

PIONEER RECORD



REMINISCENCES OF 29 YEARS AGO (1890)

Midland As She Was And Is, With A Few Between Incidents

By Jas. J. Savage

Midland Sun - September 18, 1919. When the writer called the attention of the editor of the Sun, the first of September, that it was the 29th anniversary of the writer taking charge of the paper, we were asked to give a few reminiscences of those past years.

September 1, 1890, we assumed editorial charge of the Sun, then a 9 column folio paper that had small offices in the third story back of the Larkin block. The outfit consisted of two dilapidated job presses, a Washington hand press, and a none too good outfit of other material. With one boy to assist in the office work we made our bow in this editorial capacity, entering upon the job with fear and trembling from the editorial standpoint, but very confident from that of the workshop,

Reared in an atmosphere of democracy, the political policy of the paper was continued along that line notwithstanding the fact that a good uncle, who a war horse of his community in the Democratic ranks, encouragingly informed us "that a young man was a d--n fool who endeavored to publish a Democratic paper in the state of Michigan." However we stuck to our faith, bobbing back each succeeding election after a knockout blow. And we continued this practice with such consistency that it finally drew encomiums from the above vitriolic relative instead of censure.

But enough of this personal stuff, more than to say, that many of our fears

were without foundation, as we were aided in our editorial work with a warmth and spontaneity that was highly encouraging, and a liberal patronage was awarded us from the first.

With the election of Governor Winans, and a Democratic state administration, the Sun, being the only Democratic paper in the county, was awarded the printing of the tax sales, which at that time amounted to over \$1200 per year. The publication of this "fat" placed the financial resources of the paper in such shape that needed improvements were made, and a new power newspaper press was installed and the job equipment improved, the office, in the meantime having been moved to the second story of the then Anderson block, now owned by Ira ??ales.

In December, 1899, the paper was sold to Charles H. Steiger, whose editorship was terminated after eight years by death and January 1, 1907, we again acquired the paper, continuing publication of same until May 1, 1908, when it was acquired by the Midland Publishing Co., the present owners.

The paper today is considerably different to what it was when we took it over. The Hand press for newspaper has been supplanted by a two-revolution press driven by electric power, hand type setting is a thing of the past, a modern linotype of standard make doing the work

(continued on page 3)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We are off to another great year! Our September program was attended by over 70 people who heard our immediate past president, Bill Worden, help us separate fact from fiction in genealogy and explain the basic types of data which should be used to define our ancestry. Our October speaker, Ora Flaningam, built on this foundation and illustrated for us specific examples of the data he used to put together the family history of the Flaningam family and the lessons he learned in doing so.

Several projects are also in high gear. The First Families of Midland County project has received applications at about the same rate as last year at this time. The local church records project is collecting nineteenth and early twentieth century data from the Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist Churches, with others expected also to contribute. The newspaper obituary project is rapidly moving towards completion with the hope that we can consider publishing next year. We are also collecting township records and we would like to reactivate the probate records project. If you wish to help with any of these projects just let us know.

Due to the major expansion project at the library, we will be unable to meet there for some interim period of time starting in January 1993. We have made arrangements to meet at the Carpenter Street Elementary School for the months of January through April next year. See the article about this for specific information.

