

THE HEISEL FAMILY OF NEGAUNEE
Researched and written by David Curtis



Caroline Heisel Curtis, 1875-1947. Circa 1945.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1 – Introduction

Part 2 – History of Heisel Family, 1829-1947, and of regions where they resided.

Part 3 – Footnotes, Bibliography.

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION

The Heisel Family united with the Curtis line with the marriage of Caroline Heisel to John Carter Curtis. This history covers the lives of John and Margaret Heisel and their daughter Caroline, who was the mother of Leland Curtis. I've tried to put out German ancestors in the context of the tremendous conflicts that were occurring within Germany that eventually drove them out of their homeland to America. The history would not have been possible without the information provided by Kenneth Curtis, who visited our relatives in Germany.

PART 2 – HISTORY OF HEISEL FAMILY, 1829-1947, AND OF
REGIONS WHERE THEY RESIDED.

John Heisel (Caroline's father) was born March 15, 1829, in Oberhausen (now called Oberhausen-Rheinhausen), located two

miles east of the Rhine River in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg, Germany, and twenty miles south-southwest of Heidelberg. It is said that John Heisel's birth certificate can be found at the Oberhausen City Hall. (This Oberhausen is not to be confused with the other much larger Oberhausen located in the North Rhine-Westphalia Federal State in the northern part of Germany, near the border with the Netherlands.)

The next place we find John Heisel is Landau in the federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate (Pfalz in German). Landau is located twenty miles west-southwest of his birthplace in Oberhausen. Landau is in the district of Palatinate, a region in southwestern Germany that occupies more than a quarter of the Rhineland-Palatinate. Landau is known as the birthplace of the open carriage that bears its name today.

Margaret Obenauer (Caroline Heisel's mother) was born in October of 1834. She also was a resident of Landau, but it is unknown if she was born there. She was Lutheran. The Obenaus came to Germany sometime in the 1880s from Liebenthal, Austria. This town is about two miles from Reichenthal and north of Linz, near the one-time Czech border. A record for the 1500s exists that the family also lived in a region nearby Liebenthal that was later absorbed by Czechoslovakia.

Landau, primary residence of both John and Margaret, is about ten miles west of the Rhine River, which forms the eastern border of the Palatinate. Eastern Palatinate's terrain is low relief while the western and northern parts of the Palatinate are densely forested and mountainous.

It was part of the Kingdom of Bavaria while John and Margaret lived there. The year that John was born in Oberhausen, the region around Landau was called Rheinkreis, after the river. It wasn't called Palatinate until 1835, the year after Margaret's birth.

The name Palatinate, or Pfalz, refers to the title of Count Palatinate, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. The first one to receive the title was Hermann I in 945. The title remained in his family until the year 1155. In 1356, the position was expanded to include elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Landau was first mentioned as a settlement in 1106. The city was granted a charter in 1274 by Rudolf I von Habsburg, King of the Great Realm. He was elected Count of Habsburg in 1273, largely through the efforts of Albert II, Duke of Saxony (Wittenberg) and of Louis II, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Upper Bavaria. Rudolph played a major role in establishing the Habsburg Family as rulers over the southeastern and southwestern parts of the German realm. In the rest of Germany, he left the princes largely to their own devices.

In 1291, Rudolph declared Landau an Imperial Free City, defined as one ruled by the Holy Roman Emperor only, as opposed to the majority of cities in the Holy Roman Empire that were governed by the empire's prince-bishops. Free cities also had independent representation in the Reichstag (parliament) of the Holy Roman Empire.

However, thirty-three years later, the Prince-Bishop, Emich, of the Bishopric of Speyer regained control of the city. The Bishopric of Speyer belonged to the Upper Rhenish Circle of the Holy Roman Empire; it encompassed twenty-eight square miles on both sides of the Rhine, including the towns of Bruchsal, Deidesheim, Herxheim bei Landau and Lauterburg. Landau did not regain imperial free status until 1511 under Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I.

