

April, 2017
Volume 31, No.2



The Bulletin

Your Northern Arizona Genealogical Society's Newsletter



Editor's Message:

It's finally Spring--and Genealogists can rejoice as the days get longer and warmer. Although of course, most of our research time is spent in darkened rooms with the glow of the computer screen so having longer days is not ALWAYS necessary ☺ I have included a variety of articles this month--from Quebec Genealogy to Food History with a dash of Census work thrown in! I had fun putting this issue together, and I hope you enjoy it!

I want to let you know that my family and I relocated to Tucson on March 20th. My husband was offered an expansion to our current business with one of our major contractors in Tucson; we will be maintaining our business contracts in Prescott. We have wanted to move for a very long time to a larger and more urban setting, so this was a prayer answered. So far, this has been a blissful and truly blessed move and we are extremely grateful and happy. In addition, our daughter, Samantha, has been accepted into the Catalina Foothills High School, which is 10th in Arizona and from what we can see, an incredible school. We are hoping she picks U of A so she can stay at home for a little while longer!

I will continue to edit this newsletter, but from Tucson(!). Please forward me pictures and/or articles you might want to contribute about the Society's activities or your own articles.

Happy Tree Climbing!
Lisa Elvin Staltari

**NAGS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
&
COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS**

Presiding Officer: (temp) *Carol Hubert*
Vice-President: *To be elected*
Secretary (temp): *Virginia Grundvig*
Treasurer: *Carol Hubert*
Member-at-Large: *Raylene Junkins Hiatt*
Historian: *Virginia Grundvig*
AZGAB Liaison: *Sue Kissel*
Death & Dispositions: *Sue Kissel*
Hospitality: *Nancy Nelson*
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NAGS BULLETIN

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Individual \$15 per year
Family \$25 per year

A Message from the Board



NAGS is presenting an almost-full slate of officers for 2017-2018 to the members for election this spring: President—Carol Hubert; Vice-President—Lee Campbell; Treasurer—Linn Sampson. Virginia Grundvig, our Historian, has graciously been filling in as a temporary Secretary, but we hope to have her predecessor return to that job in a couple of months.

As we have a full complement of Committee Chairmen who are doing an excellent job, NAGS will be going into the upcoming months with new energy and exciting programs. We're looking at scheduling a nationally-known speaker, possibly on DNA, for the fall. We're moving ahead on revising the by-laws to better reflect current activity and updating information in the brochure.

We're very happy to report that founding member and former president Raylene Junkins has had a remarkable recovery from the strokes she suffered at the end of the December, though she's not back to full health yet. On March 11, she and Dick Hiatt, also a long-time member, former president, and former director of the Family History Center, were married, with a reception at the FHC to which all their friends in NAGS were invited.

NAGS is directed by its members, through the Board, so if you have ideas or suggestions (or want to volunteer for a committee!), please speak up. You don't have to be a highly experienced genealogist to be an active participant in NAGS programs—just interested and willing to contribute time and ideas. We want to hear from you!

SPOTLIGHT ON THE : 1880 Census

by Lisa Elvin-Staltari



1880s Census—Welcome to the family!

The 1880 census is the one that suddenly helps us make sense of our family ties. As genealogists we “suffer” through the 1790-1840s, breathe better at 1850, smile at 1860, and nod at the 1870. When we finally arrive at the 1880, we jump for joy at seeing the words “wife” “son” etc. It either helps confirm what we THINK we know or forces us to rethink our work. It also prepares us for the huge 20 year chasm between the 1880 Census and the 1900 one. Sometimes the 1880 Census is all we have of a family—the beginning or the ending.

This was the 10th U.S. Federal Census and the population of the United States was over 50 million. This census was begun on the 1st day of June in 1880. The census enumerators had 30 days to collect this data. They spread out over 38 states and 8 territories.