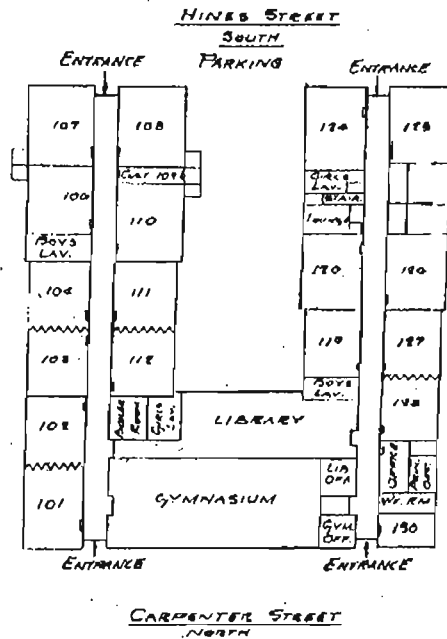
We learned from the Michigan Genealogical Council that some county clerks in Michigan have been required to close their death record index. A 1990 opinion of the attorney general found that the Public Health Code of 1978 prohibited issuing copies of fetal death records on file before 30 September 1978 except to biological parents. After 1978 fetal death records do not contain the names of the parents. A fetal death is the death of a fetus that has completed at least 20 weeks of gestation or weighs at least 400 grams. Since death indexes in some counties contain records of fetal deaths in the regular death index, these records have been closed. Senate Bill 501 amends the Public Health Code to allow fetal deaths prior to 1978 to be reported to any applicant, thus opening these records. The senate has passed this bill and the house will act on the bill if the legislature reconvenes after the election. We

have written to Representative McNutt indicating our support for passage of this bill. Midland County has not closed its death index to date. If you wish to have more information on this issue please call me. Ralph Hillman

<<<<<>>>> <<<<<>>>> <<<<<>>>>

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY TO MEET AT CARPENTER STREET SCHOOL STARTING IN JANUARY

Because the major expansion project at the library has closed several rooms and altered the use of others, the Genealogical Society has been asked to relocate its meetings to another place for the duration of the construction period. We have made arrangements with Carpenter Elementary school to meet in its LIBRARY for the months of January through April 1993. Carpenter Elementary School is located on Carpenter Street between Jerome and Fitzhugh streets. It is just four short blocks on Eastman towards downtown Midland from the library and then 1-1/2 blocks to the left. Limited on-street parking is available on Carpenter Street in front of the school, but you will find it more convenient and safer to park in the school parking lot off Hines Street by way of Jerome or Fitzhugh streets. Bear with us during this period, and we shall be rewarded with a fine new facility for genealogical research when the library expansion has been completed.



MIDLAND IN 1890 (continued from p. 1)

of four to five former hand compositors, two of the best job presses made now take the place of an inferior article at the start: As much job stock is now carried for one month's business as was formerly - carried for a year.

And this is only a mark of the growth and improvement of the town. In 1890 there was only one piece of concrete sidewalk in the city, that in front of the William Patrick residence on Main street, now owned by Mrs. McDonald. Main street then had a worn out cedar block pavement that was rougher than the worst corduroy road, and which, was supplanted in 1902 by the macadam road which this year is being covered with asphalt.

It was in August 1890, that H.H. Dow first began his experiments in a barn on the Patrick property on Main street where there was an abandoned salt well, and the following year saw the establishment of the Midland Chemical Co., on its present site, for the manufacture of bromine.

At this time the main currency of the community was "white horses" or due bills, issued, upon a few stores, by various manufacturing industries then here, so that the average laboring man saw very little real money in those days. The writer remembers selling a horse about this time, taking weekly payments in due bills. This system resulted in poor picking for the small store without influence or ability to carry these due bills from pay day to pay day.

Mr. Dow established a cash system when he began the erection of the first chemical plant here, paying at that time ten cents above the going wages of \$1.00 per day for common labor, and had no trouble getting plenty of help, as the elm works, now a part of the present chemical plant, was running light. And to this fact was ascribed some of the opposition with which Mr. Dow was met here in the earlier days.

The principal industries of the town at that time were a pail and tub factory near the present site of the American bromine works and a heading mill along the south side of the railroad just east of Benson street conducted by Reardon Byron(?), who also conducted the Star logging mill in the building now owned by the Orr Bean & Grain Co., at the corner of Main and Benson Streets.

