



PIONEER RECORD

Newsletter for the Midland Genealogical Society

Volume 26 No. 2

www.rootsweb.com/~mimsg/

November 2005

In This Issue

Salt In The Saginaw Valley.....	1
Notes from the President.....	2
Editorial Comments.....	2
Books For Sale.....	3
Reference Sources For National Biography.....	4
Upcoming Events.....	5
Web Sites of Interest.....	5
Recent Additions to the Gene Room.....	5
Top 12 research tips.....	6
2005-2006 Membership List.....	7
MGS Officers and Society Information.....	10

Midland Genealogical Society Programs for 2005 - 2006

Meetings are scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month as usual but we will be at three locations and times.

Programs for the meetings are as follows.

November 16
Researching Scottish Records
By Richard Michael Doherty of Troy Michigan

January 18
Researching Ontario Canadian Records
by Earl Ebach

Tentative For Feb or Mar or Apr
Beyond the Obituary
By Bobbi Schirado

May 17
Annual Meeting

Salt in the Saginaw Valley

When one thinks of the history of the Saginaw Valley, the lumber industry quickly comes to mind. However timber wasn't the only natural resource harvested in this area. While seemingly unknown to most, salt was also plentiful here and very much connected to the lumber industry.

The salt springs in the Michigan Territory were first discovered by wild animals and were used as salt licks. The Indians also used the springs as a source of salt--sometimes bartering it as a trade item with other tribes. When white settlers began to arrive, they formed some of their earliest settlements near salt springs in the southeastern part of the state. They needed salt for preserving food, curing meat, and tanning hides.

The majority of early settlers relied on salt shipped from New York. Since salt was an important state resource, an article to the state constitution provided a section of land including each salt spring be granted to the state for use as the legislature saw fit. When Michigan was granted statehood in 1837, congress gave it the right to choose 72 sections as state salt lands.

A state geological survey was organized by the legislature at its first meeting. Dr. Douglas Houghton, the first state geologist, examined the salt springs and reported on the 72 sections

he selected. A year later, funds were authorized to improve the state salt springs. The drilling of wells began, but later they were abandoned. Salt lands were then leased to individuals on a royalty basis, which proved unsuccessful.

In Midland County, a well was drilled by the state in June 1838 to produce salt. It was situated near the Salt River a half-mile below the mouth on the bank of the Tittabawassee River. When a boulder was struck at 139 feet, the well was abandoned because it prevented deeper drilling. Another well was begun in July of 1838 near the Grand River in Grand Rapids. This well reached 661 feet and produced salt in the 1840s before being abandoned.

To encourage the manufacture of salt, the state legislature passed The Salt Bounty Act in 1859 exempting all producing salt properties from state taxes. The act also provided a ten-cent per bushel bounty on all salt when 5,000 bushels were produced. The bounty revived the salt industry.

The natural brine salt industry in the Saginaw Valley was closely tied to the lumber mills. The first commercial producer of salt in the state, The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company, used scrap wood from local sawmills to fuel its

(Continued on page 3)

Notes from the President

My, how time flies when we're having fun. Just got a notice from Walt that it's time for another issue of PIONEER RECORD.

How goes your research? Ours has slowed to a near stop. We have so many dead ends, we feel like we're in a genealogical maze with no exits. One thing that keeps me hunting though, is the communication I receive from folks who have found my on-line queries. I have postings in message boards at Ancestry.com and Rootsweb.com for nearly all our surnames, and even a few geographical areas where we have lots of connections. Those queries generate three or four responses a month from folks who are usually just seeking information, but who occasionally provide me with tidbits to further my own research.

An example: Sharon, from Bellingham, WA wrote to me a couple of weeks ago looking for information on her husband's RARICK family. She gave me some basic information and then I began checking some things out. I have a mountain of corollary data on that family, and I have several folks in my mailing list who are detailed researchers. Between what I had, what I found in the on-line resources, and what my other correspondents provided, we were able to move Sharon's line back three more generations.

I love working on new lines. That's one reason I enjoy working in the genie room at Dow Library. There've been several times when patrons have come in looking for a start on their family histories. It's usually fairly easy research, and we often move three or four generations very quickly. They're delighted with the progress, I've had some fun working on something that actually made progress, and it keeps my research skills honed for the serious stuff I'm doing on my dead ends.