The region that was given the Catholic name Palatinate turned Protestant during the Reformation of the 16th century. After the publication of the 95 Theses in 1517, many of Luther's followers congregated in Palatinate. A century later, during the Thirty Years War (1619-1648), the Palatinate region was pillaged and plundered by the French armies, seeking to restore Catholicism.

In the 1680s, Louis XIV of France took possession of the Landau region. The French occupation, with its excessive taxation and religious intolerance, caused many Germans to emigrate. In 1683, German immigrants were starting to show up in America in such places as Pennsylvania.

The severe winter of 1708, destroying the vineyards of the Palatine, drove thousands to an unwelcoming England that caused them to find little relief there. In their relentless pursuit of a better life, three large groups of Germans set sail from London on ten ships in

1710. Out of 3,000 passengers, 470 of them died on board or shortly after arriving in New York. Some from the Landau region were under the guidance of William Penn. "Pennsylvania Dutch" is a dialect derived from the Landau region of Germany.

French domination of the Landau region continued throughout both the French Revolutionary War (1792-1797) and Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815). But after Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo (1815), the Landau region became part of the Kingdom of Bavaria, even though geographically separate from it. Landau became capital of one of the thirteen counties of the Bavarian Rheinkreis.

Prussia played a big part in the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. As a result, it recovered lost territories as well as Rhineland and Westphalia, doubling its population. Prussia emerged from the defeat of Napoleon an important member of the German Confederation and the dominant power in Germany.

But Prussian control didn't end instability. There was constant turmoil between liberals and conservatives, between those demanding democracy, inspired in part by the French Revolution, those supporting the monarchies and others who supports the creation of a united country.

The fighting proved too much for many living there. The first wave of German immigrants to America started around 1820. Traveling by sailing ship, the trip took six weeks to three months. The people who couldn't afford a private room traveled steerage, where the drinking water was stale and rats and bedbugs pestered. Diseases spread quickly. The Germans were so constantly afflicted with typhus, it came to be known as "Palatine Fever."

Such was the state of John and Margaret's world at the time of their births. John began his career in Landau, a city surrounded by the vineyards of the prime Rhineland-Palatine wine region. German also had a long tradition of producing great beers. Many residents were involved in the production of spirits. John was no exception. He became a brew-master.

John and Margaret were married in Landau in the late 1850s. In the two decades previous to their marriage, from 1830-1848, separatist movements were occurring inside Germany, led by the more prosperous citizens who were seeking more influence in

government. One such in 1848 attempted to establish a Palatinate Republic.

The Prussian army eventually prevailed, though. As a consequence, many German artisans, farmers and skilled laborers, fleeing tyranny and revenge for the parts they had played in the revolution, immigrated to the United States.

Prussian King Fredrick William IV ended up enacting a constitution for a united Germany in 1849.

In the late 1850s and early 1860s, five children were born to John and Margaret in Germany. Their two girls, Anna and Margarita, died young. The three boys were Jacob (b. January 29, 1859), John (b. 1861) and Henry (b. April 4, 1862).

The country's unrest continued during the period John and Margaret raised their children. The same year as Henry Heisel was born, 1862, King William I appointed Otto von Bismarck as Prime Minister of Prussia. In efforts to create a strong and united Germany obedient to the king, Bismarck let Prussia through three wars. In the first one, Prussia, teaming up with Austria, defeated Denmark in 1864. The second one resulted in Prussia defeating Austria in 1866 during the Seven Weeks' War. The third war resulted in a unifying of all of the separate German states with King William as German Emperor in 1871.

In the period between the first two Prussian wars, John and Margaret seemingly had had enough of the conflicts, though. The industrialization and urbanization taking place in their country was also factors. Faced with moving from village to city and learning new jobs skills in the changing economy of their homeland, many chose immigration as the alternative.

In 1865, directly after the American Civil War in 1865, along with thousands of their countrymen, the Heisel Family immigrated to America as ages thirty-six and thirty-one respectively. They were certainly not alone in their decision. German-speaking people were immigrating to America in droves. In the period 1861-1870, thirty-four percent of all immigrants were from German-speaking nations. In the decade prior to the Heisels' departure, almost one million Germans had come to America due to overpopulation, famine, high rents and taxes on farms and vineyards owners, threat of conscription into the

Prussian Arm and power struggles between Catholics and Protestants.

