

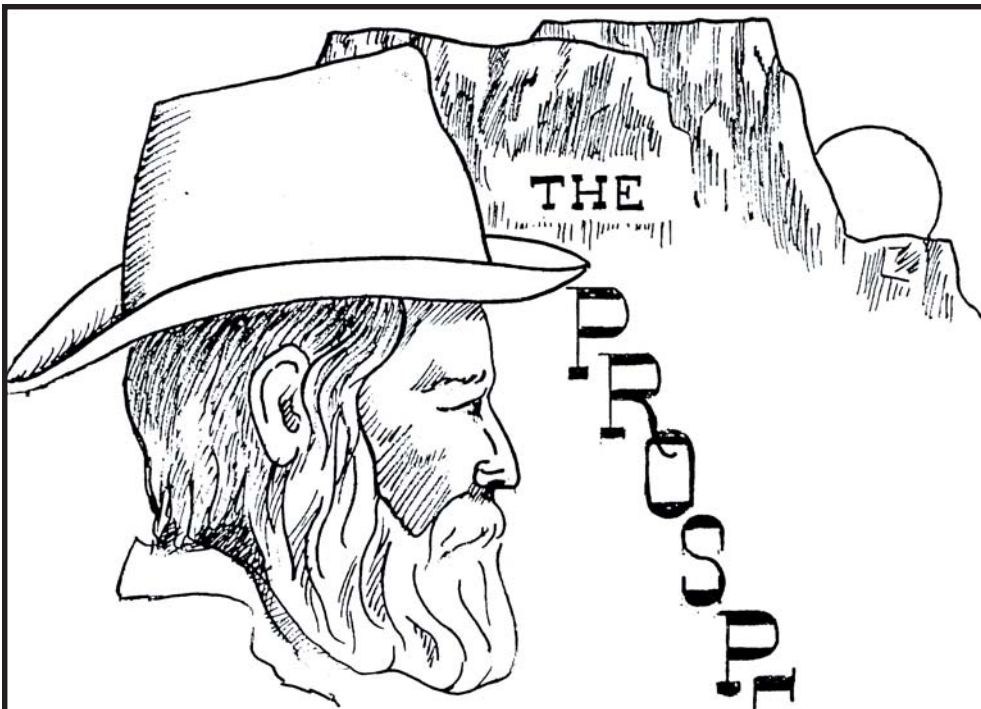
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THE  
 PROSPECTOR

PUBLICATION OF THE  
 CLARK COUNTY NEVADA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

SEPTEMBER 1987

VOL. 7 - No. 3

DOUGLAS WASHOE NYE ELKO STOREY

HUMBOLDT

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The CLARK COUNTY NEVADA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (CCNGS) is a non-profit organization under Sec. 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Society meets regularly the second Tuesday of each month in the Drawbridge Room of Commercial Center, 900 E. Karen, Suite A-210, at 7:00 p.m. with a business meeting, guest speaker, and refreshments. The purpose of these meetings is for instruction on how to collect, preserve, and publish genealogical, biographical, historical, and geographical materials. All correspondence with the Society should be addressed to: Clark County Nevada Genealogical Society, Post Office Box 1929, Las Vegas, NV 89125.

Membership dues - per year - are as follows:

Single Membership . . . . .	\$ 10.00
Life Membership . . . . .	\$120.00
Family Membership (Husband and Wife). . . . .	\$ 12.00
Subscriber Membership (Quarterly is mailed) . . .	\$ 5.00

A Membership List is included in each December edition of THE PROSPECTOR. New members are listed in each of the other three editions.

THE PROSPECTOR, the quarterly publication of the CCNGS, is published each March, June, September, and December. Deadlines for submitting material for publication are:

- 15 February for the March Issue
- 15 May for the June Issue
- 15 August for the September Issue
- 15 November for the December Issue

This quarterly is free with membership; for non-members it is available for \$1.50 per copy. Back copies of THE PROSPECTOR are available for \$1.50 per copy.

Queries are free to CCNGS members--\$1 for non-members. A limit of three queries from each submitter will be printed in each issue of THE PROSPECTOR. Queries must be resubmitted in order to appear again.

A membership copy of THE PROSPECTOR which is mailed but returned by the Postal Service for lack of a current or good address, will not be remailed until a remailing fee of \$1.50 is paid. Please check our Membership List to ensure we have your correct address. If you move, please advise the Membership Chairman and the Editor of your new address.

THE PROSPECTOR is published for genealogists and persons interested in family and historical research, and for the purpose of receiving and collecting historical and genealogical records. The Society accepts no responsibility for errors in data received and published.

It is the desire of the Society to compile for printing in this quarterly, original material when possible, supplementing this with other records--published or unpublished--of interest to the readers; to include brief family genealogies, Bible records, book reviews, ancestor charts, queries, old letters, vital statistics, census records, county records, cemetery records, and articles on local history and genealogy. It is also intended that the quarterly be balanced with articles reflecting Western, Nevada, and Clark County content, and with articles connected with, or of particular interest to, CCNGS members. Objections to, or support of, this policy may be made to the Editor or other officers. Material of this nature is continually being solicited from members and non-members.