Mr. Remington was then running the elm works, where elm hoops were manufactured as well as lumber, and a box factory was also in connection with this plant. Later the elm works were taken over by Charles Brown and a railroad built to Hubbard, about eleven miles northeast of here on Section 12, Larkin Township, where there was sufficient timber to warrant this investment. The old mill across the tracks and at the foot of McDonald street known as the Larkin mill, was then in operation under the management of Brown & Patrick, sawing up the last of the timber in this county and vicinity. In connection with this mill was a salt block, where the present editor of the Sun worked as a boy packing salt in barrels, filling, heading and loading on the cars 100 barrels daily at 1 3/4 cents per barrel, and he was only 15 years of age. (This personal reminiscence caused a kick from the editor, but we objected to the use of a blue pencil, and he finally stood for it).

Another fine little industry that came to Midland unsolicited at this time was the pail and tub factory of Dove & Stanton, located in the present site of the Chemical plant, and confining their product almost entirely to butter tubs made from white ash timber. This was not only a money making industry for the company, but a good place to work. However, scarcity of ash timber and an opportunity to sell their site to good advantage to the growing chemical industry, caused this firm to close up their business.

Later John Nehil, who had been foreman for Reardon Brothers in their pail and tub factory and heading mill for a number of years, established a plant for the manufacture of heading on the present site of the Nehil Lumber yard on Ashman street. By close application and thorough acquaintance with his job Mr. Nehil laid the foundation for his present successful business. As he promptly purchased some \$10,000 of government bonds during the war his efforts have been crowned with a degree of financial success from this small start.

At this period, September 1890, there were very few of the present personnel of business men doing business. The firm of Gordon & McCann had just been established in the then only clothing store, where Gardner's jewelry store is now doing business. H.W. Beckwith was then an employee of Reardon Bros., as had been Messers Gordon and McCann, Wm. O'Brien had charge of the outside collections for this

firm, and later August Wenzel of the firm of Wenzel & Stark graduated from this incubator of many present businessmen.

Traveling salesmen, in those earlier days, were scarce, passing Midland by, as the financial standing of too many of the merchants at that time did not warrant the extension of credit desired. How different in the short period of 29 years, when there is not a merchant on our streets whose trade is not eagerly sought, and whose credit is A1.

Of those now doing business who were here at this earlier day, all began at the bottom and have lifted themselves by their own boot straps to their present position of financial and social affluence. Begin at the west end of the business section of Main street and come right down the line. Charles Brown got his start with lumber, to which he had tied; B.H. Carter started a bazaar where E.W. Austin has his present store; Ollie Highgate has wielded the lather brush and razor as regularly as a clock, and has no reason to fear going to the poor house; Will Evans, formerly a painter by trade, found he had to leave his chosen calling on account of poor health. Dr. Gardner started fitting glasses and has a business that warrants a winter's play day in Florida; T.E. McCann, senior member of the first of McCann & Sons, was a graduate from the Reardon stores, and owes his business success to bring on the job at all times; D.G. Mode of the firm of Mode & Gordon, as a youth served an apprenticeship in the clothing firm of Gordon & McCann, later purchasing Mr. Gordon's interest in the business, and later selling his interest to Russell and W.D. McCann; S.B. Gordon from grocery clerk to bank president in 29 years shows business acumen; "Happy Jack" Fathey, from foreman at the Chemical plant to sweetening up the public is a more recent addition to our business men who are making a success. Thompson-Winkler Co., composed of Frank Thompson, Herman Winkler and C.G. Olmstead, are all young men who have had no material assistance in getting to their present high places in the business of life of the community; and it only seems a short time ago when "Bill" Hubbard was working for the "bald headed druggist" Will G. Barbour, putting in long hours, but perfecting himself along his chosen calling.

And we see whereby our old contemporary of the Republican, T.W. Crissey, has been able, after long years of close application, to take a lay-off in his

declining years, throwing the heavy burden of a country newspaper upon the shoulders of his son R.W. Crissey. Being now out of the newspaper game as far as any investment therein is concerned, we wish to state that beyond question no one business or industry in our midst has contributed so largely to the growth and marked improvements to our city during these past 29 years with so small returns therefore in a financial way as the newspapers. No one, not even your school principals or ministers give so much of themselves, their thought, their very vitality, their time for the public weal as does an editor and his financial returns are, as a rule, small as compared with others.

