



HURON SHORES GENOGRAM

Oscoda, Michigan

ARE WE READY? FOOD FOR THOUGHT

As the next generation of family history researchers arrive at our door, are we ready to assist, guide, give advise to the new arrivals? Have we shifted our mind set from the 1800s and early 1900s to 1940s and to the present? What records will they need?

Think of where we fit in the timelines above. Are you the grandparent or even the great grandparent of one of these new researchers?

As Judy Sheldon shared on a recent post on our Facebook page, D Joshua Taylor gave a great presentation to the recent Michigan Genealogical Council Delegate meeting. The topic was "Preparing for the Future - New Realities for Genealogical Societies." His talk applies to any organization.

There were two items among many he presented that hit home for us. The first is how we reach out to our communities and the second is, are we able to relate to our newer researchers and their life experiences.

The following relates to the first one. Judy does media posts for several organizations and admits to showing her age! If we are relying on Face Book, X aka Twitter, newspapers, online calendars, all the old standbys that we have used forever, we are missing the boat and the younger researchers!

Ask your grandchildren, or great grandchildren what platform they are using and it probably won't be one of the above.

Soooo, what should we to do? First identify what the popular platform is today (be aware it will change). Is Tic Toc, Instagram, Pinterest the chosen one? Are they still on X or Threads?

And, then find volunteers who are familiar with these to post for for us!

D Joshua Taylor's presentation can be viewed at:

["preparing-for-the-future."](#)

HSGS Genealogical Meetings and Events

October

17 HSGS Business Meeting, Robert Parks Library, Oscoda, 4:30 pm

November

15 MGC Fall Family History Event, Speaker - Angie Bush, MS

January

16 HSGS Business Meeting, Robert Parks Library, Oscoda, 4:30 pm

A RELATED ITEM

A post from Arlo Halpenney

This is a very important post! Over and over in organizations I belong to I hear the complaint that there's just no interest in the younger generation. Because I take family history courses, I know that's not true, that there are very many younger people involved. When I explained that they need to change from simply Facebook, that many people don't read their email daily or even weekly, and that snail mail has become so cost ineffective, almost always the response is they don't want to learn how to use new social media. I worked in the computer tech and IT field for many years and it's difficult to convince businesses and organizations that they need to change their approach. And then even if one takes on new modes of communication, another obstacle is, to promote on social media properly, it's way more time consuming than one would think. At least that's my experience.

HISTORY OF THE IOSCO COUNTY PIONEER SOCIETY

Based on articles in the Tawas Herald

As related in volumes 1 and 2 of the Michigan Pioneer Society Collection, a committee of Historians was appointed in 1876 whose duty it was to prepare for publication the materials on hand and to solicit from each county in the state, papers relating to the early histories of all of the counties. The objective was to create a complete record, as far as possible, of the early history of the state. This information was to be gathered from the first settlers themselves in the new counties, and from old letters, papers and documents that had been carefully kept; and on recollections of the early settlers in both the old and the new counties; and the reports of county pioneer societies.

In 1915, Nellie Jennings was asked to write a history of Iosco county to be read at an Ancient Order of Gleaners county meeting. On reviewing the 40 volumes of the Michigan Pioneer Society Collection containing a history of all the southern counties of Michigan, she found only one reference to Iosco county consisting of these few words: "Iosco--first called Kanotin, an Indian name of doubtful meaning, afterword changed to Iosco in 1843, an Indian name meaning 'Water of Light.' The name was changed by Schoolcraft."

Although discouraging, Nellie went to work and compiled many interesting historical things about Iosco county which were presented at the Gleaner meeting and it was decided at that time that the Pioneer Society meeting would be an annual affair with the first official meeting being held in Hale in 1916. Before this meeting Nellie visited Lansing and sought input from Mrs. M. B. Ferrey curator of the state museum and asked her why Iosco had no place in the Historical collections. Mrs. Ferrey replied, "Because no one has ever been interested enough in the history to help us to obtain it." Mrs. Ferrey, who often participated in the Iosco county Pioneers meetings expressed her pleasure with the progress being made by the local society and being conversant with the work in other parts of the state, and was therefore competent to judge of the progress being made.

