated at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876.

Union Cavalry Dead at Gettysburg

