

October is Family History Month

The Monmouth County Genealogy Club in New Jersey, started the idea of "Family History Month" back in 1990. October was chosen for several reasons. October is the beginning of the school year which is a good time to begin new projects for adults and children. It is also a great opportunity to gather information from family members because the holidays are just around the corner and many are eager to share family memories during these gatherings.

Here are some ideas for you to try:

- ◆ Write your life story.
- ◆ Write family newsletter.
- ◆ Put together a family recipe book including stories about the cooks.
- ◆ Start a family round-robin letter.

- ◆ Visit and interview relatives.
- ◆ Label and organize family photos.
- ◆ Locate and copy family documents
- ◆ Complete an ancestor chart of the family.

Children Activities:

- ◆ Draw the family tree
- ◆ Halloween time, dress as your ancestor
- ◆ Bake a family favorite recipe
- ◆ Read or visit a place where your ancestor lived.
- ◆ Draw or color maps of Michigan, the USA, or the world including the areas where family originated.

Getting your whole family involved with the family history will ensure that the history will be passed on for future generations to enjoy and learn from.

The Michigan Death Index Project in 2nd Phase...

More than 15,000 transcription sheets have been sent out by the Michigan Department of Community Health to over 60 societies throughout the state. Many thanks to those people who have volunteered on this project. We will continue to work on this project in the future.

Thank you to:

- ◆ J. Beachnau
- ◆ D. Bergsten
- ◆ C. Bryant
- ◆ D. Eddy
- ◆ E. Garlock
- ◆ J. Face
- ◆ L. Fox
- ◆ B. Jackson
- ◆ J. McConnon
- ◆ J. Moses
- ◆ J. Reed-Smith
- ◆ K. Remington
- ◆ J. Sedore
- ◆ M. Steward
- ◆ M. Sweet
- ◆ T. Sweet
- ◆ P. Swiler
- ◆ C. VanWormer

Visit our web-site!

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~miionia/icgshome.htm>



Library of Michigan News

- ◆ New items on the shelf include new census indexes for 1870, Missouri Soundex, Alabama records and Confederate pension Records.
- ◆ Ionia County Marriage records for 1837-1867 can be found in the microfilm room. It has copies of the actual pages of the record book. It is not indexed, so you have to go through the whole reel.
- ◆ Indexes to Marriages Records of the Michigan Department of Public Health are also on microfilm. They include the groom's names only, date of marriage, county code, and reference number. An example of a record found on the file is:

Aves, Otto J. 11 3 21 23 224

The 11-3-21 is the month day and year of the marriage.

The 23 indicates the county code

The number 224 is the record number.

Once you have the codes, you can contact the county court house for a copy of the actual record!

- ◆ Divorce Record Indexes are available from 1897-1945 on microfilm. They include the last name, first name, county code and reference number. These are in alpha order by year. There is usually more than one year on a roll of film, so be sure to go through the whole reel.



Hot Spots on the Internet

Here are some of the sites that other members have found to be interesting. If you have a site that you think is really great and may be of benefit to others, let me know and I will include it in an upcoming newsletter.

The Crooked Tree; The Taulbee Pages; The Census On Line is an on-line database plus sixty years of poetry.
<http://www.doitnow.com/~moravia/index.html>

The Flint Genealogical Society
<http://geneseefreenet.org/cgs>

Documenting Your Sources

When documenting your sources, be sure that you are including Who, What, When, Where, and Why. This will ensure that you will be able to locate the information again in the future.

◆ WHO

- ◆ provided the information
- ◆ Wrote the book
- ◆ Is named on the tombstone
- ◆ Sent you the e-mail
- ◆ Owns the web-site

◆ WHAT

- ◆ Is the data
- ◆ Is it inscribed on
- ◆ Is this electronic communication
- ◆ Is the name of the web-site
- ◆ Edition is it
- ◆ Type of document (original or copy, certified, handwritten, photocopy)

(Continued...)