As I was looking for information for Sharon, I was taken back to the 1860 US Census for Yates Co., NY, where my RARICK line starts, and where my dead end, William D. Rarick, lived. I just plugged in RARICK in Yates Co., to see what I'd find. I'd found William D. there before and had him properly logged in my database, but I'd never noticed that he's living next door to a family in which Gerit Rarick is living. That's the closest I've ever come to a potential link between William D. and the host of other Raricks living in Yates in the 19th century.

I've done a lot of that lately... taking a new look at old notes from genealogy trips, and finding all sorts of stuff that I'd either overlooked or forgotten. Maybe your dead-end is hiding in the stuff you have already collected. One

never knows...

Yours for creative research.
Bob Snyder, president

MEMBERSHIP DUES 2005-2006

If your dues are not paid by the end of September, this may be the last Pioneer Record you will receive. Dues may also be paid by mail to: Membership Chair, Midland Genealogical Society, Grace A. Dow Memorial Library, 1710 W. St. Andrews Dr., Midland, MI 48640. Dues for an individual are \$14.00; for a family they are \$17.50.

GENE TOONS by Wendell Washer



Mom, how come our names aren't on the screen?

From The Editor...

I have been reading quite a bit lately on the genealogical DNA projects. These are projects in which you volunteer to contribute a DNA sample gathered from a swab kit that they will send you for swabbing your mouth. The information is then posted in databases on the internet. The purpose is for tracking migration of various families throughout the world.

These databases are also being used for other purposes. Law enforcement are using these web sites to determine surnames from

DNA samples gathered at a crime scene.

A 15 year old boy recently used the project to locate his biological father who was a sperm donor. This news may be unsettling for men who donated prior to the DNA science becoming fully appreciated.

FamilytreeDNA.com is running 2400 projects to trace particular surnames and has a database of more than 50,000 DNA signatures.

I would be interested in hearing if any of you have contributed to the DNA projects. I would like to know your experiences, what was requested of you, and what knowledge you gained from this. I would like to do a report on the various projects for an upcoming newsletter. All information contributed would remain anonymous,

Walt Bennett

Editor

kettle evaporating process. When technological improvements replaced that process with a grainer (or shallow tank) and open pan processes, sawmill scrap was burned to make steam for the sawmill. The salt companies operated the grainer by using exhaust steam from the mill. A salt factory using an evaporation process was known as a "salt block."

In 1860, The Bay City Salt Manufacturing Company drilled a brine well in Bay County. The Portsmouth Salt Manufacturing Company started production the following year. Shortly the salt industry spread throughout the area. There were 23 companies operating in the Saginaw Valley by 1862. The salt industry grew into neighboring counties of Huron, Gratiot, Isabella, and others. Michigan was rated number one in the U.S. in salt production from 1880 until 1892. Presently Michigan ranks fourth in the U.S. with Wayne County having the state's largest mining operation.

As lumber mills moved northward, the salt blocks in this area were closed since they depended on the mills for their fuel. Some also moved north. In 1872, a salt block was opened in East Tawas. Several more were constructed in Tawas City, Oscoda, and AuSable. They all had a short lifespan and died out before the turn of the century.

In 1890, an extraction process for producing chemicals from brine was developed by a young chemist, Herbert Henry Dow. Drilled in the 1870s, an old salt well in Midland was reactivated by Dow. He proved that his new process worked. After several years, he organized the Dow Chemical Company and produced bleach from the extracted chlorine. A vast array of other products followed making Midland the site of the huge Dow chemical complex.

The lumbering era may be gone from the Saginaw Valley; but in another form, the salt industry survived. Uncoupled from its dependence on the lumber mills,

it has evolved from the production of common salt into a chemical industry known world wide for its many products.

S o u r c e s

Middlewood, Esther A., "Salt," *Michigan History Magazine*, Vol. 65, 1981.

DEQ, "Salt: a Michigan Resource," www.deq.state.mi.us/documents/deq-glm-rim-geology_salt_Brochure.pdf.

Library Users

If you are in the library or using the computer, please come into the gene room and sign-in. We do keep a count of people using the genealogical resources and this would add to the room usage.



Reference Sources for National Biography

By Sherry Irvine

Biography is a significant part of what family historians do; research leads to gathering and writing details of the lives of ancestors. The close connection came to mind recently when dipping into my copy of a single-volume concise biographical dictionary.

