



Cover: "Map of Saginaw and Tuscola Counties, Michigan, 1860"

Source: Map #2095, Michigan History Division Archives

Visions Realized: FRANKENMUTH'S geographical, political boundary, governmental structure and public works history, 1819-1979.

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The evolution of Frankenmuth Township, the village of Frankenmuth, and the city of Frankenmuth will be surveyed in this publication of the Frankenmuth Historical Association. It will study and report the changes which have occurred in its geographical boundaries, political growth, governmental structure, and the public works system. The Frankenmuth Historical Association extends its gratitude to the Frankenmuth Bank & Trust for sponsoring this publication and to Mr. Frank Rittmueller, President of Frankenmuth Bank and Trust for suggesting its study. Although this study is not all-inclusive of the information available, it is intended to serve as an introduction to the Frankenmuth area's development.

Since the adoption of the 1819 Treaty of Saginaw, Frankenmuth has witnessed both planned and unplanned development. The facts of this development, both geographically and politically, could be presented in a page or two. This study, however, will attempt to provide a historical narrative which includes the incidents leading to the Frankenmuth of 1979. This year is: the 20th anniversary of the Frankenmuth village becoming a city, the 75th anniversary of the township creating a village, and the 160th anniversary of the treaty of Saginaw.

On September 24, 1819, Lewis Cass, the Territorial Governor of Michigan, completed the most extensive real estate transaction in the Saginaw Valley. This transaction, known as the Treaty of Saginaw, provided the beginning for the eventual settlement of Frankenmuth Township by Europeans. Six million acres of land were ceded by the Chippewa Indians to the United States under this treaty. Sixteen tracts of this area were reserved for use by the Chippewa nation. One tract of eight thousand acres was located "on the head of the River Huron, (Cass River) which empties into the Saginaw River at the village of Ottusson."¹ Much of present-day Frankenmuth Township was part of this reserve. Its boundaries were roughly the Tuscola/Saginaw county line on the east, Cass River on the south, Baker Road on the north and Maple Road on the west.

Shortly after the 1819 treaty was signed, government surveyors began the immense job of determining the legal boundaries of these six million acres, stretching from present-day Kalamazoo to Alpena. Edward Tiffen, Surveyor General of the United States, organized surveyors to trudge through the Michigan forests and to develop maps formalizing the geographic area. One such surveyor, F. Wampler, charted and mapped the land reserve at the Chippewa village of Ottusson. On September 20, 1821 his map was forwarded to the appropriate authorities.²

During the next year, 1822, the Chippewa reserve was expanded slightly and resurveyed to include parts of sections 17, 19, 21, 29, and 30 in western Frankenmuth Township. Deputy Surveyor, Joseph Fletcher of Galia County, Ohio, did this work. On his map he noted that the land was "level & rich (with) birch, sugar, ash elm, Lynn" trees.³

That same year, 1822, saw the county of Saginaw "set off" and given its present name. Saginaw County was still legally attached to Oakland County for judicial and/or taxation purposes. The need for local county government, however, was felt as settlers moved in. Ultimately the state legislature was petitioned for formal organization of the county. After a referendum was held and a favorable vote cast, the legislature officially recognized Saginaw County in 1835. Two years later, on January 14th, the remaining tribal reserve land established in the 1819 treaty was ceded, just in time for Michigan to be admitted to the United States on January 26, 1837.⁴

The combination of a distinct geographic area for Saginaw County, statehood, and the ceding of the Indian reserves from the 1819 treaty provided the impetus for development of the Saginaw River area. Potential land owners could now acquire new tracts of land which had been vacated by their original owners.

Speculators from New York State, Virginia and Michigan all purchased land during 1836 and 1837 in what later became Frankenmuth Township.⁵ Although the speculators' purchases coincided with county recognition and statehood, it is doubtful that these men intended to live in Saginaw. Rather, they were primarily interested in land as an investment. Across the Atlantic Ocean in 1844 a small group of Bavarians were meeting, making plans to purchase American property. The price they were able to pay would not make the original land speculators wealthy; the fifteen Frankenmuth colonists purchased 680 acres of federal land for \$2.50 an acre in Saginaw Township.