- ◆ **WHEN**
 - ◆ Did it happen
 - ◆ Was it published
 - ◆ Did you transcribe it
 - ◆ Did you receive the e-mail
 - ◆ Did you access the pages
 - ◆ Copyright date/interview date
- ◆ **WHERE**
 - ◆ Did it originate
 - ◆ Was it published
 - ◆ Is it located
 - ◆ Is it filed
- ◆ **HOW**
 - ◆ Can you find it again
- ◆ **WHY** is it important to your research
(Adopted from an article in Treasurer Maps Vol 4 No 4)

Recent Acquisitions

- ◆ "Seasons for Growing, the Diaries of Lizzie A. Dravenstatt, 1870-1928" Edited by Patricia Sanford Brown. Lizzie Augusta Sowles 1855-1928 began writing a diary in 1870 while living in Portland, Michigan at the age of 14. The book is enhanced with photographs taken by Lizzie's son, Roy from 1904-1911. The book is a two-volume set and is completely indexed. A definite must read!
- ◆ "Michigan Death Index 1867-1882, Vol I-V." From the Michigan Department of Community Health. A complete index of the death records which includes last name, first name, middle name, ledger page, death date and city code. This represents approximately 2/3 of the early death records that are to be automated because of the efforts of genealogy groups throughout Michigan.

- ◆ Three huge boxes of photos from the collection of Velma PERRETT and Jessie HINDS. Unfortunately none of them have names and very few have dates on them. They were donated by Cheryl VanWormer of Belding. We will be making an effort to scan all of them and add them into our collection of unidentified photos. One more reason to document all of your photos! These are a wonderful collection of old photos and it is so sad that they mean nothing to anyone because we don't know who they are!

Obituary of Mary A. Perrett (Sister of Velma Perrett) August 2, 1966.

- ◆ A lifelong resident of Orange Township, Mary A. Perrett, 54, died Tuesday afternoon at Butterworth Hospital in Grand Rapids where she had been a patient one week.
- ◆ She was born September 25, 1911, the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Frank Perrett. She was a member of LeValley Methodist Church and WSCS of LeValley.
- ◆ She was preceded in death by her father in 1948.
- ◆ Surviving are her mother, Mrs. Frank Perrett; one sister, Velma Perrett; and Jesse Hinds with whom she had resided the past 40 years.
- ◆ The body will be at the Myers funeral home until removal Friday to LeValley Methodist Church where she will lie in state from 1 to 2 p.m. Services will be Friday at 2 p.m. at the church. Rev. Earle J. Stine will officiate. Burial will be in the family lot in Keefer cemetery.
- ◆ A memorial fund is being established for LeValley Methodist church.

*Families are like
fudge...mostly sweet with
a few nuts!*

(from Shirley Hodges)

This story came from Myrtle E. Cavallo of Danbury, Conn. It was published on page 47 of "The Ellis Island Immigrant Cookbook"

"My father, Robert Totz, had just turned sixteen when he left Germany to come to America, about 1905. He was in steerage but met a young benefactress traveling First Class. When she realized he did not have the required \$25.00 to enter the country, she gave him the money but wanted to marry him. I asked, "Why didn't you?" He replied, "She was too old." I said, "How old was she?"

He said, "Nineteen." ☺

The story of Ellis Island begins on the southern tip of Manhattan within Battery Park at Castle Clinton. Built originally as a fort in 1808, it eventually became a concert hall known as Castle Garden. From 1855 to 1890, Castle Garden served as the primary immigration processing station in the United States. During those years 8,000,000 immigrants were processed there. As the tide on immigration increased, it became apparent that the facilities at Castle Garden were

inadequate to handle the many problems the immigrants presented. The overcrowding became intolerable, while corruption was rampant, with thieves descending upon the unsuspecting immigrants. When the federal government took responsibility for the processing in 1890, officials looked for alternative sites. They didn't have to look far because located in New York Harbor, between Battery Park and New Jersey, lay a three-acre oyster bed called Ellis Island. It was named after an eighteenth century owner, Samuel Ellis, a New Jersey farmer. Prior to that it was named Kiosk (or Gull) Island by the Native Americans who would frequent it for the oysters. On eighteenth century maps it was called Oyster Island, Bucking Island and later Gibbet Island. The officials hoped that by moving the place of inspection to an island they would have more control over the treatment of the immigrants. Measuring 400' by 150' and made of Georgia pine, the building opened on January 1, 1892. Unfortunately five years later, on June 14, 1897, a fire broke out, destroying the entire complex. The two hundred immigrants on the island were all taken to safety and the Barge Office was again put into service until a new facility could be built. At the time