I have always checked regularly for biographical sketches; in fact, I mark my start in family research with my first look into one of these dictionaries. My grandmother told fascinating stories of Cornish pirates, an elopement, and the unwanted stepsons sent to Canada. I took it all in, and about age twelve or thirteen my interest turned into action. Among my early finds in a library was an article about someone of the right surname in the Dictionary of National Biography (DNB). I carefully copied it out and sent it to my grandmother; I still have the letter and her encouraging reply written on the back.

About the DNB

The DNB first appeared as sixty-three volumes, published in the U.K. by Smith, Elder between 1885 and 1900. A three-volume supplement appeared in 1901-02 and all these volumes later appeared as a twenty-two-volume set---twenty-one volumes plus the supplement altogether in one. At this time the DNB included notable people who died up to 22 January 1901, the date of Queen Victoria's death, plus those who died in the intervening time to the supplement. Some entries omitted in the first edition were added. As the decades passed more supplements were published, covering the

lives of those dying in each ten-year period.

I like the DNB because so much is in it--not just lives of those in the British Isles. It recounts the lives of individuals through all of British history, wherever they were, at home and abroad.

The publisher, Oxford University Press as of 1917, issued a concise version and several years ago an edition on CD-ROM. Most recently the new edition of the DNB has been made available online. If you live near a reference or academic library this remarkable digital version of the DNB may be accessible.

Another online option is within the British resources at Ancestry.com. The Ancestry version of the DNB contains the page images of the first twenty volumes and the supplementary volume twenty-two; the missing volume is for the last part of the alphabet, from the middle of surnames beginning with W.

Searching is flexible, by name, keyword, or by browsing selected sections. When you perform a name search read the list of results carefully, and if there are entries in the normal alphabetical sequence as well as in volume number twenty-two, be sure to look at both; they describe different people. Entries are informative, usually containing details about parents, spouse and children, education and occupation; some include opinion and commentary. Length varies from several lines to many pages.

DNB New Zealand

New Zealand has placed its Dictionary of New Zealand Biography online; some of the entries also appear in the Maori language. Each day the home page features a link to someone born on that day, a good way to randomly focus, eventually, on everyone in the dictionary.

The search tool for the DNZB is excellent allowing name searches, browsing and keyword searches. I input Canada and discovered about 5 percent of the 3000 entries have a reference. This site also includes material adapted from the "New Zealand Historical Atlas" (1997) in a section of the site called 'Our Land Our People.' There are snapshots of places, times and events presented in three themes and linked to the biographies. Finally this website allows you to save your findings, and for those who use information found in the DNZB there is correct source citation information at the bottom of each entry. Take a look; it is easy to navigate, interesting, and perhaps a lead to connections in a beautiful corner of the world.

Dictionary of Canadian Biography

The Canadian site offers nearly 8,000 biographical essays about people who died between 1000 and 1930. The biographies first appeared in book form, with the initial volume published in 1966. The free, online version is integrated into the website of Library and Archives Canada. There is a version in French.

The basic search tool presents a single field to input a name or other word(s) and the alphabet to initiate a browse; advanced search can also be selected. In this option the selection of details such as year of death, male or female, and occupation, progressively reduce the number of matching items. Playing about with the decade 1890 to 1910, I discovered the entries are made up of many times as many men than women, and lots of politicians, businessmen and lawyers. No surprise in that; even so, there

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

is a real cross section of people and backgrounds. Mimicking what I tried at the DNZB site, I looked for New Zealand across the entire database and got fifty results.

Who, What and Why Collections of national biography should be among standard genealogical reference checks. The people described are from all walks of life, originated in many places and worked or migrated to many others. Your Canadian family may have a New Zealand branch; or the British DNB could profile a connection of your Colonial ancestors. Facts are frequently detailed, providing vital information or genealogical clues. Useful background emerges from biographical essays as well. Someone said history is made up of biography and, for genealogists, it certainly is. The lives of those around our ancestors are relevant, and often significant, as we research our family background.

Conclusion

This is only part of what is online in terms of biography, and only part of what is on the shelves of a reference library. Look up your names, search for connections based on time, place and what the history books tell you. There is an excellent chance that somebody worthy of a few lines in a mammoth collection of biographical sketches is part of your family's past.

Source: *Ancestry Daily News*, September 27, 2005

Due to wear and tear on the Midland County microfilm roll for the 1855-1894 marriage record, 1877-1894 supervisor record, the 1868-1927 marriage record index, the film has been replaced.