Saginaw Township encompassed most of Saginaw County in the early years. However, as new people moved into the county, they chose to create new townships for self-government. Bridgeport Township was organized in 1848 from part of Saginaw Township and included what later became Frankenmuth Township. It took over 15 years for all of the townships in the county to be organized.

Frankenmuth residents formally organized their own township on January 3, 1854. The following were appointed and designated to preside over the upcoming election: George Ranzenberger, Moderator; George M. Schafer and Adam Koch as Inspectors; and George Schmidt, Clerk. On Monday, April 3, 1854 the first meeting of the new township was held to elect officers.

George Schmidt was elected supervisor and served in that capacity until 1858. George Adam Ranzenberger became clerk, and John Adam List was treasurer. George M. Schmidt, George A. Ranzenberger, and John M. Arnold were elected justices of the peace.⁶ These first officers were elected on a non-partisan basis and proved to be very faithful in the performance of their public duties.

Frankenmuth was able to proceed with public improvements under the township form of government. A highway commission was formed to survey and grade rural roads. Almost all township lanes ("roads" were primitive compared to even "modern" gravel roads) were surveyed and developed in the 1850's and 1860's along section lines. One notable exception was Bender Road, in the north central part of the township, which runs at an angle. It was popularly assumed that Bender Road was an Indian trail, or at least a shortcut, to the colony of Frankentrost. This is clearly shown in a ca. 1849 Franconian Colonies map.



*Frankenmuth Township Hall – circa 1950,
Corner of Geyer and W. Tuscola (FHA 1979.49.1)*

Public schools were operated by a Township Board of School Inspectors, but the St. Lorenz Church school predated the locally tax-supported schools. On April 14, 1855 the Town Board met to form District #1 public school for residents of the southeast area of the township (sections 25, 26, 35, 36).⁷ During the next eight years, a total of six tax-supported district schools were formed. At the same time, St. Lorenz Church operated its parochial district schools. The township and church schools operated together in a somewhat unusual arrangement. Given the ethnic and religious background of Frankenmuth at the time, many students were educated through both tax and congregation funds.

Frankenmuth's concern for its students was impressive. Early cooperation between the congregation and public schools was due in part to the fact that the men who governed the township were also public and church officials. This joint arrangement continued until 1901 when the state superintendent of education ruled that it could no longer exist. Since then the congregation and public schools have operated separately.⁸

Frankenmuth Township had a well deserved reputation in the county as the twentieth century arrived. Its road system, drains, schools, churches and business community were all acclaimed in contemporary written accounts. A well-defined town had developed out of an agricultural township, with its business district concentrated along Main Street from Junction Road to the Cass River. A new Main Street iron bridge was built in 1893, replacing the 50 year old covered wood bridge. Farmers patronized the Star of the West Mill or lower Hubinger mill. With the establishment of a telephone system in 1902 and an interurban railway in 1905 the time had come for village incorporation.

The original incorporation petition was signed in early December, 1903 by approximately forty township residents and submitted to the Saginaw County Board of Supervisors, requesting that village incorporation be considered at its January, 1904 session. A counter-petition was subsequently filed by sixty-four township men. This petition opposed incorporation, claiming in part that there were: "quite a few on that list (petition to incorporate) that did not know what they signed to and they feel sorry now that they did sign." It further claimed that 18 signers were not taxpayers and that the census was incorrect.⁹ The first petition had stated that the population of the proposed village was 601.