Our friend Wm. P. O'Brien, has been another graduate from the Reardon incubator who has made good. And he has been about as consistently on the job as any businessman we know, with a splendid assistant in his better half.

Wm. Hardy, in earlier days following the lumber camps, later through his efficiency in this line, took charge of the Loud lumber interests on the Ausable river. Forest fires wiping out these interests, Mr. Hardy returned to Midland, his former home with a family of grown up boys, and with them established the present meat market business.

Johnny Johnson, who came here with the Indians, is the oldest business and mark of the street. The present stand had been occupied by Mr. Johnson constantly to our personal knowledge since our residence here, though the present block has supplanted a frame building destroyed by fire.

As a young boy August Wenzel, of Wenzel & Stark, started in the Reardon incubator in the hardware department. Following the fire which destroyed the block on the present site, and which this new and modern building supplanted, he with his partner went heavily into debt in their present business. They now own the business and the block in which they are now doing business.

(Continued in the Next Issue)
oOoOoOoO oOoOoOoO

TRUTH IN GENEALOGY
by Bill Worden

This is what I was trying to say at our September meeting:

Something we should all try to guard against is the perpetuation of BAD Genealogy. In my Mind, this means understanding what constitutes the best possible genealogy, and then taking care to record and pass on only the TRUTH as we know it to be.

One definition of TRUTH is "that which is in accord with the facts." Any serious genealogist knows that some facts are pretty hard to find ... especially, the further you go back in your family history. TRUTH in literature runs the gamut from non-fiction to fairy tales. TRUTH in advertising is often hard to distinguish. Sworn testimony in the courtroom runs from expert witnesses to purgery, with "hearsay" being inadmissible. In science a hypothesis is formulated based on past learning, then tested against observed facts in an attempt to verify or disprove it. I like to think of GOOD genealogy as the search for what REALLY happened in one's family history.

The first question is, "How much TRUTH do you really want?" Some people are just curious about where their ancestors came from. Others want to join societies like the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Mayflower Society, and so on. These organizations usually require fairly rigorous proof of qualification. Many people want to "publish a book." It is here that the degree of documentation becomes very important, because of the tendency to believe that anything in print MUST be true. Using subjective legal terminology, when one has only "substantial evidence," qualifiers like "possible" or "perhaps" should be used. When there is a "preponderance of evidence," the qualifiers become "probably" or "likely." Only when there is "clear and convincing evidence" can qualifiers be omitted.

A good genealogist is a careful genealogist. To assure the highest degree of genealogical TRUTH possible, start by understanding sources of information. The best source is first hand knowledge ... start with yourself and living relatives. Next, use PRIMARY SOURCES if possible. These are records made at the time of the event by the parties involved. They include judicial court records land or property records, tax records, probate records, birth records, marriage records, death records, church records, military records, cemetery records, and censuses. These are listed in descending order of accuracy ... censuses were quite susceptible to error. A noted genealogist once

said, "There is a primary source for every single bit of good English genealogy." SECONDARY SOURCES are records of events made at a later time or by others who were not involved. They should be used with care, but are useful for giving leads to the TRUTH. Some of these include Bible records, obituaries, newspaper clippings, family histories/genealogies, county histories (portrait and biographical), city/county directories, personal papers, tombstone inscriptions, and atlases of landowners. The key to searching for the best available information is documentation. If you document each item of information, you can later judge the validity of new conflicting facts.