Recent Additions to the Gene Room

Mayflower Families Volume 22
Wm. Bradford

Dating Old Photographs 1840-1929

More Dating Old Photographs 1840-1929

Chamberlin—The Chamberlin Family. Associated Families—Parker—Barnes—Winslow—Pangborn-Marcy-Wiltse

Clinton County Michigan Indigents Soldiers

Gratiot County, Michigan Indigents Soldiers

CD-ROM

Massachusetts Marriage Index

Probate Records: Middlesex & Essex Co.

Probate, Town & Vital Records

Vital Records 1600-1800

Inhabitants & Estates of the Town of Boston 1630-1800 and the Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston 1630-1822

Records of the Churches of Boston
Genealogies of the Families of Braintree 1640-1850

Bible Records from the Manuscript Collections of the NEGS

Vital Records of Springfield to 1850

Genealogies & Families of the Early Settlers of Watertown

Plymouth Church Records 1620-1859

Plymouth Co. Court Records

Upcoming Events

On February 18, 2006, the Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan is hosting their tenth anniversary seminar. The guest speaker will be Nora M., Hickey of County Cork, Ireland. For details, contact Sue Cromwell at 248-477-5846.



Web Sites of Interest

Keep up with Genealogy with a Blog
Reading GenealogyBlog is a fun and easy way to stay current with day-to-day events in the genealogical community. It's a bit like having subscriptions to dozens of newspapers, periodicals, and other publications with each genealogy article marked and ready for your enjoyment whenever you're ready to take a break. You'll find today's entries located at www.genealogyblog.com.

Gathering of the Clans—Devoted to all things Scottish www.tartans.com/

Family Tree Magazine has published a list of genealogy sites for Kids. You can access this list at www.familytreemagazine.com/articles/oct01/kidssites.html

Cinnamon Toast Genealogy offers many links to genealogical databases and web sites.
www.mycinnamontoast.com/

Top 12 Tips for Genealogical Research Success

George G. Morgan

Whenever I deliver genealogy seminars, I'm often asked, "What are the key ways I can be more successful in my research?" That question is nearly impossible to answer.

It depends on so many factors: where you are researching, at what period in time, which records you're seeking, what you're trying to prove/disprove, and others.

There are some strategies and methodologies that we can all apply. Some of these may seem like common sense, but I often find I have to stop and remind myself to

examine all the angles. I need to slow down and remember the essentials of research.

1. Research the entire family unit, not just your direct ancestor, to gain an understanding of family dynamics and each member's personality. The fact that a child is born in a certain sequence in the family influences his or her development and familial relationships.

2. Place your ancestors into context by learning about the history, geography, and social conditions of the places and times in which they lived. If you don't understand the place and times, the historical and social forces, and the influences of other people and events,

you won't really "know" your ancestor or family member.

3. Understand what records might have been created for and about your ancestors (and which types were not) and trace the current location of

those records. History, again, plays an important factor. Consider the government in power at the time, the types of records it

caused to be created and why, and what may have happened to those records. Use historical maps so that you're looking in the right place at the right time.

4. Take advantage of libraries and archives by mastering the use of their online catalogs and understanding the classification systems and organization of their collections. If you don't know how to immediately locate materials in these facilities, you can waste research time.

5. Continually expand and hone your Internet skills in the use of search engines, databases, directories, metasearch engines, message boards, e-mail, mailing lists, people finders, and other tools. Seek out classes at colleges, universities, libraries, genealogical society computer groups, and at online venues such as the Genealogy Training Workshops at MyFamily.com.

6. Use all the resources available to you--books, magazines and journals, newspapers, microfilm,

electronic databases, and the Internet--and integrate their use to obtain complementary information. Use the resources you have in tandem to prove and refute information.

7. Develop and employ your critical thinking skills to evaluate every piece of evidence you find. Consider each fact for accuracy, credibility, authority of the source, primary vs. secondary source, original vs. derivative source, currency, and bias.

8. Learn to locate and use alternative or substitute records when the ones you want can't be located. When you hit a

brick wall, don't just collapse and cry that you've reached a dead end. Look for other available records and evidence that include the same or similar information. Sidestep to a sibling or other family member and research that person; move up another generation from them, for instance, and then connect

your way downward to the person with whom you are stalled.

9. Document every piece of information you find using complete and accurate written source citations. You will come back to these sources over and over again. They are every bit as important as the data that they document. Just like you see on Antiques Roadshow, source citations are the provenance of your data.