The Society was most active from 1916 through 1928, officers as reported in the paper during that time included:

President – E. V. Esmond (1916), W. H. Price (1920,

1922), and Fred Jennings (1924)

Vice-president – J. A. Campbell (1916) and Ina Bradley (1920, 1922)

Secretary – Nellie Jennings (1916, 1920, 1922) and Mrs. S. B. Yawger (1924)

Treasurer – John Sullivan (1916) and Mrs. Thos. Frockings (1920, 1922)

Historian – Edna Otis (1920)

Some of the stories collected at Pioneer Society meetings and written by members included:

A history of Burleigh township written and read by Mrs. W. H. Price.

W. H. Price, who considered himself too young to be a pioneer gave a talk on the early days in Whittemore when the lumbering operations were going on. He related how the men from the camps would come into town on Saturday nights and practically take possession of the saloons, making the place unfit for any but their own class.

Mrs. Lafayette Colby of Tawas City related how her father (Mr. Haskell) at one time had to unhitch his horses and single them out to get through the mud between Tawas and the plains, taking three hours to go a distance of three miles.

Mrs. J. B. Tuttle, wife of a former judge of the Iosco county circuit court and later resident near Los Angeles, Cal. gave reminiscences of the early days. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle went to Alpena in 1861, and soon afterward Mr. T received the appointment of Iosco county road commissioner. When asked by his wife what good he would be in that office, he replied, "Oh, make good food for the mosquitoes." During his term in that office he established the road from Alpena to the AuSable river.

Mrs. Alex Anderson of Reno township gave some recollections of her life as a pioneer when that part of the county was almost unbroken wilderness. Her stories of being lost in the woods and of hearing wolves howl around her little home while her husband was away and she was alone with her two boys, gave a realistic idea of the many trials and thrilling experiences

Continued on page 3

History of the Iosco County Pioneer Society, continued from page 2

through which the hardy pioneers of the early days had to pass

Miss Edna Otis, Pioneer Society historian, provided a list of points in each township and city in the county which were of historical interest for being associated with the pioneer days of the county, and recommended that these points be marked with suitable inexpensive monuments so that their significance might not be lost to future generations and that they might be made known to the ever increasing number of visitors to our county.

In 1923, the Iosco County Pioneer society held its annual meeting on the court house lawns at Tawas City and in commemoration of the organization of Iosco county and the establishment at Tawas City of the first post office in the county unveiled a marker erected under the auspices of the 20th Century Club of Tawas City.

N. C. Hartingh related some incidents in the early court history of the county, giving insight into the character of cases then occupying the calendar, and related personal stories concerning the men who then occupied the judicial bench.

C. R. Jackson related the story of his initial trip to Tawas City, conditions as he then found them, and other interesting data of the early days.

Mrs. F. E. Dease told of seeing Chief Tawas of the

Chippewas, after whom the bay, the river and the cities of Tawas City and East Tawas were named. The old chief was entertained at the home of Mrs. Dease's parents on different occasions. She also told of the lumber-jacks as they were called and said that she was proud of having married one of them.

Mr. Fred Jennings, President of the Society gave the following information on how Mr. E. V. Esmond came to this county from Jackson county, Michigan in 1871. He landed in AuSable and by a circuitous route he and his brother, Clark arrived in range six of Plainfield township and located land and built log cabins for their families whom they brought later. This was then an almost unbroken wilderness. The Plainfield of today, range five east, was then dense forest.

Mrs. S.B. Yawger told stories of childhood memories and simple pleasures of those early days and paid a grateful tribute to her pioneer father who sometimes walked the long distance across the plains to Tawas, eighteen miles or more to buy groceries for his family and then walked home again carrying them on his back and who always remembered his children with candy or some little gift.

Sources:	The Tawas Herald		
Mar 7, 1919	Jun 25, 1920	Jul 2, 1920	
Sep 1, 1922	Sep 5, 1924	Aug 24, 1928	

AN ONSITE OR VIRTUAL MGC FALL FAMILY HISTORY EVENT

November 15 and 16

On the 16th, Angie Bush, MS will present Ancestral Origins and DNA

There has long been caution in genealogy circles about ethnicity estimates and their reliability. However, the science behind ethnicity estimates is solid, and there is much you can learn from them. We will explore the science behind the estimates and how best to contextualize and interpret the results. We will also discuss situations for which caution should be used with ethnicity results. We will also learn about the tools each company provides to help you learn more about your ancestral origins.