Probably the worst genealogical source is "family tradition." The transmission of facts from generation to generation can cause distortion and loss of context. This is definitely "hearsay evidence." Most printed genealogies are lacking in documentation, so that there is no way to judge the validity of the information. Early D.A.R. lineages were not subjected to much proof. Federal censuses were prone to errors in recording, as well as cases of poor or incorrect information furnished. Tombstones are sometimes incorrect due to bad or improperly inscribed dates and names. The "other information" on death certificates is sometimes incorrect for various reasons. Most family group sheets lack documentation of sources. (Note that the sheets sent out by our archivist, Pat Worden, contain a high degree of documentation.) And, if anyone claims to trace their lineage back to Adam and Eve, be highly skeptical!!

How do you know when you have "the TRUTH?" First organize your information ... using a computer if you have one. Then attach all your sources of information. This allows you to compare conflicting facts. Try to eliminate any unsupported conjecture. Label any assumptions or theories. These are useful for leads to what really happened, but be sure to recognize their weakness. Remember to use the proper qualifiers mentioned above. Check everything for reasonableness. The be very careful when you pass on information to someone else. "Facts" taken out of context can be misunderstood! That leads to bad genealogy! Let's keep striving for the TRUTH!

(((((O)))) (((((O))))

U.S. 1920 Census/Soundex

The 1920 U.S. Census and Soundex for Michigan is available at the CMU Library.

The State Library at Lansing has the Census for RI, TN, VT, VA, WI, CT, IL, IN, IA, KY, MD, MA, MI. Soundex is available for NY, MI, MN, NH, NJ, WV, NY, NC, OH, PA IA.

<<<<< >>>>> <<<<< >>>>>

OREGON TRAIL PROJECT

The Oregon Trail Project is issuing special certificates to anyone whose ancestors came west via the Oregon Trail between the years 1811 and 1911.

"This is a tribute to those hardy pioneers who came overland by wagon, handcart or foot along the Oregon Trail," said Jane Walls Golden, chairperson of the Oregon Trail Project. "Entire families, with all their worldly possessions in tow, left homes and loved ones to follow an inner voice that promised a better life 'out west'."

Recognizing descendants of Oregon Trail travelers commemorates the sesquicentennial (150th anniversary) of the peak year of westerly migration, Golden explained.

"People began to head west in 1811 using the Old Platte Road," she said. "But the exodus was at its height in 1843 when about 300,000 pioneers journeyed west of the Missouri River to begin new lives. The Old Platte Road then became known as the Oregon Trail."

To qualify for an Oregon Trail certificate, Golden said Applicants must prove direct descent from a person who traveled any part of the Oregon Trail between 1811 and 1911. To receive an application of for more information, write to the Oregon Trail Project at 4620 Overland Rd., #206, Boise, Idaho 83705.

The Oregon Trail Project of Idaho is a non-profit organization dedicated to collecting, archiving and publishing data about the Oregon Trail, and is a project of the Idaho Genealogical Society.

ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS RECORDS

From Waterloo-Wellington OGS Notes Nov., 1991.

On August 29, 1991 the Archives of Ontario received, from the Registrar General of Ontario, births from 1869-1895; marriages from 1869-1910 and deaths from 1869-1920. This information also included their historical indexes. Certain related

vital statistics records, such as direct clergy returns for BMDs and registration of deaths of Ontario residents overseas at the time of WWII were also included. **Please note** that there are many gaps in the records. Transfer of records will now occur on an annual basis.

Remember that if you require information from more recent records than the above dates you will still have to write to: The Office of the Registrar General, P.O. Box 4600, Thunder Bay, ON Canada P7B 6L8.

If you would like more information about this issue write: Public Service Section, Attn. Vital Statistics Reference Archivist, Archives of Ontario, 77 Grenville Street, Toronto, Canada M7A 2R3. You can also call the HOTLINE at (416) 327-1593 for recorded updates.

&&*&*&*& *&*&*&*&*&*

WHAT SOFTWARE DO YOU USE?

We asked this question in the last Pioneer Record. We received notes from Marge Anger that she uses Dollarhides "Everyones Family Tree" and Jack Dickert who uses an IBM and "Brother's Keeper". We all know that Bill and Pat Worden use "Family Roots". Ora Flaningam uses Personal Ancestral File (PAF), but also does much work using a word processor. If you have other genealogical software let me know. If you want to know more about these packages just ask us.