Frequently, the father preceded other family members so that he could establish himself in the new country first. But it was also common for all family members to go across together. Sometime an entire religious community would immigrate en-masse. It's unknown whether John Heisel traveled alone the first time or had company.

The Heisels (assuming that the entire family left together) may very well have left Germany from Hamburg, the main immigration port in Germany in the late 1800s. Before departure, emigrants had to prove their identities with marriage and baptism records. In addition to paying boat-fare, a fee in lieu of military service and a special emigration tax might be due too.

Traveling by steamship, the trip to America took two or three weeks. By the 1850s, steamships were taking immigrants to America instead of sailing ships, reducing travel time two or three weeks. The Heisels probably arrived at New York's Castle Garden. Most German immigrants entered there. Inspectors checked them for disease and asked questions concerning literacy and job skills. About two percent were sent back to Germany for one reason or another.

About fifty percent of the Germans in the city of first arrival, such as New York, Baltimore or New Orleans. Many of those without family in America lived in crowded tenements. The Heisels may have lived in New York for a while, working a temporary job to save money, or they could have immediately pushed on.

Eventually, though, the Heisels found themselves among thousands of other skilled laborers on their way to Chicago, where there were job opportunities. By the mid-1860s, the city had a well-established Germany community with schools, orchestras, and German-language newspapers. They definitely arrived in Chicago before January 26, 1868, because a daughter, Esther, was born to them there on that date.

The immigrants had a lot to offer their new communities due to the training they had received under a strong system of apprenticeship in Germany. Also adding to their value was the quality-control guild system they had worked under there.

John's skills as brew-master probably served him in good stead. More than likely, he found a job in the Chicago brewing industry. German immigrants, many of whom were craftsman, farmers and tradesmen, had more skills to offer employers than other immigrant groups. Some started small businesses, which could have been the route John took.

For certain, his job involved hard work and up to 18-hour days. But his efforts likely were very much appreciated by his countrymen, who prized their beer. The local brewery was a treasured business. He produced his beer from a distinctive trade recipe brought from Germany. In back room or cellar, in workman's clothes and high leather boots, he brewed in kettles, with carbonic acid in the air and organic matter and mold underfoot.

They were in Chicago during the Great Fire of October 1871. Most likely they were living downtown close to John's place of employment. If so, they experienced firsthand, the wood houses and stores, plank sidewalks and lumber piles going up in flames and the ashes showering down from the 17,000 burning buildings on thirty-four city blocks. Perhaps they survived by going onto a bridge over the Chicago River or waded into Lake Michigan. When it was over, they suddenly found themselves among the 90,000 homeless and unemployed people there. They didn't stick around to sort things out, though. Instead, they promptly left to live in Negaunee, Michigan, during the same month the fire occurred. But if the Heisels had stuck it out in Chicago, they would have been part of the rapid reconstruction and improvement of one of the world's greatest cities.

Why they chose Chicago – so unlike Chicago – is unknown. It could have been a calculated guess on John's part. After all, the Negaunee miners did seem to have an unquenchable thirst for John's specialty. Bars abounded, and drunks wandered the city streets. But their oldest son, Jacob, at the age of twelve, was approaching working age, and jobs in the mines were plentiful.

Even though the family was starting out from scratch, they adapted well to their new environment and seemed to be readily accepted by the townspeople. Germans were respected for their work ethic, skills, intelligence and family values.

Before too long, John was running a brewery in town. By the mid-1870s, when John was in business, there were over four-thousand breweries, many of which were German run, operating in America. Over the next twenty-five years, the nation's beer production soared from about ten-million barrels to nearly forty-million barrels per year. Many brewery owners were reaping great profits.

Negaunee, undoubtedly, no different than the other communities where Germans established breweries, had its beer gardens, where family and friends came to drink lager, socialize, listen to music, dance and unwind from work.

The Heisel Family settled into a house at 319 Clark Street. A daughter, Caroline, was born on October 17, 1875.