The Star of the West Milling Company was also opposed to incorporation of its property in the proposed village. The company stockholders objected to “getting hauled into the incorporation limits as our milling company is clear at the east side” (the present location of Frankenmuth’s boat launch on East Tuscola Street). “This mill was built in 1871 and always has been a pride of the town, till lately, when it seemed that everything was going backwards.”¹⁰ The company was of the opinion that, “it is unjust and unreasonable to draw us into the corporation line and make us pay double taxes.”¹¹

In order to avoid the additional tax and other fears, the Star of the West requested a new village limit survey which would omit the mill. If this did not happen it warned that the firm was “willing to sell out to them (residents?), even at cost, if not, we either will have to shut down the mill or remove from the village to some other location.”¹²

Certainly this was an inauspicious beginning for a village. It seems, however, that the rhetoric of “revolt” was little more than talk. The Board of Supervisors on January 14, 1904 approved incorporation of the village of Frankenmuth. The Star of the West did not sell out or move, and residents who had opposed incorporation remained within the village. Plans were soon formulated to improve the village.

In the May, 1904 elections Peter Schluckbier was voted first President and John M. List and Paul Gugel were elected Clerk and Treasurer respectively. Trustees included John L. Geyer, John L. Hubinger, Franz Ranke, John M. Kern, Leonhard Veitengruber, and Balthas Gugel. John Rupprecht was selected as Assessor. The village charter permitted development of public utilities and services, roads, building regulations, police and fire departments and general public improvements for the steadily growing village.



Martin Eischer (FHA 1979.49.2)

Martin Eischer was the first village/township employee in 1904. Born in 1865, he was first employed by the Hubinger’s in their logging operations. He was a man at six feet three inches and 275 pounds and was well suited for the responsibilities of village and township constable. Eischer also served as village handyman, helping to lay concrete, build sidewalks, and similar

projects. He was also a well-known personality. For example, on Armistice Day following World War I, Eischer celebrated with the town by leading a parade down Main Street. He carried an armload of dynamite sticks and casually tossed a stick here and there to spice things up a bit.¹³

Eischer served as village marshal (his son Herman took over in 1937), street commissioner, chief of the fire department, pound master, and janitor, all for the annual starting salary of \$425.00. In 1905 he and his family moved into the new village hall which was constructed next to St. John's Church [on Tuscola Street by Franklin Street]. The two-story building had an engine hall, kitchen, dining room, and sitting room on the first floor. A jail, meeting hall, and three chambers were on the second floor.

The council was busy with monthly meetings in its new headquarters. Although meetings were conducted in German, the minutes were recorded in English. The council's activities during the first ten to fifteen years concentrated on public improvements. For example, concrete sidewalks were constructed upon petition by individuals or businesses. Gravel was hauled from the local gravel pit to improve the many dirt roads. Sewers were also installed and eventually replaced the outdoor latrines. Main Street, from Genesee to Jefferson Streets, was paved with concrete as a joint township/village improvement at a cost of approximately \$12,000. This major project was discussed in 1912, and was completed within two years. In 1922 curb and gutter work were added to Main Street.

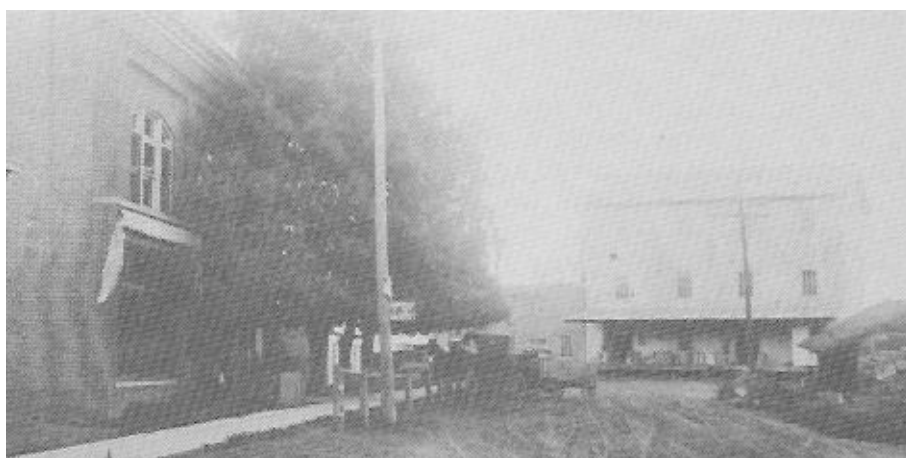
The village fathers readily and quite capably undertook improvements in the village. These programs occupied the majority of their time and also provided work for the local labor force. Throughout the period from 1904 to the 1930's, special emphasis was placed on transportation, lighting, streets, and fire protection.