@!@!@!@!@ @!@!@!@!@

COMING MEETINGS

NOVEMBER 18 - Anna Mae Maday - Librarian of the Genealogical Dept., Saginaw Library. "What is New in the Saginaw Hoyt Collection."

JANUARY 20 - To be announced.

FEBRUARY 17 - To be announced.

<<<<<. >>>>> <<<<<. >>>>>

Midland Republican - June 20, 1889. North Bradley News. Mr. Felix went to Johnstown (PA) last week to try to find his two sisters and his son George, whom he feared had been lost in the flood. He writes back that he had found them safe, but that they were two days and nights without food. The two sisters' homes were in Johnstown and George went there in the spring to work on the railroad.

GENEALOGICAL DATA

What to do with it !!

by

Yancey J. Dickert

Genealogy is one of the most exciting adventures of our time. It, however, has many facets. First you collect data on family members; second, as you get into the hundreds and thousands of names you try to organize it so that it will be useful to you and to others; and third, you will want to put your data into some more or less permanent form so that it will be preserved. Why go to all the trouble to collect the data if you do not make it easier for those that follow? And here I must say that some hesitate to put data that is not based on legal data into print. It is claimed that once data is in print it is considered as "Gospel". After you have done much research you will find that all data is questionable; there are mistakes in the census data and many other sources. If you wait until everything is proven you may not live long enough. I do try to check out the data and make sure that it is reasonable and checks with other data. Most of you have already done some searching and have collected some data. I will try to give you some ideas about how to organize the data. Just remember that there is no one set rule about how to go about it. All you have to do is look at various genealogy books and you will see many ways. You have to think about what you want to accomplish and then figure out a way to do that.

Since I published my first book in 1983 I will try to relate some of my first problems and tell how I went about solving them. I did not have a computer then and did most of it by hand. (Some people still communicate by writing with pen and pencil!) You collect data on family members and soon you have so many names and dates that you don't know what is what. It was about this time that I first thought about how to organize the data so that it would be useful. And, frankly, it took a year or so before I began to have ideas. I first put my data into a loose leaf notebook with one family per page and put it in descending order from the oldest known member. I was lucky in that I had already determined who the immigrant was who came in 1752.

When you get into the hundreds you begin to realize that you need some sort of a system. I started by numbering the immigrant no. 1 and his only known child at the time as no. 2. Then I numbered his children from 3 to 7. The children from the next known family were numbered from 8 and so forth. Right away you see a problem-what happens when you locate new members. Actually I found out later that my immigrant had three daughters. What do you do? Well, I went back and re-numbered and re-numbered several times. Eventually I got smarter and skipped numbers that could be used later. You can skip numbers every ten pages or every generation or whatever you desire. Then you will only have to renumber a small section. You can still put them in numerical order and maintain your organization without using all of the numbers. Later I wanted to put the data into a table. This included the number of the individual, the name, dates, the number of the individuals' parent, and the spouse. This gave a table of limited information but was useful in keeping an outline of the families. Using the two sets of numbers it is possible to track an individual through the generations forward or backwards.

Example:

1. Peter Dickert	c1710-c1786	
2. Michael Dickert	c1738-1811	1 Mary Margaret Seigler
3. Michael Dickert II	c1766-1836	2 Isabella Sligh
4. Christopher Dickert	c1768-1810	2 Christina Kesler
5. Peter Dickert II	1773-1854	2 Anna Maria Stockman
6. Eve Margaret Dickert	1780-1811	2 John Adam Folk, Sr
7. Hannah Dickert		2 George Stockman, Sr
8. John Dickert	c1788-c1855	3 Anna Rosannah Quattlebaum

Thus Christopher's number was 4 (which included his wife) and the number 2 indicated that he was the child of no. 2 (Michael). To find Christopher's children you would look for the number 4 in the right hand column.