In 1880, all of the Heisel children were living at home. Twenty-one-year-old Jacob was a miner as was John at age nineteen. Henry, eighteen, was a bartender. Esther was twelve and Caroline six.

The Heisels joined the Presbyterian Church. Why they chose Presbyterian when Lutheran churches were available is unknown. Perhaps it was because they didn't identify with the Finnish brand of Lutheranism. When the Presbyterian congregation disbanded, the Heisels joined the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On December 8, 1882, at age twenty-one, Henry Heisel married Elizabeth Fassbender. The marriage quickly ended, though. By 1888, Henry was married to Elna Ingemanson Tullberg (b. 1865) of Swedish origin. Henry and Elna had four daughters, Hilda (b. 1888), Esther Henrietta (b. 1891 in Tower, Minnesota), Elsie (b. 1898) and Eva (b. 1903), who died as an infant on December 15, 1903, at the age of nine months. Esther's birth in Minnesota indicates the Henry lived for a time in the Mesabi Iron Range of Minnesota, where his brother would also eventually come to live.

In the mid-1880s, Henry was employed as a miner. While working at the Rolling Mine, a premature explosion destroyed the vision in one of his eyes and severely impaired the other one. His injury prohibited his working in the mines again and affected his choice for further employment.

Sixteen years after he brought his family to Negaunee, John Heisel died of heart disease on May 11, 1887 in Negaunee.

A SUDDEN DEATH. John Heisel died Wednesday morning at about 11 o'clock of heart disease in E. Muhler's Saloon in the basement of the bank building. Mr. Heisel had been in poor health for about four years, and especially so for the past few months. He was in the habit of saying to his family when he retired that they need not be surprised if they found him dead some morning. He got up about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning feeling as well as usual. The facts concerning his death are best learned from the particulars elicited at the inquest.

Justice John Jones impanels a jury in the afternoon consisting of Joseph Winter, Charles Sundberg, Charles Sporley, R. G. Jackson, Norman MacLeod and James C. Dougherty. After being sworn, the jury viewed the remains, which were lying at the Heisel residence in the northeastern portion of the city. They then adjourned to the office of Justice Jones where the testimony in the case was heard.

E. Mueller stated that the deceased was in his saloon Wednesday, that he called for a drink. He was given whiskey which he drank. Heisel was coughing when he came in, but after drinking the whiskey, the cough became rapidly worse. Messrs. Ruppelt and Kooch led him to the door, but he did not seem to wish to go out and they started to lead him to another door. He became weak and they put him in a chair. Dr. Morse was sent for and came in about three minutes and Heisel died soon after. Mr. Muhler judged that it was about ten minutes from the time he drank the whiskey until he died.

Frank Kooch testified as to leading him across the room, and the remainder of his testimony was substantially the same as Mr. Muhler's. Leonard Ruppelt stated that he was in the saloon when Heisel came in. He asked Heisel to take something, but he refused and said that his boys had advised him to go into the woods to recruit. After drinking the whiskey, Heisel clapped his hand to his breast and said, "Leonard, I have got to die." Ruppelt asked him for twenty-five cents for which to purchase a plaster. He tried to get his hand into his pocket, but failed and gasped, "Leonard, doctor, doctor." The remainder of his testimony was about the same as that of the witnesses who proceeded him. Dr. M. R. Morse testified to being

called and stated that in his opinion the death was caused by heart disease. The jury brought a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. Heisel was an old resident of this city, having run a brewery here for a number of years. He leaves a wife and a large family. Henry Heisel, whose eyes were injured by a premature explosion at the Rolling Mill Mine, a short time ago, is his son. P. S. – The funeral of the late John Heisel was held yesterday from his late residence on Clark Street. Rev. R. L. Richards officiating. It was largely attended.
(1)

DROPPED DEAD. John Heisel, a man of 58 years of age, dropped dead of heart disease, while in a saloon in the bank basement, between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday forenoon. He had not been feeling well for a month or more and in the morning of the death arose at 3 o'clock and left his room complaining of a pain in the region of his heart. Immediately before his death he was conversing with a friend and stated that he had been advised the camping would do him good and that he had decided to try it. At this moment he uttered a cry of pain and clasped his hand to his heart. When Leonard Ruppelt grasped his arm and assisted him to his feet, leading him to the outside door. Being almost helpless, he was seated in a chair near the center of the room, and was then laid on a lounge in the back room when he breathed his last in less than three minutes from the time he arose from the table. An inquest was held during the afternoon rendering a Verdie in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was an exemplary man and had been a resident of the place for some 16 years. He leaves a large family mostly grown up to mourn his loss. (2)

His tombstone stands as testament that his family sorely missed him.