10. Use the facts you have compiled to develop a timeline of data and life events for your key ancestors or those for which elude you. Learn to read your ancestor's life chronologically like a biography to better understand him or her.

11. Prepare in advance for every genealogical research trip. Define who and what you want to research, where the materials you want are located, and set up appointments to meet with people who may be able to assist you.

12. Periodically re-read all of the materials you have compiled for an individual in chronological sequence. Each time you do so, you will view the person's life story more clearly. If you focus on these essential tips for your research guidance, your success rate will improve. And the better you understand your ancestors, you'll be amazed at how many of your brick walls crumble away.

Source: Gems of Genealogy/
Bay Area Genealogical Society
Oct/Dec 2005

2005-2006 Membership List

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP-PLUS	PHONE	E-MAIL
Allen	Gary & Dorothy Allen	801 Crescent Dr.	Midland	MI	48840-3477	989-835-5118	gallen1006@aol.com
Andrick	Floyd	4828 Artcrest Dr	Midland	MI	48840-2128	989-837-0870	hfandrick@aol.com
Angier	Margery S.	980 E Noyes Dr	Midland	MI	48840-8817	989-839-9545	manger2007@chartermi.net
Applegath	Doug & Anne	4010 Woodlawn St.	Midland	MI	48840-3469	989-631-6074	applestems@aol.com
Babcock	Sidney & Orene	1190 W Stewart Rd.	Midland	MI	48840-9133	989-836-5925	
Baker	Lois	3273 Patterson Rd.	Freeland	MI	48623-9452	989-631-9549	
Barnard	Melissa	1710 W St. Andrews Rd.	Midland	MI	48840-2855	989-837-3430	gbarrett2@comcast.net
Barrett	Thomas R. & Germaine	32260 Avondale St.	Westland	MI	48186-4904	734-728-7833	patriciaibeasley@earthlink.net
Beasley	Patricia S. & Walton M.	1098 W. Brooks Rd.	Midland	MI	48840-9519	989-832-8840	bmbellows@sbcglobal.net
Bellows	Betty	6100 Jefferson, Apt. 1418	Midland	MI	48840-2083	989-837-2092	wgbennett@chartermi.net
Bennett	Walter G.	4808 W. Wackerly St.	Midland	MI	48840-2148	989-631-5247	bennett_wl@juno.com
Bennett	Walter L. & Colleen M.	1555 S. Sasse Rd.	Midland	MI	48840-8518	989-832-8844	
Berry	Marion	205 Morning Mdw. Way	Midland	MI	48840-7257	989-631-3057	
Blymyer	Elva	515 E. Ashman St.	Midland	MI	48842-4891	989-835-1388	
Bohl	Roger & Kathy	5003 Barto St.	Midland	MI	48840-6743	989-839-9016	kbohl30265@aol.com
Bork	Emmy	5701 Sturgeon Creek Parkway	Midland	MI	48840-2228	989-832-8794	
Bowen	Thomas	13341 N. Carefree Ct.	Camby	IN	46113-8712	317-858-4188	IndianaBowens@comcast.net
Brandlie	Marcia	4434 E. Wise Rd.	Freeland	MI	48623-9434	989-832-9430	mkrandle@chartermi.net
Branson	Mary	5801 Sturgeon Ave.	Midland	MI	48840-3224	989-631-4737	molly688@chartermi.net
Brines	Jo	4300 Castle Dr.	Midland	MI	48840-3490	989-832-8312	
Brown	Shirley	2101 Bayliss St., Apt #22	Midland	MI	48840-6213	989-832-2594	Earlybo@aol.com
Bruce	Mary J.	1734 S. Smith's Crossing Rd., Rt. 10	Midland	MI	48840-8519	989-631-2848	brucem@mindnet.org
Burrow	Richard F. "Dick"	3811 Chestnut Hill Dr.	Midland	MI	48842-6208	989-836-8257	rfburrow@aol.com
Carr	Betty J.	P.O. Box 383	Au Gres	MI	48703-0383	989-878-8901	
Casadonte	Ruth Ann	5104 Nurmi Dr.	Midland	MI	48840-3217	989-835-5115	bobruth@tm.net
Clason	Douglas Peter	1119 Jeffrey Drive	Northville	MI	48187-2758	248-349-8175	dpcoc@aol.com
Collins	Daniel E. & Mary M.	806 Linwood	Midland	MI	48840-3447	989-631-2568	mmandan@aol.com
Crane	Roland E. & Colleen C.	2808 Scarborough Ln.	Midland	MI	48840-6907	989-631-8327	mobydeck@aol.com
Cronkright	Phyllis M.	1407 E. Sugnet Rd.	Midland	MI	48842-3713	989-832-3198	cybermom2@prodigy.net
Crozier	Janet E.	30 Brown Ct.	Midland	MI	48840-4317	989-631-8853	jwcrozier@juno.com
Dennett	Robert F.	3282 Lakeside Dr.	Sanford	MI	48857-9448	989-887-5360	dennetr@aol.com
Dickert	Yancey J. "Jack"	400 E. Main St. Apt. 323	Midland	MI	48840-6507	989-837-8788	yanceyd@aol.com
Diesen	Wilma	201 Seminole Ct.	Midland	MI	48842-3559	989-832-8485	thediesens@chartermi.net
Dostal	Bob	4406 Orchard Dr.	Midland	MI	48840-6120	989-836-8988	bdostal@aol.com
Dudewicz	Douglas M.	6500 Whittlesey Blvd., #1009	Columbus	GA	31909-7278		dudewicz@yahoo.com
Elbach	Earl & Faye	4610 Andre	Midland	MI	48842-6160	989-835-7518	faeae@chartermi.net
Eichhorn	Jacob & Mary	4501 Arbor Dr.	Midland	MI	48840-2845	989-835-7823	jama8312@prodigy.net
Fike	Mary Ellen	1895 Mack Rd.	Saginaw	MI	48801-6873	989-755-3210	
Flaningham	Ora	3227 E. Stewart Rd.	Midland	MI	48840-8584	989-835-3227	orafian@aol.com
Fox	Barbara	4915 Tucker St. Apt. 3	Midland	MI	48840-2870	989-839-9349	
Geisert	Bruce "Bud" A.	3706 Applewood Rd.	Midland	MI	48840-2883	989-832-7030	budgeisert@aol.com
Gohrband	Roger	1806 Norwood Dr.	Midland	MI	48840-2530	989-631-6119	rgohr@aol.com