Since 1850, all members of the household had been identified by sex, name, marital status and other important information. Only the Head of the household had been identified as such. Now, with the 1880 census, we see the *relationship* to that head of household.

The 1880 census also featured for the first time the street and house number in urban areas. As you can imagine this is very useful when attempting to “find” where an ancestor’s family might have lived.

Another extremely important “new” feature of the 1880 Census was the listing of each individual’s parent, both mother and father, AND their state or country of birth. This last fact, more than any other, has proven invaluable when doing my own research. Knowing that Susan Smith is the wife of John Smith is important, but having the information on her parents (and his) birth location helps us go backwards and forwards in our research

Although we now know by the 1880 census that Susan is the wife of John, do we know that she is the mother of the children? No, we don’t. We are assuming she is. When looking down the list, I usually try to see if the birth order has any gaps. For example, if the first two children are 12 and 10, and then the next child is 4, this alerts my radar. While there can certainly have been miscarriages or deaths, it is also likely that the first two children MAY be the children of John’s **first** wife.

Another reason why the 1880 Census is such a treasure is that it is only the 2nd census where African Americans were

enumerated. The 1870 census was the starting point, but now the 1880 can serve as a confirmation for families and their origins. For African American Genealogy this is truly a goldmine. To see the state where the mother and father were born in, in slavery, is an important clue.

For Native American genealogy, this is an important census as well. It is the first time Native Americans are identified as “Indian”.

The health aspect of the 1880 Census is often overlooked. Here are the main Questions: 1) Blind? 2) Deaf and Dumb? 3)Idiotic? 4) Insane? 5) Maimed, Disabled or bedridden? If any of these are checked, this can lead to clues about the individual and his/her ultimate fate. Perhaps he/she was sent to an institution? Perhaps other family members moved to a different location to care for the individual? Hospital records and/or hospital graveyards are possible leads in this search.

Employment indicators for each person listed were now included as well as how many months they had NOT worked. If a daughter is listed as a teacher, searching for teacher and school records may lead to new finds. Remember to start by narrowing your list by the schools in the county found in 1880, then expanding your search, county by county. In one case I was working on, I happened to notice that the railroad was close by—by following the railroad line at each stop, I narrowed down the area where the elusive ancestor went to teach. Looking at the 1900 census for that county, with her

listing as a teacher and confirming some facts, gave me the link I needed. It started however with the knowledge gleaned in the 1880 census.

Even the notation of how many months someone had not worked can lead to discoveries. If someone is listed as having had 6 months of unemployment, this can lead to questions about where they may have moved to find work or if they were ill or otherwise disabled.

Finally, the 1880 census may be truly useful in unearthing other family relationships. Mothers in Law (helping to ascertain the maiden name of the wife), cousins and other family members (Aunts, Uncles). Each of these peripheral family members can help grow your knowledge and understanding of the family you are researching. Please note that these relationships hinge on the head of the household (normally the man/father/husband). It has been my experience that this is NOT always the case. Sometimes the “Aunt” is not the husband’s aunt but the wife’s aunt. Do **not** assume! Sometimes the “Aunt” is a great aunt or a 2nd cousin much older. Seek to understand the person and to prove the relationship before you move forward in your research.

Next time we will jump forward to the 1940 Census!

Quebec Genealogy~~

The Kings' Daughters -- Les Filles Du Roi

By Lisa Elvin-Staltari



In the United States, Jamestown, Virginia or Plymouth, Massachusetts are two of the “starting points” of American ancestry. These are the earliest points to go back to before we must jump across “the pond” and go on to European research. Not all Americans can trace their ancestry to a Mayflower--immigration was constant and continual throughout the 1600s and beyond. There is one place in North America however, that almost every citizen of that place can trace their ancestry back to a founding “mother”. That place is the French province of Quebec in Canada. Between 1634 and 1673 a planned and expertly executed program was orchestrated to create a “New France”. It worked like a charm. Most, if not all. Quebec residents today can trace at least one maternal ancestor to a “*Filles a Marier*” or “*Filles du Roi*”

Quebec as we know it today, was truly founded in 1608 with the establishment of a fort there. This is a full 12 years before the Mayflower. And in the race to beat those pilgrims, we can also see that the first real settlers(comparable to the Plymouth Colony) arrived in 1617-- three years before the Mayflower passengers disembarked at what is now present day Massachusetts.