For more information go to:

<https://mimgc.org/event/2024-mgc-fall-family-history-event>

IOSCO COUNTY PIONEER SOCIETY SONG

A song composed expecially for the Iosco County Pioneer Society by A. R. Gold, entitled, "Iosco," and sung to the tune of "Old Black Joe" often opened the Pioneer Society meetings.

"IOSCO"

Gone are the days when the woodsman steered his way.
O'er Huron's deeps, and found old Tawas Bay;
Gone the pioneers who sought thee o'er the snow.
They heard thee gently calling to them---

I-OS-CO

Chorus

Iosco, Iosco, pride of old Lake Huron's shore,

THE "ANCIENT ORDER OF THE GLEANERS"

"Gleaning" refers to going back over a field, looking for stray food left behind.

In October 1894, Grant Slocum met with 35 other like-minded farmers and founded Almer Arbor No. 1, Ancient Order of the Gleaners. Based in Caro, Mich., they were a fraternal society, and the group provided benefits and funds to members of the group who needed it, for example widows and orphans of deceased members or families who lost their homes to fire. At the time, the group had 220 members. Articles of incorporation of Bedford Stone Corporation were drafted by attorney Walter Gamble, and the Michigan Insurance Commission granted them a charter that year.

As the organization grew, the national headquarters was moved from Caro, in Tuscola County, to Detroit. In May 1908, plans were announced for the building the Gleaners Temple on Woodward Ave., fashioned after the Temple of Victory in Athens. It was designed by George L. Harvey, an architect based in Port Huron.

Though group membership was originally open to only farmers and gardeners, the group was later opened to any Christian older than 16.

Gleaner Arbors in Iosco county included those in:

Hale	Wilber	Turner	Reno
Tawas	Burleigh	Logan	

These Arbors were also members of the Iosco County Federation of Gleaners.

Arbors also existed in Alcona and Arenac counties.


Thy loyal children sing thy praises o'er and o'er.
Then lofty pines their outstretched branches waved.
Then dusty tribes the forest dangers braved.
While white men waiting caught the sign to go;
They heard thee gently calling them---

I-OS-CO

Dear are thy streams, AuSable and AuGres.
Dear are thy woods that still surround the bay.
Dear are the homes, and the folks who come and go.
Still hear thee gently calling to them---

I-OS-CO

there's big money in muskrat trapping



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MUSKRAT					
Winter	6.00 to 5.25	4.75 to 4.00	3.75 to 2.75	2.50 to 2.00	2.50 to 1.50
Fall	5.00 to 4.00	3.75 to 3.00	2.75 to 2.00	1.75 to 1.50	1.75 to 1.25
MINK					
Fine, Dark	30.00 to 25.00	20.00 to 16.00	15.00 to 12.00	10.00 to 8.50	10.00 to 6.00
Usual Color	20.00 to 16.00	15.00 to 12.00	10.00 to 8.50	8.00 to 6.50	8.00 to 5.00
Pale	15.00 to 12.00	11.00 to 9.00	8.00 to 7.00	6.00 to 5.00	6.00 to 4.00
RACCOON					
Black	25.00 to 20.00	18.00 to 14.00	12.00 to 10.00	9.50 to 7.50	9.00 to 5.00
Heavy Furred	18.00 to 14.00	12.00 to 10.00	9.00 to 8.00	7.50 to 6.00	7.50 to 4.00
Ordinary	12.00 to 10.00	9.00 to 8.00	7.00 to 6.00	5.50 to 4.50	5.50 to 3.00

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The Tawas Herald, January 2, 1920

A Little Bit of History Part Two, The CCC In Michigan

Submitted by Judy Sheldon

Both WPA and the CCC employed thousands of people in Michigan and Northeast Michigan who saw the benefits over and over again. On 2 May 1933, two hundred young men from Detroit and Hamtramck arrived at an isolated spot in the Hiawatha National Forest, west of Sault Ste. Marie. They set up tents and dubbed the area Camp Raco. Designated Company 667, the Detroiters had been outfitted, inoculated, and briefly oriented at Camp Custer in Battle Creek before being