The village fire department was organized in 1904 under Martin Eischer's leadership as fire chief. It was an all-volunteer group throughout its history, but was supported by tax monies for equipment and acquisitions. The department's first gasoline fire engine was purchased in 1912 for \$1,230 from the Waterous Engine Works.¹⁴ A new Model T fire truck was added in 1919 which was restored in 1963 by George Reinert, Don Boesenecker and Don Weiss. A REO fire engine was purchased in 1928.¹⁵



Fire Station on Main, south of the Cass River (FHA 1996.9.4)

“Canadian” residents (south side of Cass River) in the village had their own fire engine house for added protection. Their engine was housed until the 1940’s in a frame building near today’s Carling National Brewing Company office. Firemen drew their water in time of emergency from the fourteen fire cisterns located throughout the village. Only later were firemen able to make use of a central water and hydrant system.



Hubinger’s Flour Mill, South Main Street, circa 1910 (FHA 1973.34.2)

Firemen were appointed by the village council and received as a benefit a one-dollar exemption from the yearly poll tax. One long-time member, Waldemar Veitengruber, joined the department in 1937. He became fire chief in 1947 and served in that capacity until 1976 when George Reinert replaced him.¹⁶ The fire department was based in the West Tuscola Street village hall until the township/village center was completed in 1953. Calls were monitored 24 hours per day by the police and fire chiefs and their wives.

Electrification of the Frankenmuth area was begun by locally-operated companies. Because power could be more easily and profitably distributed in the concentrated village than rural township, many township farms were not serviced with electric power until the 1930’s. Village residences, on the other hand, had electric service several decades earlier. The Eastern Michigan Power Company received the first license to transmit electricity through Frankenmuth in 1908. The company was apparently unsuccessful since it was replaced by the Frankenmuth Light and Power Company in 1912. Two years later, the township authorized Frankenmuth Light and

Power to erect lines in parts of the township. The power source for generating the electricity consisted of a 150-horsepower steam generator at Hubinger's flour mill. Consumers Power Company purchased the Frankenmuth Milling Company in 1926 and still serves the area.

Considerable activity took place in the village during the early twentieth century. Although the council was busy transforming the physical make-up of the village, it did not do so haphazardly. Fiscal matters were handled conservatively. The village had a sound tax base, and its population proudly paid the school and property tax on time. Occasionally, however, a few residents balked at the yearly one-dollar poll tax.

The council understood that the basic responsibilities of village government rested in their hands. The council fostered and authorized improvements for the village, including the establishment of its own power company, road construction, and fire protection. It officially named the following streets in 1909: Main (State), Genesee, Tuscola, Franklin, Hubinger, Mill, School, Flint, and Jefferson.¹⁷ In 1927, the village installed a traffic light at the Genesee and Main Street intersection in order to regulate traffic on the blacktopped Main Street (1929).

The populace first obtained their water by means of hand-dug wells located near the streets. However, by the mid-1930's the need for a central water works system was clear. In 1934, the village council studied the possibility of a Works Progress Administration (WPA) sponsored water works system. No affirmative action toward construction was taken until 1938, when the WPA authorized a grant of \$39,285 for the village. This grant, together with a village bond for \$48,000, essentially furnished the necessary funding for the improvement. A central part of the water distribution system was a concrete water works building which was constructed in 1939 (today part of the Chamber of Commerce complex).¹⁸ Cass River water was pumped to the water plant, filtered, and then distributed throughout the village. Village residents, formerly dependent on individual wells and businesses, such as the brewery, welcomed the new system. In 1969, water from the Saginaw Bay (considered by many to be the "best water in the world") became available to Frankenmuth after ten years of planning.

