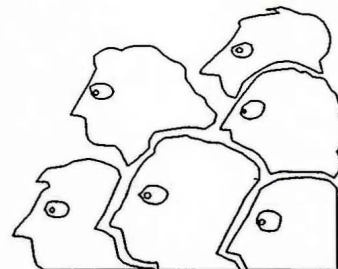


NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS NEWSLETTER



c/o Northland Public Library, 300 Cumberland Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15237-5455

Volume 2 - Number 9 - May 1992

President/Editor: Elissa Scalise Powell

Treasurer: Maureen Dimond Durstein

Publicity: Connie Foley

Vice President: James G. Rickey

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Budget/Computers: Steph Valentine

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

With summer fast approaching, I hope you will continue to join us each month. Yes, that's right! We have our meetings on the third Tuesday of each month right through the summer. So if you want to socialize with others who have this infectious disease call genealogy, please do put us on your calendars. You may meet a relative or pick up a research tip or get some facts about a summer research destination.

Our April round table meeting was a great success with 49 people sharing their interests and experiences. "They" say in a large gathering you have a good chance of being related to someone and not knowing it. Genealogists have a better chance than most in finding their relations. And so it was with a group of people who found that they all had a common surname of interest and so gathered in their own circle after the meeting.

Please note that the ballot for our 1992-1993 officers is in this issue. Please fill out and send in to our address at Northland Library no later than Thursday, June 4, 1992. Our new officers will hold office from July to next June. Also please note that membership subscriptions for next year will be due in August. The last issue of Volume 2 for this year will be the June newsletter.

Due to family medical problems, the newsletter editorship has passed from Maureen Durstein to Elissa Powell. Please give any clippings, queries, announcements, articles of interest or jokes to me. Let me know about your successes and funny stories in research. Last month's articles on the Sun Inn and Jacob Hodil was sent in by Ronald Hodill, our member in New Jersey.

We do have members from New Jersey to California and one Canadian, so the North Hills Genealogists are international! We number about 74 in all.

Happy Hunting,

Lissa

A LOOK AHEAD

The next meeting of the North Hills Genealogists on **Tuesday, June 15** at 7 PM will have Reed Powell speak on "How to select computer software for genealogy." This should be an interesting presentation introducing some of the computer products that can be used to help you with your genealogy work. It will also make you more aware of your goals for your research as well as point out features of different programs that can address those goals. This program is oriented to the 'computer uninitiated' as well as the experienced. Reed, a member of WPGS, has had 20 years of experience in helping people to find solutions to their problems through computers.

On **Tuesday, July 21** we will have a regularly scheduled meeting at 7 PM. The speaker will be announced later.

Our **August 18** meeting will feature some local history as Mary Wohleber talks about Allegheny City, Deutschtown and Troy Hill.

WHERE GENEALOGISTS MEET

The last meeting of this year for *Western PA Genealogy Society* will be held on Thursday, June 11, 1992 at 8 PM at the Historical Society building, 4338 Bigelow Blvd. Georgia Brown Moncada examines genetics and your record-keeping with "Genetic Genealogy and Computers." This approach works whether you have a computer or a No. 2 pencil! All are welcome. Call Lissa Powell (935-6961) if you need a ride.

The *Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh* is doing a one-day workshop on Saturday, June 13 from 10 AM to 3 PM in their first floor conference room. Marilyn A. Holt will be explaining how to track your ancestors through the resources at the Carnegie Library in Oakland. The class breaks from noon to 1 pm for lunch. Space is limited, so call 622-3288 ASAP! This is course #509-592 and costs \$21 for Carnegie members and \$34 for non-members.

DONATIONS TO NORTHLAND LIBRARY

Due to your generosity in putting a few dollars in our donation cans at each meeting over the past year and through the sale of donated periodicals, we were able to furnish Northland Library with the following books:

"Irish Records: Sources for Family & Local History" by James G. Ryan. Lists specific record groups held in different locations in Ireland.