CCC Crew at Roscommon Branch Station

shipped to the Upper Peninsula. Within months there were forty-one similar camps across northern Michigan housing nearly eight thousand young men. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) had come to Michigan. The average Michigan CCC enrollee began his CCC experience by applying at a local selection board. "Junior" applicants, who composed 90 percent of the corps, had to be single males between seventeen and twenty-three years old, unemployed, in need, U.S. citizens and not attending school. They had to be capable of physical labor, not too short (below 60 inches), not too tall (over 78 inches), nor too light (less than 107 pounds). Other conditions that might disqualify an applicant included varicose veins, venereal disease, and a lack of at least "three serviceable natural masticating teeth above and below."

If chosen, a candidate enrolled for six months and agreed to send at least \$22 of his \$30 monthly wage home to his dependents. He underwent a physical examination and vaccinations, took the CCC oath and received his clothing and supplies. His clothing allotment included shoes, socks, underwear, a blue denim work suit and an old army olive drab uniform for dress purposes. He also received a toilet kit, a towel, a mess kit, a steel cot, a cotton mattress, bedding, and a round metal disk with his service number inscribed on it.

During its first twenty-four months, the Michigan CCC constructed over 3,000 miles of truck trails, spent 54,000-man days fighting fires, assembled 8 lookout towers, built 275 miles of firebreaks and reduced fire hazards on some 40,000 acres. Reforestation also required the establishment of nurseries. By 1936, one million hardwood seedlings were ready for planting.

Once it became certain that the CCC would be more than a temporary agency, Michigan officials undertook more complicated projects. Enrollees built two bridges, one 103 feet long over the Muskegon River, and another 170 feet long

over the Manistique River. They improved hundreds of miles of Michigan game-fish streams and built log structures called deflectors to maintain pools for trout. During the first three years of the CCC, over 75 million fish were reared in hatcheries and distributed in lakes and rivers.

CCC activities extended to the Michigan state park system. The seemingly endless list of improvements includes a bathhouse at Ludington State Park, a 40-by-80-foot limestone

picnic shelter at Indian Lake State Park, the Caberfae Winter Sports Park near Cadillac and a 29-by-43-foot fieldstone caretaker's residence at Wilson State Park, which was equipped with running water, lights and other "modern conveniences." The National Park Service employed CCC enrollees for research, restoration, reconstruction, and interpretation at many park areas.

The Michigan CCC also engaged in numerous wildlife projects. At Camp Cusino near Shingleton, an extensive moose research project—the only one of its kind in the nation—took place. The CCC moved moose from Isle Royale to the Cusino State Game Refuge where studies determined the animals' food requirements, mating habits and disease resistance. An experimental deer-feeding project was also conducted at Cusino.

Not far from Cusino, the men of Company 3626 established the Seney National Wildlife Refuge in 1935. These members of Camp Germfask, the only U.S. Bureau of Biological Survey camp in Michigan, transformed 95,000 acres of marshland into a domicile for migratory wildfowl. A system of dams, spillways, ditches, dikes, and pools was built, and hundreds of acres of millet, celery and wild rice were planted as food for birds. More heavy machinery was operated at Camp Germfask than at any other Michigan CCC camp.

Michigan was a leader in developing CCC educational programs. Through an arrangement with the Michigan superintendent of public instruction, in March 1935, seventy-four CCC enrollees from eighteen camps across the Lower Peninsula received their eighth-grade diplomas at commencement exercises at Alpena, East Tawas, Manton and Baldwin. By June 1940, nine hundred eighth-grade diplomas had been issued in the program, which was one of the first of its kind in the United States.

Continued on page 7

NELLIE MAY NUNN JENNINGS (1895 - 1954)

Submitted by Dan Stock

Nellie Jennings was instrumental in development of an active chapter of the Iosco County Pioneer Society as related in the story on page 2. In addition to her role of local historian, she was a prolific contributor to the publication "The History of Iosco County Michigan" including articles titled "How Iosco County Was Named", "Early History of Iosco County", "A Dance at the Shed House" and "Tote Roads." She also was the author of "The First 50 Years of Plainfield Township's History."