On April 11, 1617, Louis Hébert and his family left France and arrived in Quebec on 15 July 1617. He became the first private individual to receive a grant of land in the New World from the French Government. Only five other French families were to follow them on similar voyages to New France in the next 10 years.

That first decade of Quebec colonization was difficult and did not produce a great influx of immigration or natural population. Indeed, by 1627 the population of Quebec was a mere 100 individuals. The English captured Quebec in 1628 and most of the colonists returned to France. By 1632, France regained control over Quebec and immigration restarted. The need to populate this colony became essential. This is when the first program of state sponsored family planning began.

Before the *filles du roi* began arriving in Québec in 1663, there were women, collectively called *les filles à marier* (marriageable girls) who emigrated to Canada based solely on their willingness to marry when they arrived. It is estimated that between 1634 and 1663, 262 *filles à marier* arrived in New France.

They were recruited and chaperoned by religious groups or individuals who had to assure the colony's government of their good conduct. If the goal was to populate a colony, it would not make sense to send to Canada women who were chronically ill or handicapped in any way. Particularly when they were expected to hit the ground running, so to speak. Within a year of their arrival, most were married and quite likely pregnant.

In general, they were young women who took the initiative to change the future which might have appeared bleak to some of them, particularly for those without a dowry. As such, they might never have had a chance at family life in France or they would have to marry well below their station. So, they took a gamble on New France.

As opposed to the *Filles du Roi* who emigrated between 1663 and 1673, the *Filles à Marier* came alone or in small groups. They were not recruited by the state and did not receive a dowry from the King.

The *Filles du Roi*, or King's Daughters, were some estimated 770 to 830 women who arrived in the colony of New France (Canada) between 1663 and 1673, under the financial sponsorship of King Louis XIV of France. Most were single French women and many were orphans. They were not of noble birth, nor were they in any way chosen by the King himself. Rather it was a state sponsored program to enable a population growth that was badly needed. While most of the *Filles Du Roi* were from Paris (approximately 50 per cent) others were from Normandy, Western France and from such countries as Germany, Poland and even England.

Their passage to Canada and settlement in the colony were paid for by the King. The ships carrying "*Les Filles du Roi*" came through the St. Lawrence River passageway and stopped first at Quebec City, then Three Rivers, and finally Montreal. Once arrived in Canada, they were introduced to their potential husband. The women had a choice to refuse the marriage and look for another potential husband.

Once married, the church and state actively encouraged large families. An edict passed in 1669 stated that inhabitants with 10 living children would be paid a pension of 300 pounds a year; for 12 children, it would 400 pounds a year. Early marriages were also encouraged: Boys who married at age 20 or less and Girls who married at 16 or less were given a gift of 20 pounds. A young couple would do well with a gift of 40 pounds just for getting married.

Some 737 of these women married and the resultant population explosion gave rise to the success of the colony. Most of the millions of people of French Canadian descent today, both in Quebec and the rest of Canada and the USA (and beyond!), are descendants of one or more of these courageous women of the 17th century.

Here is a link to the list of recognized *Filles du Roi*. It is a long list to be sure, but if you find yourself in 1660 -1690 French Canada, pull this list out and see if there is a familiar name.

http://www.fillesduroi.org/src/kings_daughters.htm

In addition to the list of women, there is also a list of the Soldiers who contracted marriage with a Filles du Roi at this time.