Eventually you will have so much data that you will want an index. My first try (without computer) was to put the names on 3x5 cards by surname, alphabetize them, and then I typed up the index using my typewriter. For the reference number in the index you may use the individual's number or the page number.

Then along came my first computer. It was a simple one with only 64K. But even that helped cut down on copying. I used a Word Processor and put the data on disks in much the same way as using the loose leaf notebook. Except with the computer I could add new data at any point and print out a new copy at will. Also with the computer I could set up my own format and include any data that I desired. Here again this is your work and you can do whatever suits your fancy. I had separate lines for the descendant and the spouse. I also listed the parents of the descendant and the parents of the spouse where known. Then you may add marriage dates, places of marriage and by whom, places of death and burial, and even where they lived and any other data that is known. The children are listed with their spouses where known and their dates. Other data on the children was placed in that person's own family setting when it was known. The numbering system remained the same as before. And the same problem existed how to enter new data. Again, some numbers were skipped to accommodate the addition of new members. This renumbering process was done at various intervals when it was considered necessary until it was decided that it was time for a book. At which time no more data was entered and the numbers were frozen.

Example:

015	PETER DICKERT II	2/21/1773-9/1854 SC
	s/o Michael Dickert I and Mary Margaret Seidler	#4
	m. Anna Maria Stockman	4/7/1776-4/19/1850
	d/o Peter Stockman.	
	m. 9/22/1796 SC Law reports.	
	Estate Settlement: 2401, Box 97, Pkg 253 Newberry Records	
	Deed Bk P, p585 ; Bk F, pl45-6	
	See also Dickert Vs Dickert	
	SC Law Reports 1859-1860: Spring Term 1858 p396-401	
	Children:	
048	1. John Jacob Dickert	7/25/1798-12/7/18848SC
	m. Christina Riser	3/27/1798-5/5/1873TX
049	2. John Charles Dickert	7/25/1801-10/23/1850
	m. Catherine Kibler	
050	3. Hannah Dickert	5/9/1803-10/5/1829
	m. Wilkes S. Waters	
051	4. Catherine Dickert	5/6/1805-7/4/1886
	m. John Huff/Hough	1798-1870
052	5. David D. Dickert	10/6/1808-12/11/1848
	m. Sarah Suber	bcl813-1884
	etc:	

Since the Word Processor is not a Genealogical Program, no index was generated. Hence I had to go through the text and enter the names and pages into a Data Base Program where they could be alphabetized by the touch of the right button. And since my computer files were small I had several files running from A to Z. Then it was a matter of combining all the A's and B's etc. to get the index into the complete correct form. Then it was printed in single columns in compressed print, the next two columns were cut with a paper cutter and spliced in place with tape to produce a page with three columns.

There are several Genealogy Programs for computers. I believe that most are similar and will place members in the right order with the correct command. They will automatically generate an index as the data is entered. One program for the Apple Computer is "Family Roots". Another for the IBM computer is "Brothers Keeper". And one by the LDS is "Personal Ancestry File" (PAF), I have not operated with any to the above and would advise that you examine the output from any program before investing in it. I believe that some are what they call "share-ware". That means that you can use the program for a while and determine if it does what you want to do before actually purchasing it.

In either case, whether printed by typewriter or printer from a computer, you can now produce a printed copy of your work. And if you have generated a list of relatives during your collection of data, they may be interested in purchasing a copy. You may also wish to place a copy in your local Library or a Library in the area of your interest. It does not have to be a bound book!

Criticisms and comments may be directed to the author, Yancey J. Dickert. 611 Chatham Dr. Midland, MI. 48542-3411.

***** SHELFIDE *****

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE GENEALOGICAL COLLECTION OF G.A. DOW LIBRARY.