John Heisel was born in Rhein Pfalz, Bavaria, Germany. Out father is dead. The cold lifeless ___H___K___d in dust, its silent bed. And there it may decay. Farewell, dear father. To him a long

farewell. We shall neither meet nor See thee Till we are united with Thee to dwell.

Four months after John Heisel's death, Thomas Curtis, who would have been Caroline's future father-in-law, died from a blast at the Cambria Mine.

Two years after their father's death, in 1889, Jacob and John, both engineers, were still living at 319 Clark with their mother. Esther married John rule on December 24, 1891, witnessed by Caroline and Charles Brown.

Rev. C. M. Brown also made a loving pair happy, the groom in this case being Mr. John Rule and Miss Esther Heisel. (3)

John Rule was a miner, and Esther became a housekeeper at the home they moved into at 323 Cherry Street.

In 1894, Henry was a confectioner, living with his wife Elna at 442 Iron Street. The same year shows John a malster, probably with the Upper Peninsula Brewing Company.

Brewers of the famous Lake Superior Beer: Pilsener, Bavarian, Culmbacher, Superior Porter, etc. Negaunee and Marquette. 426 Gold, Negaunee.

Jacob in 1894 was a machinist. As diamond-drill setter, his expertise was in demand. In performing his job, he traveled the country extensively. But his home base was still with his mother, though. By that time, they had moved into a little white house at 417 Teal Lake Avenue, across from the Masonic Lodge. Thomas and Arlena Curtis, great friends with the Heisels, shared the vegetables they grew with them. Margaret raised ducks and geese in her back yard.

In 1897, Henry was a bartender. Jacob was a fireman in 1899-1900. Margaret was a housekeeper in 1900. According to the 1900 census, Margaret, Jacob and Henry could read, write and speak English.

The first decade of the twentieth century seemed a fairly good one for the Heisel Family. Caroline married John Carter Curtis on October 3, 1901. Caroline and John Carter moved into their house at 501 Cherry Street, on the same side of the street as sister Esther's house, two blocks down. Henry was living on Iron Street. In 1901-02, John, a bartender, and Jacob, a bartender and pump-man, were living with their mother on Teal Lake Avenue.

During the period 1905-08, John Heisel, an engineer, was still living with his mother. From that point on, though, there is no record of John in Negaunee, which suggests he made him move to Minnesota at that time. His departure left Jacob as the only son remaining at home. Sometime during this time, as a single man living with his mother, Jacob was institutionalized with mental problems.

Henry was the owner of a saloon in town from 1901-1913. One source indicates that his bar was located in back of Russo's on Iron Street and across from Levine's. A story goes that only the finest businessmen visited Henry's Bar.

From 1902-1908, the marriage of Caroline Heisel and John Carter Curtis produced three boys: Carter (b. 1902), Kenneth (b. 1905) and Leland (b. 1908).

John Rule died in 1910, leaving Esther a widow. Jacob was a policeman during the period 1910-1913.

The war-time period of 1914-1917 was a difficult time for Margaret and family members. One contributing reason might have been that the war against Germany turned some of the town folk against them. A strong anti-German sentiment resulted in the suspension of German-language instruction in schools. German newspapers stopped publication, and German music was no longer played. To avoid persecution, many German families – the Heisels not included – changed their surnames. Non-Germans started referring to Germans as Huns, a term highly offensive to them.