CLARK COUNTY NEVADA  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded and Chartered 1976

THE PROSPECTOR

Volume 7 - No. 3

September 1987

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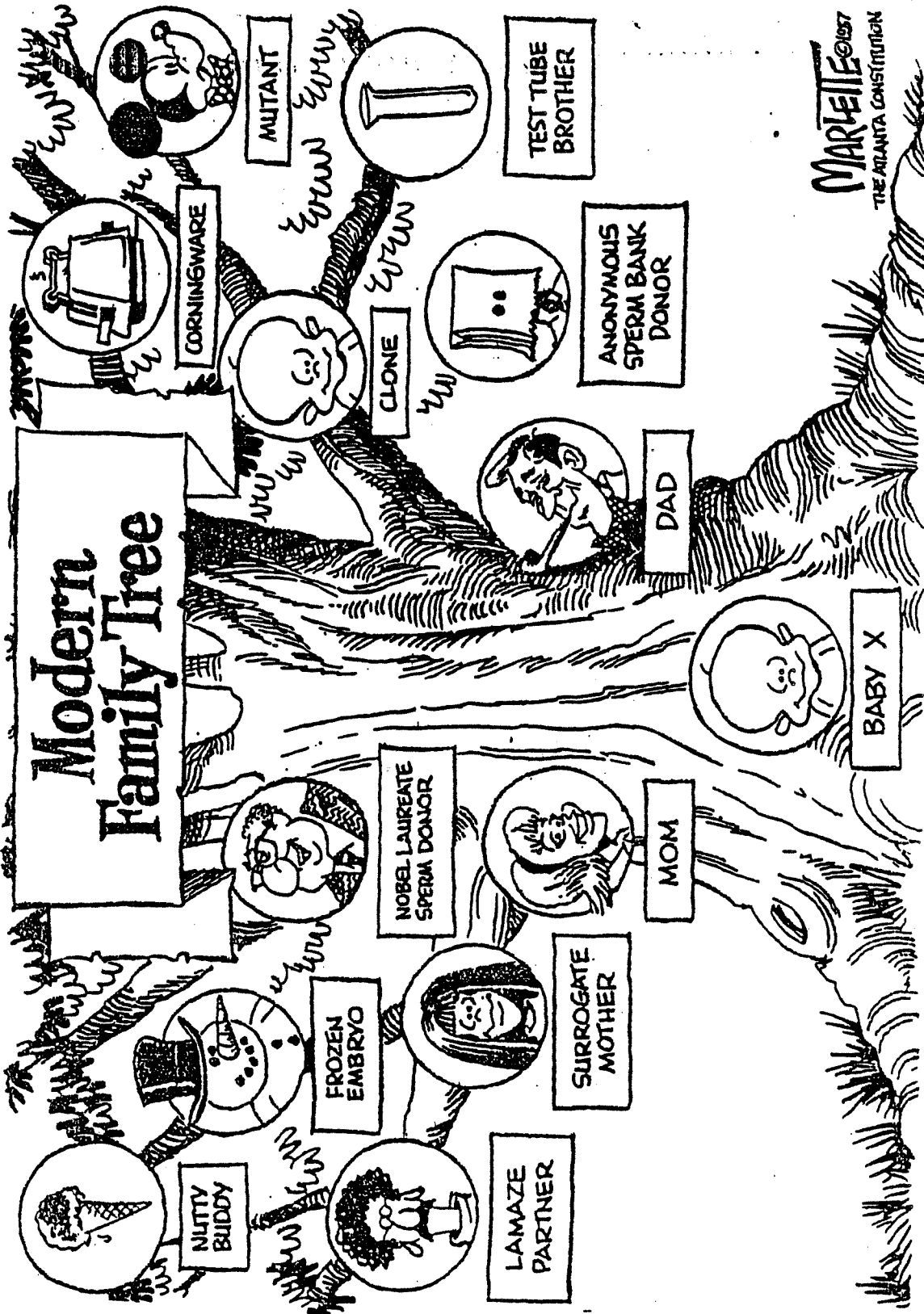
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"PRESERVING FOR POSTERITY"

SOCIETY OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES  
September 1986 thru September 1987

President.....	Patricia SAYE BARCUS
Vice-President.....	Linda ROBINSON MCEWEN
Secretary.....	Donna GILL HARVEY
Treasurer.....	Edith JOHNSON KRAEMER
Director/Representative.....	Frank LANG
Program Director.....	
Historian.....	Joyce KELLEY MORRIS
Editor.....	Boots NORGAARD PARKER
Hospitality.....	Madonna DOSS MCCARTHY
Membership.....	Edith JOHNSON KRAEMER
Publicity Director.....	Joyce KELLEY MORRIS
Refreshments.....	Anne ADAMS

# Modern Family Tree



NUTTY BUDDY

FROZEN EMBRYO

NOBEL LAUREATE SPERM DONOR

SURROGATE MOTHER

MOM

DAD

ANONYMOUS SPERM BANK DONOR

LAMAZE PARTNER

CLONE

TEST TUBE BROTHER

MUTANT

BABY X

CORNINGWARE

MARTELLE ©1977  
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION



CLARK COUNTY NEVADA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 1929

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89125

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S PEN.....