The first manager of the water plant was Herbert Keinath. He began his noted career with the village and city in 1940 as water works superintendent, and six years later became the first superintendent of public works. In 1953, Mr. Keinath was appointed village manager and from 1959 to 1968 served as first city manager. He is remembered for his insight in planning of Frankenmuth's future.

During Keinath's tenure, substantial physical changes occurred in the village and township. These included: a new Main Street bridge over the Cass River in the early 1940's, city incorporation, dike construction, subdivision development, sewage treatment plant, a formal police department, and planning for the Saginaw Bay water. These changes presaged a different Frankenmuth because the community witnessed a cultural and social transformation after World War II which continues to the present.

A master plan for the village and zoning specifications were adopted in 1950. The plan was a rational attempt by the governing body and citizenry to lay out their dreams and work towards their fulfillment. Construction of houses, apartments, commercial and industrial developments

could proceed without second thoughts on their wisdom years later. The earliest formal subdivision included development of Trinklein, Heine, Beyerlein, Ardussi, and Reif streets in the late 1940's and 1950's, an area which had been previously farm land.

Before World War II, housing developments were not necessary to meet the population growth of Frankenmuth. The population increase per decade was only 100 people between 1850 and 1930 (village population in 1930 was 996); 233 per decade between 1930 and 1960 (1,705 population). However, from 1960 to the present, the growth has been 950 per decade, resulting in a 1979 population of approximately 3,650. Even traditionally large families could not account for such an increase in population!

The 1960's and 1970's have seen Frankenmuth become a popular residential community for people centered in the Saginaw and Flint metropolitan areas. The community's favorable reputation and status, however, took several decades and considerable planning. The community's services without big city problems, its rural environment, and its proximity to business and manufacturing areas all help make the town attractive.

The construction of the Cass River dike encouraged downtown businesses to expand which formerly had been the victim of flooding virtually every year. Long discussed and debated, the dike was required to overcome obstacles from many quarters. Endless committee meetings, government surveys, and public hearings were conducted. However, the floods of 1942, 1947, and 1948 spurred the village towards final planning and construction. Township residents voted in 1948 to pay 50 percent or \$15,000, towards the dike through a special tax levy.

In the early 1950's, the village, township, and property owners affected by the dike decided to pay the construction costs. The federal government, through the Army Corps of Engineers, was to have sponsored the dike construction, but it did not act as quickly as expected by the village. Eventually, the village's construction costs were reimbursed by the federal government. Between 1952 and 1968 additional improvements to the dike were made to increase its protection.

Flood protection certainly ranks as one of the crucial turning points in Frankenmuth. Without it, the downtown area could expect almost certain losses each year; further development would have been stifled.

"Tourism" in Frankenmuth, which had previously established itself in the downtown area beginning in the late 19th century, gained new relevance and stature with the dike's completion. The ability and initiative of the business owners assured this.

Other developments also occurred within the village and township during the 1950's and 1960's. By the late 1960's all city streets, and most township roads, were paved. Waste treatment plant construction was begun in 1955 and improvements have continued to date. Finally, village officials recognized that services to the town could be improved by incorporating as a city. This change, like the earlier village incorporation and dike construction, affected everyone either philosophically or through their pocketbook.

Although the village form of government was adequate, the village was still legally a part of the township. A joint village/township government ruled the area. The two governmental bodies accomplished much with minimal apparent friction. The village officials finally decided, however, that in the long run, such an arrangement would not be satisfactory for the future. City incorporation status would eliminate the township's authority.

In 1957, Herbert Keinath prodded both the past and present village officials to consider city incorporation. Mr. Keinath, Otto Trinklein, Carl Satow, and James Wickson met unofficially to initiate and discuss this change.¹⁹ Eventually, a formal City Incorporation Study Committee was formed in 1958 and included the following members: Carl Satow, Chairman; Richard Duclos; Herbert Beyerlein; Harold Braeutigam; Arno Mossner; Arnold Krueger; Franklin Rittmueller; Irene Zeilinger; Arnold Nuechterlein; Ellen Felgner; and Howard Wendt.²⁰ The Chairman of the committee, Carl Satow, was village president from 1945-46. He was forced to resign as president the following year because of a law which prohibited public officials from having a retail beer and liquor license.