"They Came In Ships" by John P. Colletta. Describes how and where to find immigrant records from 1565 to 1954. Good flowchart in the back breaks the search process down step by step.

"History of the County of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, with Biographical Sketches of many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men" edited by George Dallas Albert. This is a reprint of the original which was printed in 1882. Many thanks to Mr. Robert Closson of Closson Press who reprinted this book and allowed us to obtain it economically.

"Genealogy Packet" edited by the Slippery Rock Heritage Association, Inc., March 17, 1990. This beginner's packet has lots of information garnered from many different sources.

"The Handybook for Genealogists," eighth edition by Everton Publishers. This book lists the types and ranges of records for each county in the United States. Also has migration route maps, canal and railroad maps as well as a map of each state showing county boundaries.

Books that have been ordered are as follows:

"Genealogical Resources in English Repositories" by Joy Wade Moulton. This book is a guide to the 175 key record offices and libraries in England with special notations as to other resources worldwide.

"Computer Genealogy: A Guide to Research Through High Technology" by Paul Andereck and Richard Pence. This newly revised edition turns complicated, technical explanations into simple concepts. It also discusses four of the more popular genealogy software packages available: "Everyone's Family Tree", "Family Roots", "Roots III", and "Personal Ancestral File" (PAF).

CIVIL WAR RE-ENACTMENT

A "Civil War Living History" will be presented at Brush Creek State Park (Route 588 between Beaver Falls and Zelienople) on June 6 and 7, 1992 from 10 AM to 5 PM. A battle re-enactment by the Pennsylvania 63rd Vet Volunteers will be held at 2 PM each day. Events are free and open to the public.

BOOK REVIEW

An oft-heard question asks what's a good book for starting out in genealogy. Perhaps the "best" book -- one that Time magazine called the "standard textbook" -- has been revised into a second edition and published by Genealogical Publishing Company (1001 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD, 21202).

"The Researchers Guide to American Genealogy" by Val D. Greenwood contains over 600 pages of explanations, instructions, sources, tips, definitions, charts, forms -- and, of course, a comprehensive index -- that are certain to provide the answers to almost any question new -- and even veteran -- researchers could have.

Among the many subjects covered are using libraries, how to organize and evaluate your findings, successful correspondence techniques, and such sources of records as newspapers, vital statistics, censuses, wills, land records, courts, church records, immigration records, military records, and cemeteries.

Mr. Greenwood doesn't just tell the reader to go to these places; he explains how and offers tools to help in your research when there. For example, the section on wills reads like a textbook (only it's more interestingly written) on the probate system and how it works, and comes complete with a legal dictionary of probate terms.

The book also briefly covers computers and genealogy software. Mr. Greenwood avoids mentioning specific programs, presumably because software changes so quickly and the text would be too soon dated. Instead he focuses on how to evaluate any genealogy package. If there is a failing of the book, it is its lack of any information on networks and on-line genealogy services. However, this is a small shortcoming compared to the wealth of research information offered. What's more, the author cites sources that can give you more information, such as Richard Pence's book on computer genealogy and another on genealogy software.

The book concludes with a plug for compiling and writing "family history" not just names and dates. "While the goal of the genealogist has traditionally been to identify and link together past generations of ancestors into pedigrees, the goal of today's family historian is to do that as well as to understand something of the lives and times of specific persons, couples or families over one or more generations," writes Mr. Greenwood, who is a former college instructor, a law school graduate, and longtime researcher and writer at the LDS Church Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City. The book, chosen by the National Genealogical Society as the basic text for its home study course, is available for \$25 and in many libraries.

BEGINNERS CORNER

Q: I understand that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS) has a giant database with everyone in it. Is this correct?