of construction of the present-day structure, America was in a depression and immigration statistics led officials to believe that the days of mass immigration were over. How wrong they were! Built to receive no more than 500,000 new immigrants a year, it was soon swarmed with prospective citizens. Steamship companies eager to make a sale placed posters throughout Europe with pictures of cornucopias to entice would-be immigrants. News that there was work in America spread quickly through Europe and many who saw no prospect of a better life at home decided to try and see what this new, young land had to offer. With immigrants numbering over 5,000 a day, the facilities were far too small. Construction began again and ultimately a total of 33 buildings were built including dormitories, hospitals, contagious disease wards and dining rooms. At peak times there were more than 500 people working at Ellis, including inspectors, interpreters, doctors, nurses, matrons, clerks. Many worked 12 hour days, 7 days per week. Ellis Island was virtually a city unto itself. After a long and arduous journey to America, the steamships would arrive in New York Harbor. Medical inspectors would board the ship and give a cursory examination to the first

and second class passengers. They felt that if one had the money for an expensive ticket, he or she would be unlikely to become a public charge, one the main reasons for the inspection process at Ellis. The steamships then berthed in the many piers that once lined New York waters. Those first and second class passengers were free to go on to their new lives in America, while steerage class passengers were grouped, tagged and put on piers to await transportation to Ellis. Steamship companies were required to keep strict manifests, which included detailed information on each given to immigration officials at Ellis Island as the basis for the legal inspection. In an effort to create some order out of such chaos, tags were placed on the immigrants to keep those on the same manifest page together.

Traveling steerage class was no doubt an experience most were anxious to forget. The average trans-Atlantic voyage lasted from eight to fifteen days. Steerage class tickets cost approximately thirty dollars. Many had saved for years to be able to afford the tickets for an entire family. Double and triple bunk beds, minimal facilities and horrible food must have made many immigrants wish they had never left home. Often times, steerage class

passengers were allowed on deck for only a brief time each day. By the time they arrived many were no doubt sick, exhausted and frightened.

Once at Ellis Island, the immigrants were met by inspectors who rapidly directed them under a large canopy and into the baggage room. In satchels swung over their shoulders or, if they were from a larger city, in a wicker basket, they would have placed what they felt they needed to begin their new lives: a Bible, family photographs, some clothing, perhaps a samovar and most important of all, a perene, a down-filled comforter which often became a part of a woman's dowry. Uniformed inspectors would try to get the immigrants to check their bags; however, many of the immigrants were afraid of uniforms and besides, could they trust these Americans with all their belongings? There was another reason for the immigrants to carry their bags as they were being processed. They knew that they were about to undergo a medical examination and a bag could be used to disguise a limp. The inspectors were there to make sure that the immigrants would be able to work; any physical problem could be grounds for denying admittance. From the baggage room they were directed up a flight of

stairs which led to the Registry room, also known as the Great Hall. Unknown to the immigrants as they climbed the stairs, their medical examination had begun. At the top there were 2 inspectors observing the immigrants, watching to see who had difficulty making the climb. With chalk marks hastily written on the immigrant's lapel, the inspectors would indicate any potential problems. An "H" would warn of a heart problem, an "L" of lameness. Upon entering this enormous room, surely the largest they would have ever seen, they were confronted by a system of walkways called "cattleruns". As the immigrant walked the passageway, he would encounter different inspectors. One would check limbs and fingers; another would check hair and scalp. The most feared was the 'eye' man. At that time trachoma was a very contagious eye disease. Incurable, it would require that the immigrant be returned to the port of departure. The inspector would place a buttonhook under the immigrant's eyelid and check for any signs of redness. If there were any indications of the disease, he would take his chalk and make an 'E' to indicate a problem and the immigrant would be put aside for further examination.