Many German-Americans, probably including the Heisels, tended to perceive themselves as innocent victims of persecution, even though the majority of non-Germans may have been more or less understanding of the difficult position the German immigrants were in. A feeling of increased scrutiny was bound to make them feel uneasy about the consequences of saying or doing something that

might be misinterpreted as anti-American. Perhaps they felt they couldn't win no matter what they did. If they remained silent about the war, they could be seen as not committed to the cause. On the other hand, acting too pro-American could be seen as a mask of disloyalty.

To add to the tension caused by the war, Margaret was in poor financial condition in 1914. Her son Henry also had worsening mental conditions that led to his being institutionalized, just as his brother Jacob had been previously. On April 9, 1915, Elna Heisel committed her husband Henry to the Newberry State Hospital.

Dr. Robbin eventually released Henry to home, where he stayed until he re-admitted on July 3, 1915. He died there on September 16, 1915.

Henry Heisel, who had been a patient at the Northern State Hospital at Newberry for the past couple months, died at that institution yesterday morning. Pneumonia, which he had contracted only a few days ago, was the immediate cause of death. The remains were brought here last evening and taken to the home of a sister, Mrs. Carter Curtis, Cherry Street. The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but it is probable that it will be held Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Heisel was 53 years of age and was a lad of 13 when the family came to Negaunee. Toward the close of the 80s, while employed at the Rolling Mill mine he was victim of a premature blast, which destroyed the sight of one eye and seriously impaired the other. For a year or so after the accident, it was feared that he would be totally blind, but with the aid of powerful lens, Mr. Heisel was able to keep the sight of the remaining eye.

As employee or proprietor, he had been connected with the saloon business here and at Ishpeming for about a quarter century, and up to last spring, when he was succeeded by a nephew, Otis Rule, he had been proprietor of the saloon in the Feibish Building, West Iron Street, for about twelve years. During the last year or two, Mr. Heisel's health had become impaired and latterly his mind became affected. He was at Newberry for a period and afterward at a sanitorium in Milwaukee and last July again went to Newberry.

Deceased is survived by a widow and three step-daughters, the Misses Hilda, Esther and Elsie Tullberg; by an aged mother whose home is on Teal Lake Avenue; two sisters, Mmse. Carter Curtis and Esther Rule of this city and two brothers John of Duluth and Jacob of Newberry. Mr. Heisel held membership in the German Aid Society and the Order of Owis. (4)

Margaret Heisel died November 14, 1918, in Negaunee.

PASSED AWAY LAST WEEK. Pioneer resident of Negaunee was eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Margaret Heisel, a resident of Negaunee for the past fifty years, passed away on Thursday last week, at her home on Teal Lake Avenue, after a protracted illness with a complication of diseases. Deceased was well known and is survived by two daughters, Mmes. Esther Rule and Carrie Curtis, of this city, and two sons, Jacob Heisel of this city and John Heisel of Virginia, Minnesota. The funeral was held last Sunday afternoon, services being conducted at the home of Rev. R. L. Hewson, Pastor of the Mitchell M. E. Church. (5)

PIONEER DEAD. The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Heisel will be held tomorrow afternoon. The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Heisel, a pioneer resident of Negaunee, who died Thursday afternoon at her home on Teal Lake Avenue after an illness of three months with a complication of diseases, which later developed into pneumonia, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 from the home. The Rev. R. L. Hewson, Pastor of the Mitchell Methodist Episcopal Church, will conduct the services.

The deceased, who had been a resident of Negaunee for over fifty years, was eighty-six years old, and was well known. She was the mother of the late Henry Heisel, who conducted a saloon here for a number of years. Surviving her are two daughters, Mesdames Esther Rule and Carrie Curtis, and a son, Jacob Heisel of this city and a son, John Heisel of Virginia, Minnesota. The later is expected to arrive here today for the funeral. (6)

The funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Heisel, a pioneer resident of the city, who died early in the week was held yesterday afternoon.
(7)

Henry and Elna's daughter Esther eventually married Arthur Olson of Crystal Falls, on June 23, 1926 in Negaunee with Elsie Tullberg witnessing the marriage.

Margaret's son Jacob remained single all his life. One of the companies for which he worked during his varied career was Consol. F & L. He died in Negaunee on April 23, 1928.