<http://www.fillesduroi.org/src/marriages.htm>

Here is a link to a very good list of “Les Filles a Marier” :

<http://www.many-roads.com/2009/09/02/filles-a-marier-marriageable-girls/>

FROM FAMILY TREE MAGAZINE: 2016 TOP LIBRARY WEBSITES

1. [Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center](#)

Second in collection size only to the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City, this library's online home offers free databases galore, digitized books and genealogy how-tos.

2. [ArchiveGrid](#)

This offshoot of WorldCat locates finding aids from more than 1,000 archival institutions. They help you access 4 million primary source materials, including historical documents, personal papers, family histories and more. Type a search term or enter a location or ZIP code to find nearby archives whose collections you can search.

3. [Cincinnati Digital Library](#)

The new home for this Ohio library's digitized collections gives you access to photos, city directories, local histories, old yearbooks, atlases and more from the Queen City and beyond.

4. [Digital Public Library of America](#)

Now boasting more than 11 million digitized items from some of the nation's leading libraries, archives and museums, this site can be searched with a single click. You also can explore the materials using maps and timelines.

5. [Genealogy Gophers](#)

This partnership with FamilySearch uses sophisticated software to search 80,000 digitized books. It "knows" names, dates and places, and accounts for abbreviations.

6. [Harvard Open Collections Program](#)

Focused on historical materials not available elsewhere, this collection of more than 2.3 million digitized pages, including more than 225,000 manuscript pages, brings the best of Harvard's libraries, archives and museums to your computer. Collections are searchable and are thematically linked on topics such as [the history of immigration to the United States](#).

7. [HathiTrust](#)

Check out this digital library with nearly 14 million total volumes and nearly 5 billion (yes, that's with a b) pages of data at last count. Not everything in the collection is accessible to the general public, but if you have an in with a partner institution, such as a university, you can dig even deeper.

8. [Library of Congress](#)

From our country's digitized past in the [American Memory collection](#) to the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (which helps you locate unpublished manuscripts held at libraries across the country), Thomas Jefferson would be amazed at what he got started.

9. ☆ [Midwest Genealogy Center](#)

Part of the Mid-Continent Public Library in Independence, Mo., the center recently added a free index of 1.5 million US Railroad Retirement Board pension records to what was already a useful site.

10. [New York Public Library Digital Collections](#)

Redesigned and updated, this handsome website now features an image stream for serendipitous finds, plus curated collections of everything from postcards to menus, theater history to the Big Apple's doors, and city directories to maps.

11. [WorldCat](#)

Search among 2 billion items in the world's libraries at this online catalog, or download apps to check the holdings of 10,000 repositories on the go.

Food ~~~ From a Genealogist's Perspective

by Lisa Elvin-Staltari



Ever since I was a young girl, cookbooks and recipes have held a special allure to me. I would look at my mother's 1960s and 1970s recipe books, flyers, and brochures with the greatest of curiosity. Did you actually eat that, I pointed to some Gelatin concoction or Aspic configuration. Her avocado and burnt orange fondue pots held a special allure. I would watch Graham Kerr as "The Galloping Gourmet" and Julia Child on reruns on my local TV station. As I matured I would be fascinated by articles and books on periods even further back. As a Marketing teacher, I would assign my students projects on the life cycle of companies and products, to further emphasize the importance of history in understanding food and consumers. It wasn't just food products I was interested in, though. I have had a lifelong obsession with restaurants, their history and their menus. I have collected menus since my early 20s and have even have them framed if they were particularly memorable.

It occurred to me a few months ago that my obsession with the HISTORY of food and restaurants has deepened my genealogical understanding of the periods I was studying. Certainly further study could help me understand what they were experiencing. I was not surprised to learn that one of my earliest Direct Ancestor and my 10x great grandfather William Andrews of New Haven owned the first "Ordinary" or Pub there. It must be in my DNA to appreciate food and wine!