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Most of the immigrants, however, did not have medical problems and within a few hours they would find themselves at the other end of the hall waiting for the legal examination. There was a row of tall legal desks, behind each a legal inspector and beside him an interpreter. It was their responsibility to make sure the immigrant had no legal reasons to deny him entry. With the immigrants arriving daily in such numbers, it was impossible for the inspectors to spend too much time on each immigrant. They had about two minutes to ask a series of 29 questions. The most important question was "Do you have a job waiting for you?" The unions were just developing at that time and it was illegal for an employer to import labor. Those immigrants who answered "yes" were forced to go before a Board of Special Inquiry where they were given an opportunity to plead their cases. Most immigrants were prepared for these questions. It was the steamship's responsibility to return any immigrant denied entry to the port of departure. Therefore, they had coached the immigrants as to the correct answers to give. It was basically up to the immigrant to show an ability to work and a desire to do so. Most

accomplished this within 5 hours. About 20% of the immigrants were detained, some for only one night as they waited for a relative to appear, or possibly for a longer time, waiting for a medical problem to clear up. It must be remembered that only 2% of those coming here were forced to return. That is a

Our lives are the products of their dreams and courage – we must always hold that sacred.
.....

small figure in some ways, but in human terms it translates to about 250,000 people whose lives were surely marked by deep disappointment. After their inspection, immigrants could change their foreign currency into US dollars at the money exchange on the island. They could then purchase railroad tickets to their final destination. The immigration service provided immigrants with free postcards to notify friends or relatives in the US of their arrival. After years of separation many families were reunited on Ellis Island at a spot popularly known as the "Kissing Post of America". At the end of 5 hours, 1/3 or the immigrants were given a pass to board the Ellis Island ferry to take them to Manhattan. The other 2/3 traveled by

barges which were pulled to New Jersey to make train connections for points across the U.S. The immigrants were not without friends at Ellis Island. An important part of the story is the contributions of the many and various social service agencies such as the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, The Italian Welfare League, the Red Cross, the YWCA, the National Council of Jewish Women, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. These volunteers were there to assist the immigrants in finding employment, a lost relative, or simply to provide a kind word or a shoulder to cry on. With so many people bringing such large expectations to Ellis Island it must have been a place of heartbreaking sorrow. Families were forced to make hasty decisions when forced to separate. Who would stay with a sick child or accompany an immigrant denied entry back home? Assurances were made to send money back to the old country so that family members following later would be able to enter second class, thereby avoiding Ellis Island altogether. To those who were denied entry, it surely earned its name "The Island of Tears". Those who truly believed that the streets were "paved with gold" were surely in for a rude awakening. What they did

find was a country that had coal to be mined, canals and subways to be dug, fields to till and factories to man. For this, America promised the chance for a dignified wage, freedom to worship as one pleased, and a future for their children; in short, a piece of the American Dream. The Golden Door, situated in the shadow of the Statue of Liberty has come to represent the best of what America had to offer; a chance to begin again. Our lives are the products of their dreams and courage – we must always hold that sacred.

The American Family Immigration History Center

The Statute of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation is proud to announce a \$15 million effort to launch The American Family Immigration History Center on Ellis Island. The first phase provides an electronic database of information based on ship's manifests from the years 1892-1924. These documents will represent over 20 million immigrants who arrived in the US through the Port of New York and Ellis Island. Over half of all living Americans can trace their family roots through Ellis Island. This on-site database will be available to anyone who is interested.

The 2nd phase of the project is still in the conceptual state. The hope is to provide a

comprehensive research facility that anyone can use to learn about immigration patterns that affect your own heritage, link up with other genealogical resources, and trace your family history.

The ultimate goal of this phase is to create a computerized database in which you can enter facts about your own family history, including the names of your children or grandchildren, marriages, and other important dates and store them permanently in the America Family Archives. For more information on this project, contact The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. P.O. Box Ellis, New York, NY 10163



Surprised Not Only Their Friends, But Their Relatives

Taken from the scrapbook of Eva Aungst. Date unknown, source Lake Odessa Wave-Times. Believed to be around 1917 since all the other obits on the page are from that period.

Last Tuesday evening two couples, namely: Miss Ethel Demaray and Mr. Philip Wolcutt, and the former;s brother Mr. Clayton Demaray, and Miss Pearl Hyde decided to take an automobile ride. They finally decided on Ionia as the point of destination.