A: No, not quite correct. The IGI (International Genealogical Index) is a database of SOME events of deceased people which have been submitted by Church members and others. Some events come from extractions of records, such as marriages in the state of Ohio before 1870 or so. It is updated about every four years. The last update was 1988. But this is NOT ALL that the LDS Library has! The real data base is in the microfilms. The index to the microfilms is the Family History Library Center's Catalog (FHLC) which is on microfiche. It is arranged like a library card catalog but by author, family surname and locality, instead of author, subject and title. You will want to look at your ancestor's locality, ie "England, Yorkshire, Leeds", to see what microfilms can be ordered for viewing. The civil and parish records that have been filmed by the Church will be listed in this manner. What you may expect to be on the film is that places' record books, just as if you were sitting down in that location and flipping through the pages yourself. Both international and national research can be done at the LDS FHLC. Pittsburgh's local branch stake is in Greentree, right off I-279.

Q: What is the GAR? I have seen it on my ancestor's gravestone along with a number or name.

A: The GAR stands for Grand Army of the Republic which was a veterans organization for men who fought in the Civil War on the side of the Union. The number is the post number and name of the specific post. These records are difficult to locate, but you may try the National Archives or a local military library. Pittsburgh has the Soldiers and Sailors Library in Oakland for such records. A list of Civil War soldiers is available at the information desk.

Q: What is a Sheriff's Sale and does it give any information about an ancestor?

A: A Sheriff's sale is held when the testator or intestator dies. Usually when the male, occasionally the female, if she was a widow, died a sale was held to satisfy the creditors. The most important documents in the sheriff's sale are the people who are purchasing the items for sale, usually, the furnishings and the cattle/horses/pigs. The children of the deceased would normally try to purchase them for the widow. The animals would be purchased because they knew their capabilities, i.e. how much the horse could pull and its age and health, the quality of the milk and if a particular cow was a "good milker." The bills of sale, were signed by the sheriff upon payment and can

only be found in the packet which is in the probate court. Be aware that the probate court may be called something else depending on which state you are in, e.g. Louisiana has parishes, not counties. The town courts are far more important in New England, rather than the county courts. The packets that have the loose papers and bills of sale MAY, but not always, indicate the relationship of the individual who purchased the item. There is also a sheriff's sale when a person declares bankruptcy or runs off and leaves the area without paying his or her creditors. Those are not usually that valuable for genealogical purposes, but don't overlook them if you are have a very difficult time locating a person. The person may have been in over their head economically and just left town in the dark of the night.

SURVEYS

Please read and fill in the Newsletter Questionnaire, the Genealogical Society Survey and the Ballot for Election of Officers. The Newsletter Questionnaire will help us get you the information you need. The Society Survey will let us help each other by finding common areas of interest. And the Ballot is your say in the running of our society. You may return them all to our address at Northland Library.

FIELD TRIP

Our next field trip is to Western Reserve Library on Saturday, June 27, 1992. We will car-pool (smoking and Non!) at about 6:45 am. We have to be there by 9:30. They charge \$4 for the use of the library. Seniors are \$2. We may use their lunchroom from 10am to noon and from 1:30 to 3pm. Brown bag or go out and bring back. Dinner will be on the road back home when they close at 5pm. Sign up at a meeting on the sheet or get us the enclosed sign-up tag in this newsletter. I hear they have the census available for all states, all years, even 1920!

Ziggy

By Tom Wilson



CHEROKEE TRIBE, NATIVE AMERICAN RESEARCH Courtesy of Debbie Tillman on Internet computer network

While tracing Cherokee ancestry is difficult it is not impossible. Several census have been taken and tribal records have also been kept.

There were records of the Eastern Cherokees and of the Western Cherokees. These records are representative of those existing for other tribes which came under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

These records are located in the Fort Worth Federal Record Center, the National Archives and the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City.

In 1838, several hundred Cherokees escaped into the mountains of North Carolina and became known as the Eastern Band of Cherokees. At about the same time, many elected to take advantage of Article 12 of the 1835 treaty which allowed those desirous to stay in the east if they met certain criteria.