As we study our ancestors, we are indeed trying to understand them. Someday, generations of genealogists will want to know what this obsession with Salsa was all about. Or why did we need so many frozen dinners? They will certainly question our drive-thru society and wonder how thirsty we needed to be to have a "Big Gulp"(!) One of the best books I have read about

Food and the Twentieth Century is “*The American Century Cookbook by Jean Anderson published by Clarkson Potter in 1997*”. Replete with recipes and the historical backgrounds of various consumer products from 1900 to the late 1990s it is a classic!

Depending upon your focus (and your age), you may wonder what life was like at the dinner table for your grandparents or great grandparents? How did they shop? It may surprise some to know that the first ‘self-service’ grocery store opened in 1916 in Tennessee. Clarence Saunders opened the first Piggy Wiggly Grocery store. He bet that customers would flock to his store so they could finally touch and inspect their products, rather than have a clerk fill a basket. He also knew that by cutting out the clerks he could lower prices. His strategy was both timely and brilliant. Imagine how a nation of shoppers was now empowered by just being able to touch and compare products? The famous Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company soon followed in this example and broadened their A & P grocery stores with their purchasing power and reach (very much like Wal-Mart would do in years to come). An excellent book focusing on a broader scope of both history and cuisine is “*A Thousand Years Over a Hot Stove*” by Laura Schenone. In it you will find recipes and photographs to illustrate all that was entailed in feeding and nourishing our ancestors.

Restaurants until the late 1880s were reserved for the very poor or the very wealthy. Fred Harvey created his chain of restaurants linked to the railroad depots. It was his approach that changed our society forever; he created a system that could be repeated (or franchised) and insisted on cleanliness value and customer service. His ‘Harvey Girls’ waitress staff are the stuff of legend. Starting with his first restaurant in 1876 and continuing on until the 1940s, he instilled in the American consciousness the reality that you could go out to eat and expect good food and service. This paved the way for Howard Johnson, Denny’s, and a multitude of other family friendly restaurants. His ‘system’ inevitably inspired the pioneers of fast food enterprises (McDonalds, Wendy’s, Kentucky Fried Chicken etc.) to create their own systems of delivering food to their customers. A deeper study of Fred Harvey can be found in the excellent book “*Appetite for America- Fred Harvey and the Business of Civilizing the West One Meal at a Time*” by Stephen Fried.

As you study your ancestors, explore the world they inhabited. For example, if they lived along a railroad line, they may have eaten at a Fred Harvey restaurant. What were some of the common foods associated with their time and location? If you see on a Census report that their occupation was grocer, or other food related business, try to uncover the store, restaurant or other company they may have worked in. I once worked on a tree based in Pennsylvania, and the male I was researching was listed as “Hotel Keeper” I didn’t think much of it, until I researched the area and discovered that this hotel keeper wasn’t just any hotel keeper; Once I established the business I realized he not only owned one of the biggest hotel resorts and dining establishments in the area, he was a major business influence. This led me to uncover an entire new avenue for research.

The influence of food and history is particularly important when researching immigrant genealogy. In the book “*Chop Suey, USA*” by Yong Chen, an exploration of the Chinese Immigration pattern and the influence of Chinese Food permits the researcher to more fully explore this unique view of the Chinese experience in America. “*97 Orchard: An Edible History of Five Immigrant Families in One New York Tenement*” by Jane Ziegelman is an excellent guide for those with German, Italian, Irish, and Jewish(orthodox and Reform) roots between 1863 and 1935.

Whatever you discover, whether it be an old menu from a long ago restaurant, a recipe from an antique cookbook, or a newspaper advertisement for a product, you are being given an opportunity to travel back in time. In that understanding of your ancestor's life and times, you may be able to glean even more information. Or best of all, feel a little more connected to your own family history.



GENEALOGY GRINS

If you know what
diseases/conditions
consumption, bloody
flux, dropsy, and
Bronze John were...