But Ionia has a peculiar effect on young people, as was proven when these two couples obtained the necessary papers at the clerk's office and were made two instead of four. It isn't often a double wedding occurs on such short notice, but Lake Odessa people are noted for their originality.

Mrs. Wolcutt has been working at the Bell Telephone Exchange for several years and is well known. Her husband is the son of John Wolcutt of this village, but has spend several years recently in Dakota.

Mr. Demaray, with his sister, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. John Demaray and have spent most of their lives in this village. Mrs. Demaray is from Sunfield, and has also been employed for some time in the Bell Exchange at this place. They young people surprised their friends and



it is said even their parents did not know of Cupid's sudden attack. They all have the best wished of a large circle of friends including the Wave-Times.

The Gratiot County Historical & Genealogical Society

is pleased to announce the reprinting of "The 1884 History of Gratiot County Michigan, By Chapman Brothers" This is the first history of Gratiot County. It is available for \$60. It on archival safe paper and is hard-cover, library quality bound 8 1/2 x 11. There are 705 pages and it contains a new complete index. For more info contact GH&GS at P.O. Box 73, Ithaca, Michigan 48847.

Certificates of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Adoptions for England and Wales

If you need to inquire about these certificates contact the Office for National Statistics at telephone number 0151-471-4800 or e-mail certificate.services@on.gov.uk

Scotland Records

For certificates registered in Scotland, contact the General Register Office for Scotland at the following address:

New Register House
Edinburgh EH1 3YT
Telephone: 0131-334-0390
Fax: 0131-314-4344
E-mail: nrh.gros@gtinet.gov.uk

Northern Ireland

For certificates registered in Northern Ireland contact the General Register Office for Northern Ireland at the following address:

Oxford House
49-55 Chichester Street
Belfast BT1 4HL
Telephone: 0123-225-2021

Welcome New Members!

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Greenville, MI 48838

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292 Meade Road
Orleans, MI 48865-9716

The Redford Twp. Historical & Genealogical Society reorganizes

The society has a new address:

12259 Beech Daly
Redford, MI 48239-2457
They meet the 2nd Wed. of the mo. at the old red schoolhouse at this address. Their meeting begins at 12:30 p.m. Annual dues are \$5. Their newsletter is on file at our depot museum library.

The historic schoolhouse was built in 1874. It was in poor condition and has been refurbished in part.

Today's mighty oak is just yesterday's nut that held its ground!

Check out our files when visiting the depot museum!

We have accumulated a nice collection of newsletters from other societies in our exchange. We send out our newsletter to several other genealogical societies throughout Michigan and they, in exchange, send us a gift membership to their society. We can learn a lot by watching what others are doing. I hope that you will take the opportunity to review their information and maybe even get an idea or two that will help our group.

Please remember, this is YOUR organization. It is only as good as YOU are willing to make it. We all have busy schedules and other lives, but if you would dedicate just a few hours a month to doing something for the group, we ALL benefit! Many thanks to those of you who are working so hard to make ICGS the success that it is. We exist because of your efforts.

THANK YOU!

Marriage Index Project Continues

The marriage index for 1837-1867 has been transcribed and added to our web site through the letter "D". This is a huge project and we want to give a big thank you to those who helped on this project.

A Historical Perspective on Post Cards

Ron Carowitz of Grand Rapids and part time resident of the Lake Odessa area gave a historical perspective on post cards at the regular July meeting.

Although many had dates and post marks on them, in general, post cards have distinctive characteristics that give clues as to what period they came from. Post cards have been popular since the late 1800's and early 1900's.

Early post cards, those before 1900, were under the control of the United States government. The only thing that could be written on the back was the name and address of the recipient. An example of this type of card is on display at the Lake Odessa Historical Society Depot Museum.

After 1900, publishing companies began producing post cards. Germany appeared to have the corner on this market, as this is

where most of the cards that are seen from that time frame came from.

Around 1905, the United States began allowing writing on the back of the cards. This is when the industry boomed as people found it a wonderful way to brag about where one had traveled and also who they had seen. The cards of this period through 1917 are the most sought after by collectors because only a few of these may have been printed.

The value of the card does not go down when it is written on. "Actually, it may increase in value due to the postage stamp that is on it," says Carowitz. "It is rare that the stamps are left on them, because stamp collectors usually remove them, but once in a while you run across one with a collectable stamp on it."