She was a member of the Hale Wesley C Arbor No 529 Ancient Order of Gleaners and served as the editor of the Iosco County Gleaner Comet and as a lecturer for the Iosco County Federation of Gleaners in 1914.

In 1927, Nellie served as a charter member of Hale Chapter No. 482 of the Order of the Eastern Star and served as a Grand Matron in 1940.

In addition, she wrote the obituary for Chief Sodney Adams Muh-Kah-Kush (Mucka-Push) which appeared in the November 8, 1929 issue of the Tawas Herald. Chief Sodney is also buried next to the grave of Fred Jennings in the Esmond-Evergreen Cemetery.

Nellie May Nunn was born on Sep 4, 1875 to Isaac Brock Nunn and Mary Ann Hanstead in Oakley, Saginaw county, Michigan. Isaac Brock Nunn was born in Brantford, Ontario, Canada on June 23, 1837 to Jonathon Edward Nunn (b June 30, 1811 - d Jan5, 1892) and Charlotte Taylor (b June 30, 1816 - d June 26, 1868) Both were born in Brantford, Canada and were of English descent.

Isaac's first wife, Rachael Adaline Rankins died from complications of child birth on Sept 15, 1859. He then married Mary Ann Hanstead on January 29, 1864. Mary Ann was born in Harefield, England, near Windsor, November19, 1841. Her parents were

Henry Hanstead (b Sep 30, 1812 - d Jan 25, 1902) and Charlotte Brown (b abt 1815 - d Aug 28, 1899). The Hanstead family moved to Canada in 1851.

Siblings of Nellie include:

Ida Naomi (b Nov 1864 Aylmer, Elgin, Ont – d Nov 15 1942 Los Angeles, CA). She married Edwin Denton (1850-1923). They had five children: Robert Lloyd,

Winnifred Morrison, Morris, Stanley and Marian Coil

Henry Eugene (b Jul 11, 1866 Aylmer, Ont – d Jul 11, 1922 Hale, MI). He married Maude Esmond (1870-1904). They had three children: Ainsley, Ashley (Jack), Harry Morley. Morley died in 1903. Henry then married Victoria Sauve (1886-1966). They had three children: Carvil, Mina Fuhrman and Wallace (Mike).

Isaac Llewlllyn (Lewis) (b Feb 16, 1868 Aylmer, Ont – d Jul 27, 1943 Tawas City) He married Edith Lucy Smith (1889-1976). They had five children: Ronald LeRoy, Lewis, Winnifred Labian, Charles and Henry Homer.

William Brock (b May 31, 1870 Aylmer, Ont – d Jul 3, 1953 Hale, MI). He married Elizabeth Eliza Peters (1874 - 1955). They had nine children: Hulda Amelia Doucette, William Glenn, Perry LeRoy, Erma Joy Zeitler, Opal Jane Jackson, Donald, Constance Dake, Geraldine Clayton and Vere Anthony.

Edwin Clarence (b Oct 11, 1871 Flint, MI – d May 7, 1949 Hale, MI). He married Ellen Maude Carroll (1871-1944). They had five children: Zella White, Thomas R, Alta May Mitchael, Geneva Westervelt and James.

Albert Hanstead (b Jan 1, 1883 Argyle, Sanilac,

The CCC in Michigan, continued from page 5

Even though race was not to be an issue in who could apply, the governing agencies felt it best to separate the black workers from the other workers. Michigan's first all-black CCC company, the 670th, was created in late April 1933. The company, located at Camp Mack Lake near Mio, worked on forestry projects in the Huron National Forest. In 1935 the 670th relocated to Camp Bitely near Freesoil. Three other black companies—the 2693th, 2694th and 2695th—were created in 1935. At Camp Axim, the 2695th helped build the Caberfae Ski Area.

In April 1933 the CCC program was extended to American Indians. Michigan's lone Indian CCC camp, Marquette, operated in western Chippewa County, north of Eckerman.