Their records include a register of Cherokees who wished to remain in the East (1817-1819, 2 volumes); emigration registers of Indians who wished to migrate (1817-1838, 18 volumes) applications for reservations in 1819 and the Henderson index of 1835 which consisted of 1959 persons of the Cherokee Nation in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama which was submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1836 by Major Currey who was in charge of the Census. This census is on file in the National Archives.

In 1848, the Mullan roll was made by John C. Mullan of the Eastern Band located in NC only. This roll included 1557 Cherokees. This was followed by an annuity roll in 1851 taken by John Drennen and the Emigrant Roll (an enumeration of Eastern Cherokee who moved west after 1835 and were residing in Indian Territory by 1851.

In 1851, David W. Silar was appointed to take a census of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi to determine who could be eligible to participate in a per capita payment based on the 1835 treaty. Silar submitted his census list which contained 1959 individuals by state and county in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

In 1851 and 1852 the per capita payments were made by Alfred Chapman based on Silar's census to 2134 individuals. This roll played an important part in Guion Miller's preparation of his roll completed in 1910. Anyone who could trace their ancestry to an individual on the Chapman Roll was included on Miller's roll. S. H. Swetland was appointed to take a census in 1868. He was to use the Mullan Roll of 1848 as the basis for his census. This

census was completed in 1868 and gives the families in the Eastern Cherokee band.

In 1882, Joseph G. Hester was appointed to take the 5th census of the Eastern Band. Copies of the previous census were made available to him and he was required to account for all persons on the previous rolls by either including them on the new roll, noting their deaths on the old rolls or describing their whereabouts as unknown either to Hester or any of the Indians. This completed roll was submitted to the Secretary of Interior in 1884. It contained 2956 persons residing in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Kentucky, New Jersey, & California. Those living west of the Mississippi and listed by Hester were descendants of members of the Eastern Band and had no affiliation with the Cherokee Nation in the west.

There have been other census taken from time to time that included the some of the Creek, Shawnees and Delawares that became part of the Cherokee Nation.

The Western Cherokees were pretty much kept in separate records and rolls from the Eastern Band. As far back as 1782, a group of Cherokee who fought with the British in the Revolution petitioned the Spanish for permission to settle west of the Mississippi. This was granted and a group began settlement in 1794 in the St. Francis River valley in what is now southeastern Missouri. During 1811-1812, the Cherokees moved en masse to the Arkansas region. Under the Turkey Town treaty in 1817, these persons received title to their lands. As a result over 1100 Cherokees emigrated from the East to the West in 1818-1819.

In 1828, the Cherokees ceded their lands in Arkansas for land in Oklahoma. While no record exists of the 2000 Cherokees who emigrated before 1817, the rolls for those who moved because of the treaties of 1817 and 1828 are in the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

The Treaty of New Echota, 29 Dec 1835, represented the final cession of all Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi. The forced migration of these Cherokees is known as the "Trail of Tears". The 1851 Old Settler Roll lists each individual by district and his/her children unless the mother was an emigrant Cherokee. In this case, the children were listed with their mother on the Drennen Roll. There were 44 family groups listed as non-residents. Guion Miller used this roll in compiling the 1910 record.

There was the 1896 Payment Roll that is based on the above 1851 Old Settler Roll and listed each payee's 1851 roll number, name, age, sex, and post office address.

In 1879, the Cherokee National Council authorized a

census and this 1880 Census was arranged in 6 schedules. Again, in 1883 and 1886, The Cherokee National Council authorized another census. In 1890, another census of the Cherokee Nation was made and it is probably the most complete of any of the census. It included Cherokees & adopted whites, Shawnees and Delawares, orphans under 16 yrs, those denied citizenship by the Cherokee authorities, those whose claims to citizenship were pending, intruders and whites living in the Cherokee Nation by permission.