It was quite prestigious to have on display an album containing these post cards. It showed that a person was well traveled and was to be highly respected.

With the onset of the World War I, printing of United States post cards in Germany was prohibited. The Germans soon figured out how to get around the boycott and began setting up publishing companies in America, where they continued to print the popular cards.

Cards from before 1917 generally had no borders on

them. Beginning in 1917 and through the 1920s there was a white border on each card.

In 1930, a new process, which made the card, appear to have a linen look and feel to it, became popular. These "linen cards", as they are

Another fun photo.....

This post card photo came to us from a California man who found it in an antique shop. Recognize anyone? We also received another postcard with a team of girls basketball players on it, but it is faded too much to print in our newsletter. The good news is that there are NAMES on it! Recognize any of these names?

- ◆ "Joe" Hayden
- ◆ Fern Lowe
- ◆ Caroline Stearns
- ◆ Marion Rosacrans
- ◆ Grace Albert
- ◆ Lydia Babcock
- ◆ Bessie Brotherton
- ◆ Florence Linton

On the back of the post card it says "Taken by Myrna Service, on the Tecumseh Baseball Park"

Mailbag News

Russ Miller is looking for anyone who may have connections with the following people:

KALB, John & Fannie

MILLER, Daniel & Gennette

Children of D & G

-William W.

-Lillie (married Willard BOLTON)

-Clyde D. (married Lula HARSHBARGER)

-Myrtle E. (married Elmer C. ECKERT)

-Jesse G (married Mary C.V. BEARDSLEY)

-C. Gladys (m. Rupert SPAULDING)

-Hannah Nettie (m. Voight CURTIS)

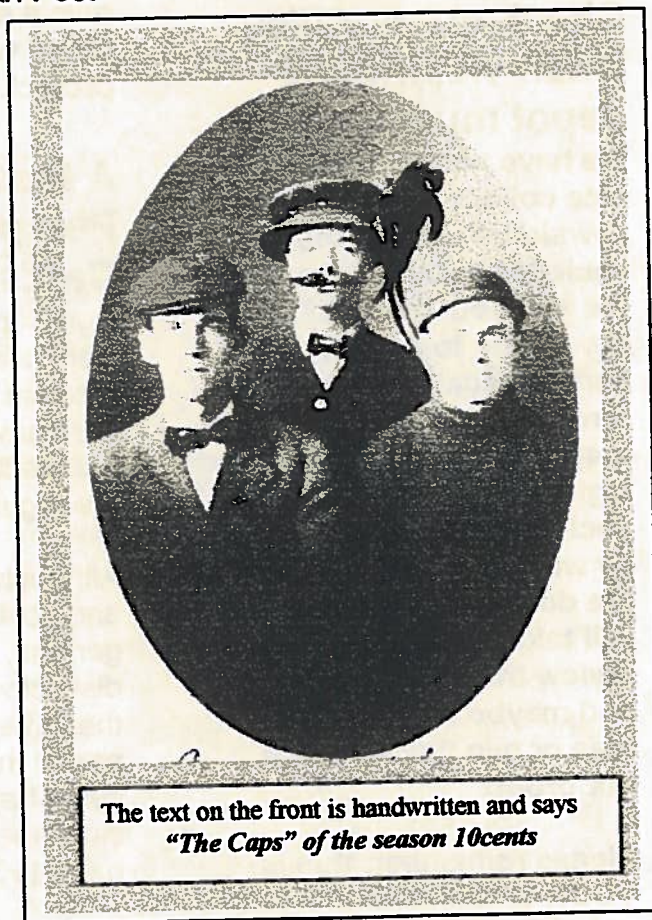
called, continued through the 1950s.

The glossy finish that is used today began in the 1950s.

They are known as "chromes".

Ron Carowitz is a member of the Western Michigan Post

Card Club, which is based in Grand Rapids. His personal collection consists of over 3,000 different cards of the Grand Rapids area. He has indicated that WMPCC is more than willing to help out our members so please ask!