Michigan's Rural Property Inventory project. The Rural Property Inventory project started in 1935 and continued through 1942. This project provided jobs to previously unemployed surveyors and engineers. In addition, it gave state and local governments a uniform basis for assessing property taxes. In Michigan, approximately two thousand

white collar workers prepared inventory cards for each individual land parcel outside of Wayne County. As a result of their hard work, more than 400 boxes of rural property cards are currently held at the Archives of Michigan. Each property card offers a property description, utilization, and improvements. The cards also give you the general information on the parcel, sketches of houses and general land areas, and much more.

On 5 June 1942 the House defeated the CCC appropriation. After a House/Senate conference, Congress provided \$8 million to liquidate the CCC. The Civilian Conservation Corps was dead, but the training these men had obtained made a ready group of possible soldiers for the armed forces as war loomed ever closer.

Some fun facts for Iosco County:

Iargo Springs - A trail to the springs was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1934.

Silver Valley – The toboggan run, ice skating rink and warming house for the Winter Sports park was built by Company 665 of the CCC in 1936.

What can you find in the 1940 US Census? You can discover persons who were employed by the CCC or the WPA and other government entities. A look at Oscoda Township and Au Sable Township includes those who listed CCC or WPA in the occupation section.:

1940 US Census, Oscoda Twp, Iosco County - Occupation CCC Camp

Edwin Haglund, truck driver
Joseph Fulcher, laborer

John Ellis, laborer
Thomas Dingel, laborer

1940 US Census, AuSable Twp, Iosco County - Occupation CCC Camp

John Demms, laborer, WPA River Project
William Stewart, foreman, WPA Project
Evelyn Spencer, stenographer
Vern Hill, laborer on road
Thomas La Forge, truck driver

Bertha Kelly Matron
John Tremain, laborer
Bett Couture, janitor
James Jocks, foreman
Lawrence Reinke, laborer

August Reinke, laborer
Ada Stewart, cleaning
Henry Cassidy, laborer
Elmer Caswell, laborer
Elmer Stewart, carpenter

CCC Company 665, Camp Silver Creek near Tawas City workers and others as identified in "We Can Do It!" Include:

Donald Yanka, Commanding Officer
Charles Soper, Recreational Assistant
Frank Wilkusi, Forestry Supt.
James Gibson, Supt. State Camp AuSable
Andrew D Lindgrin (died in forest fire)

E. A. Daley
Orin B Lathrop
Clayton Busha
Harold Berkobien
David A Lewis

Great Resources:

CCC newspapers:

<https://theancestorhunt.com/blog/historical-civilian-conservation-corps-ccc-newspapers-online/>

Must visit sites:

<https://ccclegacy.org/>

<https://www.michigan.gov/mhc/museums/hln-ccc>

<https://www.michigan.gov/mhc/museums/hln-ccc/ccc-in-michigan>

<https://familytreemagazine.com/records/occupation/civilian-conservation-corps/>

<http://npshistory.com/publications/ccc/adhi-ccc.pdf>

<https://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/079.html>

Other Sources:

We Can Do It!, A History of the CCC in Michigan 1933-1942, Charles A. Symon, Richards Printing, 1983

HSGS Genogram, March 2015, pgs 3-5

Huron Shores Genealogical Society
6010 Skeel Ave
Oscoda, MI 48750

Our Regular Meetings

Our regular business meetings are held quarterly at the Robert Parks Library, Oscoda at 4:30 PM on the third Thursday of the month.

Our next meeting is scheduled for:

October 17, 2024

- An in Person and Virtual meeting

The following meeting will be on:

January 16, 2025

HS GS staff can also meet with clients by appointment. Please call the library at (989.739.9581) or email to

huronshoresgs@yahoo.com

to arrange an appointment with an experienced genealogical research assistant.

Please visit our web site at: <http://www.huronshoresgs.org>
 and our Facebook page at : <http://www.facebook.com/HuronShoresGS>
 to learn more about us and to link to our many indexes and our archived newsletters.

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Would you, as a new or renewing member, be willing and able to hold an office, work on a committee, or help with indexing materials? Yes ____ HS GS would appreciate your help very much. Thank you!

If yes, we will contact you about your interest in helping.

Send this completed form and your check if appropriate to:

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