There are numerous other records available in the National Archives which include records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, US Army Mobile Units, Records of the Supreme Court, Records of the US District Courts, Records of the US Court of Appeals, Records of the US Court of Claims, Records of the Veterans Administration. Since the Cherokee Indians were not (generally) subject to state courts, their civil and criminal court records are normally found in the Federal Court records.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs records include the Indian Removal records, the Land Division records, the Enrollment of the Eastern Cherokee, the Law and Probate Division records (this has to do with the heirs of deceased Indian allottee's), the Civilization Division records, the Indian Civil War Claims records, the Statistics Division records, the Finance Division records and the Miscellaneous Division records.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Field Office records available for Cherokees include Cherokee Agency, East located at National Archives; Cherokee Agency, North Carolina located at FARC, Atlanta; Cherokee Agency, West located at the National Archives. In 1938, the Adjutant General's Office transferred its collection of Confederate records to the National Archives. While many of the Confederate records were destroyed before seizure by the Union Army, some records still exist. Roll 74, Compiled Records Showing Service of Military Units in Confederate Organizations contains information about the Indian Organizations. Also, compiled military service records have been reproduced on microfilm by the National Archives that include service records of Confederate soldiers. Also the Confederate States Army Casualties and also documents pertaining to battles in Indian Territory are in the records.

The Indian Archives in the Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, contains about 3 million manuscripts and 6 thousand bound volumes of Indian documents. This is the largest collection of Indian documents in the United States outside of the National Archives. In addition, private collections are also housed at the Oklahoma Historical Society. These include the works of several noted Indian historians. In addition, the Oklahoma Historical Society

maintains an excellent collection of Oklahoma newspapers. The Oklahoma Historical Society records contains 740 bound volumes and 25 file drawers containing over 430 thousand pages pertaining to the Cherokee Nation.

In doing Native American research, just remember that not all Cherokee Indian descendants are REALLY Cherokee Indians. Since many persons who were white, members of other tribes, and slaves were granted membership into the Cherokee tribe. One should check the Creek, Choctaw and Delaware records very closely also as these groups contributed MANY members to the Cherokee Tribe.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESEARCH

The 1980 Federal census had 25 pages, with 80 tribes listed on a page. The listed "tribes" had to be coded and those not listed had a special code number.

The most well known among the tribes were: Apache, Navajo, Hopi, Cheorkee, Sioux, Iroquois, Crow, & Cippewa. The tribes that are less known include the Attu, Atka, Hoh, Makah, Sanak, etc. Some tribes have more adequate and valuable records than others. The way of doing genealogy does not always fit the Indian way. They may take into their home an orphan, the homeless of any age, a widow or other stray and call them "brother, sister, aunt" etc... and there may be no blood relationship at all. It was also an accepted practice to use the mother's family name and she could be listed as head of household. An Indian name generally does not tell you if the person is male or female.

Sometimes in the census/index records you will find a number with the name. This number could be a "roll" number and is very important. Record it for future use.

Many Indians were missed completely on the census rolls. Partly due to distances of travel, lack of communication and understanding of the language and customs. In 1835 the US Government classified as "Indian" anyone with 1/4 degree of Indian blood. Some individuals did want to admit to being Indian & others just refused to report. As with all groups of people, names were written as then sounded to the person taking the census. Bear could be listed as Bar. Some Indians had a single name which added to the confusion of record keeping. There were many with given and surnames so different from what the census taker was familiar with that they did not always comprehend what was said nor did they basically have the proper training to correctly record the names.

The Cheorkee nation was fortunate that there was a census taken in 1835 before they were moved in what is know as "The Trail of Tears" to Arkansas and Oklahoma. However, in the 3 years between 1835 and 1838 no

records were apparently kept for the births or the deaths along the way, those who never left their homes, or the names of the Indians actually reached the new territory.