- James C. and Hannah M BEARDSLEY
- James A and Ida BEARDSLEY
- Vernon and Vurbia BEARDSLEY
- Anna C.L. BEARDSLEY (m. Clyde STAMBAUGH
- Martin BEARDSLEY & family
Charlotte, Mary, Rhoda, Hellen, Sylvester, Ellsworth and Willard.
- Contact Russ Miller at rbgolfclub@aol.com
-
- Michele J. Dipert is seeking info on Henry S. HOWELL b 1840 who came from Porter, Niagra County, NY, then Michigan, and ended up in Independence, Missouri. Michele can be reached at neptuna@bellsouth.net
- Or you may write her at 3373 Northside Dr., Key West FL 33040

Phone: (305)292-5189 Fax (305) 296-4692
.....
Evelyn (Haskins) Oden is seeking info on
the following surnames and related lines:
HASKINS DEMARANVILLE LUMBERT
Contact Evelyn at oden@cdsnet.net

.....
Larry Roberts from British Columbia has
info to share on the ROBERTS and CLARK
family line. He is seeking an obituary for
Mary A. CLARK buried in Lake Odessa who
died March 20, 1905. Contact Larry at
larryr@axion.net

Dottie Piechocki is seeking someone to
look up a marriage announcement for
Sylvester BROWN and Elida J. YOUNG m.
26 Jan 1857. piechocki@prodigy.net

Jacob Face has a new e-mail address:
faceljg@cmuv.m.csv.cmich.edu

Patricia Currigan is seeking info on Civil
War Lt. Philo Dygert CUTLER & Theresa
Sophia DE LONG. Contact her at 1932 Dean
Ave, Holt MI 48842-1514.

Ann Bessette is looking for anyone who is
researching ancestors who served in the 9th
Regiment Michigan Infantry. She is
researching info re John W. KLOTZ.

Sondra Higbee is seeking info on Myron S.
BAILEY and wife Mary. higsbees@pilot.msu.edu

Karen Pierce of Gallop, MN is seeking info
on George Boylan PERCE (PIERCE) b. 1878.
He had two brothers, Roy & Edwin. Contact
Karen at 1009 Country Club Drive, Gallop,
MN 87301 or perceengineering@cnctco.com

Leslie Vollnogle is seeking info on the
DEXTER and ARNOLD families. Contact
Leslie at 1504 W. 1st Street, Apt. 4, Grand
Island, NE 68801

Marilyn Steward is seeking info on Ansel
SMITH, Phoebe CROSS, Ellen BELL, and
John B. YATES. Send info to 876 W. Tuttle,
Ionia, MI 48846.

George Parker Koch is seeking info on the
following surnames: ANCLIFF, BARNES,

COOK (OR KOCH), HABERSTUMPF,
MONROE, NEAD, ROLLO,
SCHAFFER/SCHAFFER, SCHICK, and
WURSTER. Addr: 1706 Ranch Drive,
Richmond, VA 23229 (804) 288-8195.

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A Word About Words.....

The word "orphan" can take on many
meanings. It could mean that both
parents are deceased, or it could
mean that the parents could no longer
care for the child, so the child was left
with someone else to care for them.
When researching, do not assume
that the parents are dead if the child
is labeled "orphaned".

The term "relict" refers to the person
left behind, i.e. the widower of a man
is often referred to as "relict of".... It
usually is used when speaking of a
woman.

Swedish name patterning makes for
interesting research. Many times the
ancestors take on the father's first
name, adding a "son" or a "dotter" at
the end of the name. For example:
"Johnsdotter" is the daughter of John.

Those interested in becoming a member of the I.C.G.S. complete the form below and send it with \$15.00 annual membership fee made payable to the Ionia County Genealogical Society. Mail it to: ICGS c/o Pam Swiler at 13051 Ainsworth Road, Route 3, Lake Odessa, MI 48849.
.....

Membership Information:

Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____

Zip Code: _____ Home Telephone: _____

E-mail address: _____

List five Ionia County Surnames you are researching: _____

Note: All information may be published in upcoming newsletters or placed on our internet web site unless you indicate in writing otherwise.

IONIA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

c/o Pamela K. Swiler
13051 Ainsworth Road
Route 3
Lake Odessa, MI 48849

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

TO:

**October is Family
History Month!**

**Membership dues
Due January 1st!**