Numerous meetings were held on the incorporation proposal. The largest meeting was in June, 1958, when 300 residents attended to review the proposed city limits. The committee recommended increasing the limits far beyond the present village boundaries. Its ambition was thwarted, however, when the affected township residents strongly rejected joining the city. By November the committee reverted to proposing incorporation of the present village limits, unchanged since 1904, as the new limits of the city.

Feelings ran high throughout the winter and spring, anticipating the upcoming election. An astounding 75 per cent of eligible voters turned out for the March election. The final tally was 370 for and 275 against city incorporation. Another vote was necessary to approve the new city charter in September, 1959, which was overwhelmingly approved. On October 1, 1959 the change was complete. Former village officials were all elected to govern the city (Mayor James Wickson, Councilmen Elmer Simon, Allen Nickless, M. F. Leslie, Ray F. Weiss, Wallace Weiss, and Richard Krafft, Jr.).

Ten years after incorporation, Mayor Elmer Simon (Jim Wickson retired in 1965) commented on advantages of city status: "In the ten years that we have been a city, we have made the type of progress that we suspected we could when we campaigned for the idea of converting from our village status. The better financing medium available to a city and the stronger contractual ability were evident in our achievement of the goal to pave every street in town, and improve our fire and water distribution system, including the south side water tower."²¹

Businesses also expanded during the 1960's: Universal Engineering Company added a third plant and new office facilities; Carling Brewing Company increased its bottling area and added a new fermenting cellar; and the Star of the West Milling Company added a warehouse and storage space. The Wic-Top Machine Company moved into the new and larger quarters; Frankenmuth Mutual Insurance Company opened its new headquarters on Mutual Avenue; and several Main Street businesses expanded in response to increased demand.



Southwest corner of Main and Genesee Streets - circa 1910 (FHA 1979.47.1)

The city of Frankenmuth annexed additional property from the township after its incorporation. This illustrates the original wisdom of the 1959 proposal to incorporate sections of the township. The annexed areas eventually became known as Bavarian Estates, Eastgate / Harvest Lane subdivision, Bronner's Christmas Decorations, Bavarian Mall, and the Churchgrove residential area.

All of the above-mentioned factors contributed toward the growth and development of the community. They were interrelated and interdependent. Unconsciously Frankenmuth furthered its already well-established reputation.

Intentionally or not, Frankenmuth has capitalized on itself and its varied assets in the past two decades. Although it has marketed itself successfully, Frankenmuth needs to preserve and maintain the remnants of "old" Frankenmuth. The city's progress was accomplished because the area had a tangible and solid foundation from which to work. The work was in turn carried out through the business and civic community with the help of the City Council. Frankenmuth government provided the public services and necessities – the building blocks – to make a viable city.

Recently, the city moved to limit new housing construction to avoid rapid growth. A Frankenmuth Historic District Commission seeks to retain the physical character of Main Street. This Commission symbolizes the desire of the community to retain remnants of its past.

Frankenmuth in the past 160 years has undergone dramatic changes. Starting out as Chippewa Indian reserve land, it has moved through stages of political, geographical, cultural, and sociological identity. Fortunate decisions in the 1840's had caused the Franconians to pick this location for their Indian mission. The settlers used the environment to carve out a prosperous farming, business, and residential climate. Township, village, and city officials encouraged improvements to strengthen the community, and at the same time, preserve the prosperity and quality of life.