You might be a
Genealogist

Twisted Twigs
on Grained Branches



Genealogy Lingo

“Let me just look up
this one record”

Translation

“I’ll be here for hours”

Twisted Twigs
on Grained Branches



I want ancestors who had
their children baptized
in recognized houses of
worship, went to school,
purchased land,
& left detailed wills.

Twisted Twigs
on Grained
Branches



CONFERENCES NEAR AND FAR

For dedicated genealogists the thought of a genealogical conference is akin to a child's delight at walking into Disneyland! The cost, travel and time is something that needs to be looked at, sometimes months, even years ahead. With that in mind, I will attempt to keep this column open and updated for those of you who want to "wish upon a star"!

May, 2017

National Genealogical Society

May 10-13, 2017

Raleigh, North Carolina

www.ngs.com

Texas Institute of Genealogical Research (Conferences)

May 22-25, 2017

Thompson Conference Center, University of Texas, Austin

Hosted by the Texas State Genealogical Society

For registration and

details: <http://www.txsgs.org/texas-research-institute/>

June, 2017

Southern California Genealogy Jamboree

June 9-11, 2017

Burbank, California

<http://genealogyjamboree.com/>

Ontario Genealogical Society

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

June 16-18, 2017

<https://www.ogs.on.ca/>

Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research

Athens, Georgia,

June 23-28, 2017

<http://www.ighr.gagensociety.org/>

July, 2017

McHenry County Illinois Genealogical Society

Summer Genealogy Conference

July 8, 2017

<http://www.mcigs.org/>

The Genealogical Institute on Federal Records

July 9-14, 2017

Washington, D.C. (National Archives)

<http://www.gen-fed.org/>

Genealogical Research Institute of Pittsburg (Training)

July 16- 21, 2017

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

GRIP is hosting a week-long instructional course on a variety of topics.

Further information visit website:

www.gripitt.org

BYU Conference on Family History and Genealogy

July 25, 2017

Provo, Utah

<https://familyhistory.ce.byu.edu/>

Palatines to America National Conference

July 28-30, 2017

Minneapolis, Minnesota

<https://www.palam.org/>

**International Association of Jewish
Genealogical Societies (IAJGS)**

July 23-28, 2017

Orlando, Florida

<http://iajgs2017.org/>

**NGS Research Trip to Madison,
Wisconsin**

July 24-28, 2017

Madison, WI

Discover Two of our Nation's Important
Repositories for Genealogical Research: The
Wisconsin Historical Society and the Max
Kade Institute. Space is limited to 20
participants.

For more details and registration fees

https://www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/conferences_events/research_trips/wi_research_trip

August, 2017

**Missouri State Genealogical Association
Conference**

August 4-5, 2017

Columbia, Missouri

<https://mosga.org/cpage.php?pt=30>

Northwest Genealogy Conference

August 16-19, 2017

Arlington, WA

<https://stillygen.org/cpage.php?pt=50>

**Federation of Genealogical Societies
National Conference**

August 30-September 2, 2017

Pittsburgh, PA

<https://fgs.org/cpage.php?pt=43>

**Federation of Genealogical Societies
National Conference**

September, 2017

**New York State Family History
Conference**

September 13-15, 2017

Tarrytown, NY

<http://www.nysfhc.org/>

**Coast and Glens Family History
Conference**

September 25-29, 2017

Portrush, County Antrim, Northern Ireland

<http://colerainefhs.org.uk/>

October

**Indiana Genealogy and Local History
Fair**

October 24, 2017

<http://www.in.gov/library/4612.htm>

2018

Roots Tech

February 28-March 3, 2018

Salt Lake City, Utah

National Genealogical Society

May 2-5, 2018

Grand Rapids, Michigan

**Federation of Genealogical Societies
National Conference**

August 22-25, 2018

Fort Wayne, Indiana

2019

Roots Tech

February 27-March 2, 2019

Salt Lake City, Utah

**Federation of Genealogical Societies
National Conference**

August 21-24, 2019

Washington, D.C.