- RG973.34 "Genealogical abstracts of Revolutionary War pension files" Vol. III:N-2. Abstracted by Virgil D. White
- (No.#) "A dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation," by Donald Whyte, 1986.
- RG070.4 "The what shall I write handbook," by Corrine Ernest.
- RG929.1 "The genealogical guide to Fracteer," by Corrine Ernest.
- RG929.35 "German-American family records in the Fracteer tradition" by Corrine Ernest & Beverly Hoch.
- RG3363.2336 "You too can find anybody," by Joseph Culligan.
- RG929.37747 "Death records - Ausable & Oscoda, Michigan," Ausable/Oscoda Historical. Soc.
- RG929.37747 "Pinecrest Cemetery of Oscoda, MI."
- RG929.37747 "Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery," Ausable/Oscoda Hist. Soc.
- RG929.3 "Passenger & Immigration Lists Index - 1991 Suppl. by Filby.
- RG974.492 "Genealogical notes of Barnstable families," Revised by C.F. Swift.
- RG929.3747 "First & second Reformed Dutch Church Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N.Y. 1716-1912. Copied typed & indexed by Mrs. Jean D. Worden, 1992.

<<<<<< >>>>> <<<<<< >>>>> <<<<<< >>>>>

SALT LAKE CITY

WED., MAY 5 - WED., MAY 12, 1993

Interest in the trip to Salt Lake City, UT is picking up, We hope you will join us. Reservations at the Howard Johnson Hotel have been made. The group rate for all rooms will be \$49.00 plus tax, (single, double, triple or quad) which is the same as last year. For a group shuttle to and from the airport, there will be a \$10.00 charge per person for two bags. (If you have more than two bags, there will be an additional \$2.00 per bag.)

Plane tickets will be purchased about February 1 and the fare will be approximately \$370 round trip from Tri-City Airport to Salt Lake City, although this is subject to change. If you have coupons you would like to use, please feel free to do so. I will notify all participants of the exact price at later date.

As explained earlier this is a GREAT opportunity to do quality research. You do not need to be a "seasoned" genealogist to enjoy this trip. There are MANY people who are willing to help you, so please consider joining us on our trip to Salt Lake City.

If you have further questions or wish to have your name placed on the list, please call Pat Worden, 631-7801.

#-#-#-#-# * #-#-#-#-#

SUFFERS INJURY WHEN CAUGHT IN MACHINERY

Midland Sun - April 3, 1924. John Henning, 45, residing on N. Townsend street was injured early last Sunday morning while in charge of a brine well for the Dow Chemical company at the Oxbow.

Mr. Henning was oiling the machinery when in some manner he was caught and hurled to the ground. He suffered a dislocated left shoulder and a number of bruises. He was also cut about the faces. It is reported thaty he is getting along nicely.

OFFICERS 1992-93

President Ralph Hillman
 839-9070

VP (Programs) . . . Beverly Keicher
 631-9455

VP (Membership) . . . Rose Mary Laur
 687-5197

Secretary Betty Bellous

Treasurer Jo Brines
 832-8312

MGC Reps. Nancy Lackie
 687-5327

 and Quita Shier
 835-3278

Historian Harriet Miller
 635-4866

Editor Ora Flaningam
 Pioneer Record 835-3227

INFORMATION about
MIDLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Our society meets on the 3rd Wed. of Sept., Oct., Nov., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May at 7:30 in the lounge of the Grace A. Dow Memorial Library, 1710 W. St. Andrews Drive, Midland, MI 48640. Visitors are always welcome. Watch the Midland Daily News for upcoming speakers, dates, and times.

Membership dues are \$10.00 for single and \$12.50 for a couple and can be paid after July 1, but must be paid by Sep. 30 to continue receiving the Pioneer Record. Dues may be paid at any meeting or may be sent to the Membership Chairman, Midland Genealogical Soc. at the above address.

----- ===== ----- ===== ----- ===== -----

NOTE: Meeting Place Change Notice in this issue.



MIDLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 Grace A. Dow Memorial Library
 1710 W. St. Andrews Drive
 Midland, Michigan 48640