Midland Genealogical Society

Pioneer Record

Midland Genealogical Society
Grace A. Dow Memorial Library
1710 W. St. Andrews Drive
Midland, MI 48640



MGS Officers

President :	Robert Snyder	839-9644
	trcsnyder2@earthlink.net	
Co-Secretaries:	Janet Crozier	631-9653
	jwcrozier@juno.com	
	Jayne Shrier	835-6900
	shrrier72@qix.net	
Program Chair:	Bob Mass	835-8519
	massro@aol.com	
Membership Chair:	Bev Keicher	631-9455
	BevJoanK@netscape.net	
Treasurer:	Ron Snyder	631-0765
	resnyder1@chartermi.net	
MGS Reps :	Jean Zager	793-9397
	zagerjm@yahoo.com	
	Faye Ebach	835-7518
	faeae@chartermi.net	
Historian :	Gayle Hock	687-5567
	hucksters@aol.com	
Hospitality Chair:	Jo Brines	832-8312
Web Master:	Max Schneider	832-9506
	maxschneider@chartermi.net	
PR Editor:	Walt Bennett	631-5247
	wgbennett@chartermi.net	

Pioneer Record is published quarterly (Sep., Nov., Feb., & Apr.) by the Midland Genealogical Society. Queries are free to members and should be sent to: PIONEER RECORD, Midland Genealogical Society, Grace A. Dow Memorial Library, 1710 W. St. Andrews Dr., Midland, MI 48640. We welcome genealogical material which would be of interest to the general membership. Articles to be included in PR should be submitted to the above address by the 15th of August, October, January and March.

Information about Midland Genealogical Society

The MGS meets on the 3rd Wednesday of Sept., Oct., Nov., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr. & May at 7:00 PM in the lounge of the Grace A. Dow Memorial Library, 1710 W. St. Andrews Dr., Midland, MI 48640. Visitors are always welcome. Watch the Midland Daily News or local Midland MCTV channel 5 for upcoming speakers, dates and times.

Membership dues are \$14.00 for single and \$17.50 for a couple and can be paid after July 1, but must be paid by Nov. 25, to continue receiving the Pioneer Record. Dues may be paid at any MGS meeting or may be sent to the Membership Chair, Midland Grace A. Dow Memorial Library, 1710 W. St. Andrews Dr., Midland, MI 48640.