Village Presidents and City Mayors, 1904-1980

Peter Schluckbier	1904-1910
Franz Ranke	1910-1912
Charles F. Link	1912-1917
Gottfried Hubinger	1917-1928
George Rummel	1928-1938
John L. Geyer	1938-1945
Carl Satow	1945-1946
Wm. Gallagher	1946-1947
Otto Trinklein	1947-1957
James E. Wickson	1957-1965
Elmer "Pete" Simon	1965-1979
Richard Krafft, Jr.	1980

1979 Township Officials

Supervisor: Reinhold Block
 Treasurer: Dora Haubenstricker
 Clerk: Rudy Knoll
 Trustees: Kenneth Grueber,
 Martin J. Warnick.

1979 City Council

Mayor: Elmer P. Simon.
 Council members:
 Richard Krafft, Jr.,
 William Speer,
 Gary Rupperecht,
 Ray F. Weiss,
 M. F. Leslie,
 Eugene Frank.

1980 City Council

Mayor: Richard Krafft, Jr.
 Council members:
 William Speer,
 Gary Rupperecht,
 Ray F. Weiss,
 M. F. Leslie,
 Eugene Frank,
 Judy Keller.

1979 City Department Heads

Fire Department	George Reinert
Police Department	James Petteys
Water Works	Ken Knieling
Waste Treatment	Daryle Smith
Public Works	Jack Schluckebier
Recreation	Sue Wells
Library	Mary McEwen
Ambulance	Roger Fehlhaber
	Marti Hunter

Clerks for Village and City, 1904-1979

John M. List	1904-1906
Charles A. Dress	1906-1912
Henry C. Wirsing	1912-1916
Edwin G. Heine	1916-1942
Waldemar Veitengruber	1942-1947
Harold Roedel	1947-1978
Fred Geuder	1978-present

Marshalls/Police Chiefs for Village, Township and City, 1904-1979

Martin Eischer	1904-1937
Herman Eischer	1937-1947
Edward Kroeger	1947-1949
Nick Resinor	1949-1953
Henry Zinck	1953-1974
James Thomas	1974-1976
James Petteys	1976-present

Village and City Managers

Herbert Keinath	1953-1968
Wilbert Keinath	1968-1979
Charles Graham	1979-present

City Treasurer

Ruth Deibel

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ENDNOTES

¹ Saginaw Treaty Sesquicentennial, Inc., 1819-1969 *Saginaw Treaty Sesquicentennial* (Saginaw: McKay Press, Inc., 1969), p.8.

² Frankenmuth Historical Museum photostatic copy of Indian Reserve Land Map, accession number 1973.8.3. Original at Michigan History Division, Lansing.

³ IBID., accession number 1973.8.2.

⁴ Ferris E. Lewis, *State and Local Government in Michigan* (Hillsdale: Hillsdale Educational Publishers, Inc., 1979), p.5.

⁵ Lenard S. Zorn, "Early Land Records of Frankenmuth Township." *Timbertown Log* (Spring, 1979): 87-93.

⁶ *History of Saginaw County*. (Chicago: Chas. C. Chapman, 1881), p. 836.

⁷ "School Record for Township of Frankenmuth," (April, 1854), p. 1 (Located in Frankenmuth Township Hall).

⁸ Herman F. Zehnder, *Teach My People the Truth*. (By the Author, 1970).

⁹ Saginaw County Board of Supervisors, *Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Saginaw County, Michigan* (Saginaw: January, 1904), p. 14. (Located in Frankenmuth Township Hall).

¹⁰ IBID., p.15.

¹¹ IBID., p.15.

¹² IBID., p.15.

¹³ Interview with Herman Eischer, Frankenmuth, Michigan, November, 1979.

¹⁴ Frankenmuth, Michigan. *Village Minutes*, January, 1912.

¹⁵ *Frankenmuth News*, March 14, 1956.

¹⁶ Frankenmuth, Michigan. *Village Minutes*, June 2, 1947.

¹⁷ IBID., July, 1909.

¹⁸ *Frankenmuth News*, 1934-39 and Frankenmuth Village Minutes, 1934-39.

¹⁹ Interview with Carl Satow, Frankenmuth, Michigan, November, 1979.

²⁰ *Frankenmuth News*, June 18, 1958.

²¹ *Frankenmuth News*, October 1, 1969.