Originally the Indians were to be included in the Vital Statistic Records of each individual state. As the Indian dwellings were spread out over a large area, complete registering was not accomplished for many years. There were many tribal offices, as well as, Bureau of Indian Affairs offices for the tribes in different areas. These offices have information a researcher might find helpful but they do not do genealogical research. See the following for source records:

Superintendent of Documents, US Gov Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

US Dept Interior, BIA, Washington, DC 20402

Eastern Bank of Cherokee Indians, Box 455, Cherokee, No Carolina 28719

Publication Svc, Haskell Indian Jr. College, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Bureau of Indian Affairs, Muskogee Area Office, Muskogee, OK 74401

US Dept Interior, BIA, 316 N. 26th St., Billings, Montana 59101

The places indicated above can provide useful maps, books, and pamphlets.

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The National Archives has published a catalog for those researching Native American Indians. *AMERICAN INDIANS* lists microfilm publications. This can be obtained from the:

Publication Branch, National Archives, Washington, DC 20400

Did you know that the National Archives now allows any individual to rent National Archives microfilm? These are the only available microfilms copied directly from the ORIGINAL silver masters. If you wish to learn about this service write for their brochure:

National Archives Microfilm Rental Program, Post Office Box 2940, Hyattsville, MD 20784

Some films available through the National Archives:

T-529 Final Rolls of Citizens & Freemen of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory -1907-1914, - 3 Rolls & index, 1 Roll.

T-496 1835 Cherokee Nation east of Mississippi, with index - 1 Rolls.

M-653 1860 Fed Census, Rolls 52 & 54 contain Indian lands in Arkansas.

M-123 1890 Fed Census, Roll 76 is Indian Territory.

T-1082 1900 Fed Census is listed as Soundex for Indian Territory.

T-623 1900 Fed census rolls 1843-1854 are the rolls for the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Peoria, Quapaw, Seneca, Wyandotte, Seminole, Modoc, Ottawa & Shawnee nations. There are also special state censuses listing Indian population by tribes or reservations.

There are the DAWES rolls of 1893 for the 5 civilized tribes and the final rolls of 1907 of the Cherokee.

T-273 Census of Creek Indians - 1832.

T-985 The Old Settlers Roll - 1895 - 2 Rolls.

M-685 Guion Miller Report plus others.

Some Helpful Books & Publications:

THOSE WHO CRIED: by James W. Tyner (Concerning the Cherokees listed in the 1835 US Census).

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1880 ROLLS OF THE CHEROKEE NATION-INDIAN TERRITORY "CHEROKEE ADVOCATE", semi-annual publication by the Cherokee Nation, PO Box 948, Tahlequah, OK 74464.

OUR NATIVE AMERICANS - Their Records of Genealogical Value, E. Kirkham.

"INDIANS OF THE US", Series B #2 - Genealogy Dept LDS.

NOTE: The origin of this article is "The Home Place BBS: Genealogy and General Computing" and is several years old but still has good advice. The search for American Indians is a tough road to follow. But it is not impossible.

QUERIES

PARTIN : I am seeking information about any Partin connections anywhere before 1900. I'm attempting to construct a massive data base on any PARTINs anywhere in the United States. R.L. Partin, 173 Winfield Drive, Bowling Green, OH 43402

GRAVATT : The GRAVATT family came from Monmouth County, NJ to Allegheny County around 1783 and settled in what is now Fawn township. One brother stayed and the other went on to Mercer County, PA about 1800. Any GRAVATT researcher, please contact: Elissa Powell, 720 Highpoint Drive, Wexford, PA 15090-7571.

NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS NEWSLETTER QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to help us get a better idea of the types of articles our members are interested in seeing in the newsletter, we ask you to fill out this newsletter questionnaire. You can fill out the questionnaire at this meeting, mail it later, or bring it with you to the June 16th meeting, at the latest. We will evaluate your response so that we can better meet your interests in future newsletters.

Thank you for taking the time to fill out the questionnaire.