JACOB HEISEL'S DEATH. Member of pioneer family found in bed, lifeless. Since the death of his mother some ten years ago, Jacob Heisel had lived alone in the family homestead on Teal Lake Avenue; and when neighbors failed to see him about the fore part of the week, they finally decided to effect an entrance to investigate. They found the man dead in bed, with indications that he had passed away several days prior to discovery. While it is not known that he had been ailing, there was no reason to doubt that death had been due to natural causes.

Deceased was a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born January 29, 1859, and he was seven years old when his parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Heisel came to this country and located in Negaunee. The father has been dead for nearly forty years. After reaching manhood, Mr. Heisel became a diamond drill bit setter, and in the course of his work visited mining sections in nearly all parts of the country. During of the periods of residence in the home town, he served as a member of the police force.

One brother and two sisters survive – John Heisel of Kinross, Minnesota, who has been confined to his bed with an attack of influenza and was unable to attend the funeral. Mrs. Esther Rule, of Negaunee; and Mrs. Carrie Curtis, who has made her home in Detroit in latter years.

The remains were taken to the home of the sister, Mrs. Rule, 323 Cherry Street, where funeral services were conducted on Thursday by Rev. Thomas Foster, rector of St. John's Episcopal

Church. The pallbearers were: Mssrs. Daniel Shea, Dennis Driscoll, John H. Nesbitt, John Rock, Henry Trevarrow and Louis Grenier. (8)

HEISEL FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON. The funeral of the late Jacob Heisel, 69 years of age, who was found dead in bed in his home on Teal Lake Avenue this week, will be held this afternoon from the home of a sister, Mrs. Esther Rule, 323 Cherry Street. The Rev. Thomas Foster, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, will officiate.

Mr. Heisel, who was unmarried and lived alone, was born in Bavaria on January 29, 1859. He came to America with his parents when a child of seven and had been a resident of the Negaunee district for more than 60 years. He is survived by a brother, John, of Kinross, Minnesota, and two sisters, Mrs. Rule and Mrs. Carrie Curtis of Detroit. Mrs. Curtis arrived here yesterday to attend the funeral. (9)

John presumably died in Kinross, Minnesota. His widowed sister Esther died on December 4, 1941, in Negaunee. Place of death was Ishpeming and the cause uremia (kidney disease).

OBITUARY: MRS. ESTHER RULE. NEGAUNEE. DEC. 5. Mrs. Esther Rule, 73, widow of John Rule, who died in 1910, died at 11:45 last night in the Ishpeming Hospital where she had been a patient since Tuesday. She had been in poor health the last year and her condition became serious a month ago.

She was born June 26, 1868, in Chicago, Illinois, and came to Negaunee in October 1871, following the Chicago Fire.

Surviving are four sons, Earl, Otis and Ormund of Negaunee and John of Marquette. Two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Reed and Mrs. Alter Curley of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and a sister, Mrs. Carrie Curtis of Detroit. There are five grandchildren.

The body was taken to the Perala Funeral Home where services will be held at 2:30 Sunday with the Reverend William Roepke, Pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, of Marquette, officiating. Burial will be made in Negaunee Cemetery. (10)

Ever since John and Margaret Heisel's marriage, the family had been associated with Bavaria. Of all the original family members, Caroline was the only one to live long enough to see the association end. In 1946, the reorganization of the German states after WWII, placed Landau in the federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate, where it remains today.

The following year, on January 2, 1947, Caroline Heisel died in Royal Oak, Michigan, while living with her oldest son Carter.

PART 3 – FOOTNOTES, BIBLIOGRAPHY

FOOTNOTES

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3. Negaunee Iron Herald, May 12, 1887.
4. Unstated source (Iron Herald?), September 17, 1915.
5. Negaunee Iron Herald, November 22, 1981, p. 1.
6. Marquette Daily Mining Journal, November 16, 1918, p. 9.
7. Marquette Daily Mining Journal, November 18, 1918, p. 7.
8. Negaunee Iron Herald, April 27, 1928.
9. Marquette Daily Mining Journal, April 26, 1928, p. 11.
10. Marquette Daily Mining Journal, December 6, 1941, p. 8.

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