2020

Roots Tech

February 26-February 29, 2020

Salt Lake City, Utah

**Federation of Genealogical Societies
National Conference**

September 2-5, 2020

Kansas City, Missouri



GENEALOGY CALENDER OF EVENTS

April 22, 2017

NAGS MONTHLY MEETING

Topic: Genealogy Garage - Bring your Brick Walls and questions to this round table discussion.

Time: 2 p.m. (1:30 pm for socializing and networking)

Location: Family History Center, Ruth Street, Prescott, Arizona

Information: <http://www.nagsprescott.org>

April 22, 2017

Genealogical Society of Yuma

Topic: DNA with Steve Packer

Time: 10:00 am to 12:00 pm

Location: Yuma Main Library, 2951 S. 21st Drive, Yuma, AZ

Information: www.gsy.org

May 8, 2017

West Valley Genealogical Society

Speaker: Jeanne Koniuszy

Topic: My Heritage.com

Time: 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Location: First Presbyterian Church 12225 N. 103rd Ave., Sun City, AZ

Information: <https://azwvgs.org/>

May 17, 2017

Lake Havasu Genealogical Society

Topic: TBA

Time: 9:00 am to 11:00 am

Location: Lake Havasu Genealogical Research Library, 2126 N. McCulloch Blvd., Lake Havasu City, AZ

Information: www.lhgs.weebly.com

May 20, 2017

Pima County Genealogy

Topic: Evidentia

Speaker: Rondie Yancey

Time: 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Location: Operations Division Midtown, 1100 S. Alvernon, Tucson, AZ

Information: www.azpimagensoc.org

May 27, 2017

NAGS MONTHLY MEETING

Topic: TBA

Speaker: TBA

Time: 2 p.m. (1:30 pm for socializing and networking)

Location: Family History Center, Ruth Street

Information: <http://www.nagsprescott.org>

May 27, 2017

Genealogical Society of Yuma

Program: Adoptions, Historical and Contemporary

Time: 10:00 am to 12:00 pm

Location: Yuma Main Library, 2951 S. 21st Drive, Yuma, AZ

Information: www.gsy.org

June 12, 2017

West Valley Genealogical Society

Topic: TBA

Time: 1:00 pm to 3 pm

Speaker: TBA

Location: First Presbyterian Church 12225 N. 103rd Ave., Sun City, AZ

Information: <https://azwvgs.org/>

June 17, 2017

Pima County Genealogy Society

Topic: Using Genealogy Applications on Your Tablet

Speaker: Kathi Gardner

Time: 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Location: Operations Division Midtown, 1100 S. Alvernon, Tucson, AZ

Information: www.azpimagensoc.org

June 24, 2017

NAGS MONTHLY MEETING

Topic: TBA

Speaker: TBA

Time: 2 p.m. (1:30 pm for socializing and networking)

Location: Family History Center, Ruth Street, Prescott, AZ

Information: <http://www.nagsprescott.org>



Membership Information

Northern Arizona Genealogical Society (NAGS)

(Please Print)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Email Address: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City/St/Zip: _____

Genealogy Experience Level:

Beginner: _____ Intermediate: _____ Advanced: _____ Professional: _____

Please list the surnames you are researching, along with locations and time periods:

Example: Bowen Erie County, PA 1840-1890

Please check any committee(s) on which you might be willing to serve:

AZGAB Liaison: ____ Cemetery: ____ Historian: ____ Hospitality: ____ Library: ____

Would you be willing to teach a class at a seminar, meeting or workshop? _____

If yes, please list your topics of choice: _____

Do we have your permission to include your phone and/or e-mail on our membership roster to be distributed on request to members only? _____

Please mail this form and your check for annual membership (January – December)

\$15 for individual membership; \$25 for family membership

Payable to:

Northern Arizona Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 695, Prescott, AZ 86302