Interest Level

Topic/column	A lot	Some	So so	Not interested
Beginner's Corner	_____	_____	_____	_____
Where Genealogists Meet	_____	_____	_____	_____
President's Message	_____	_____	_____	_____
Reader's Corner	_____	_____	_____	_____
Queries	_____	_____	_____	_____
Articles about Local History	_____	_____	_____	_____
Articles about research in foreign countries	_____	_____	_____	_____
Field trip information	_____	_____	_____	_____
Field trip sign up form in newsletter	_____	_____	_____	_____
Surname index from computer data base	_____	_____	_____	_____

Other types of articles you would like to see in the newsletter:

What topics would you most like to see in the newsletter? Please be specific (for example, Civil War records; federal census information; computer packages used for genealogy)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

What do you currently like **MOST** about the newsletter: _____

NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS NEWSLETTER QUESTIONNAIRE

What do you currently like LEAST about the newsletter: _____

Other ideas you would like to see the group pursue, *separate from the newsletter:*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

YOUR NAME (optional): _____

FOLD HERE

Post Office
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Thanks.

NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS
c/o Northland Public Library
300 Cumberland Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15237-5455

NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS GENEALOGY SOCIETY SURVEY

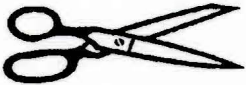
Following is a survey where you can list the various genealogy societies, clubs, and newsletters to which you belong. At a future date we will make this list available to our members. We hope that it will give you an opportunity to discover other members interested in the same area as yourself; and to give you the names of those members whom you can approach about a newsletter in which you may have an interest, but have not seen.

Please give the specific title of such organization or newsletter.

Example: Southwestern Pennsylvania Genealogical Society in Washington, Pa.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Please list your name and a way to contact you: _____



NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS ELECTION BALLOT FOR 1992 - 1993 OFFICERS

Please vote for either the nomination committees' recommendation or place a name on the blank line. Please return to the North Hills Genealogists no later than Thursday, June 4, 1992.

President: James Rickey

Other: _____

Vice-President: Tom Wiley

Other: _____

Treasurer: Steph Valentine

Other: _____

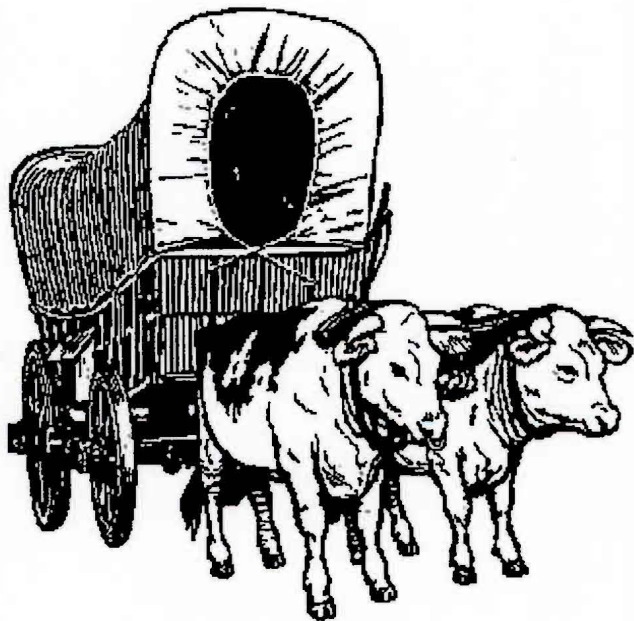
Secretary: Cynthia Howerter

Other: _____



Yes, as a member of the North Hills Genealogists, I plan to attend the trip to the **Western Reserve Library, Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, June 27th, at 9:30 A.M.** [Please return this form to the address on the newsletter or to one of the officers **by Friday, June 19th**; or sign up at one of our regular monthly meetings.]

Name:	Home phone:
I am interested in car pooling to Western Reserve library: Yes ___ No ___	
I am interested in serving as a car pool driver: Yes ___ No ___	



Tuesday, June 16, 1992, at 7 pm, Northland Library, Topic: Selecting Genealogy Software

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