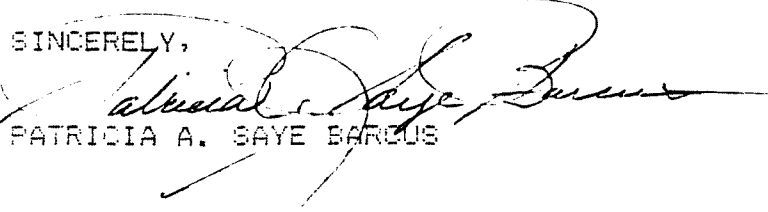
IT HAS BEEN ELEVEN YEARS SINCE KAREN CRONK RAY, AND LINDA ROBINSON MCEWEN WANTED TO DO RESEARCH ON THEIR FAMILIES, AND MEET OTHERS WITH THE SAME INTERESTS. AFTER DISCOVERING THERE WERE NO KNOWN ORGANIZATIONS THEY OR ANYONE COULD BELONG TO, IN WHICH THEY COULD LEARN MORE ABOUT GENEALOGY, THEY FORMED THE C.C.N.G.S.

THROUGH OUT THESE ELEVEN YEARS THERE HAVE BEEN MANY CHANGES MADE, MANY FOR THE BETTER, AND SOME NOT SO GOOD. THE IMPORTANT THING, I BELIEVE, IS THAT WE LEARN FROM THOSE MISTAKES. DUE TO MANY REASONS THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY HAS GONE UP AND DOWN, AND FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS IT HAS CONTINUED UPWARDS. WITH THE CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP, THE C.C.N.G.S. HAS NO OTHER WAY TO GO, EXCEPT HIGHER AND HIGHER. SO, I WOULD LIKE TO SAY "HAPPY ELEVENTH BIRTHDAY TO THE C.C.N.G.S.", AND MAY YOU HAVE A HUNDRED MORE WITH EACH YEAR BEING BIGGER AND BETTER.

THIS WILL BE THE LAST TIME THAT I WILL HAVE THE PLEASURE TO WRITE THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE C.C.N.G.S., THEREFORE I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS TIME TO THANK EACH AND EVERYONE OF YOU FOR PROVIDING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE AS YOUR PRESIDENT FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

IT HAS BEEN ONE OF MY MOST ENJOYABLE EXPERIENCES IN WHICH LIFE HAS OFFERED TO ME. I HAVE ENJOYED MEETING YOU ALL, SHARING OUR FAMILY HISTORIES, TALKING AND WORKING WITH YOU. I WOULD LIKE EACH OF YOU TO GIVE THE SAME SUPPORT WHICH WA GIVEN TO ME, TO YOUR NEW PRESIDENT. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SAY THAT I WILL ALWAYS BE AVAILABLE TO SERVE THE C.C.N.G.S. IN ANYWAY POSSIBLE AND CONTINUE TO GIVE THE SOCIETY MY SUPPORT.

SINCERELY,

  
PATRICIA A. SAYE BARCUS

# Facts about folks

Welcome to all new members and to former members who have rejoined us. We hope you will join us for our meetings and programs as often as possible.

Please submit a copy of your ancestor charts for our files as soon as possible. You never know when you'll find - or be found by - a relative.

Members - please verify when your dues is due again (with the Treasurer).

The CCNGS Surname List is available for \$3.00. It may be purchased by contacting the Editor. To have one mailed to you, send a check for \$3.50 (made out to CCNGS) to the Editor, or, it may be picked up at the General Meetings.

Please make the following additions and changes to your current membership lists. Everyone, please check your personal information for errors and report them to the Editor, Boots Parker.

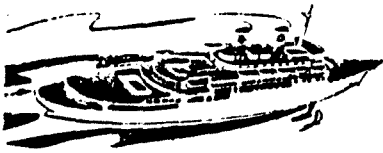
<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>
171	BURT, Harry	260 Xavier. Las Vegas, NV 39107	378-3513
170	FARMER, Patsy	4426 E. Sellick Lane Las Vegas, NV 39120	435-0315
172	FOUTZ, Pauline	4476 Sunny Dunes Dr. Las Vegas, NV 39121	456-0108
112	HEAFNER, Marian	2360 Pickwick Dr. Henderson, NV 39015	454-4810
163	HUDDY, Carolyn	6437 W. Pearcrest Rd. Las Vegas, NV 39108	645-7635
169	LAMBERT, Phyllis	3024 Hardin Dr. Henderson, NV 39014	361-5455
162	ZEEDYK, Leonard & Edna	7030 King Soloman Ct. Las Vegas, NV 39117	373-4839

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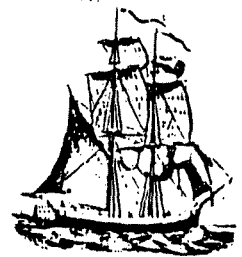
## Editor's Notes.....

Well, it's September again, the 'official' birthday of the CCNGS. We're growing in numbers - both by age of the Society, and members. We're also growing with ideas and people who are helping make our Society 'go'. With this new year starting, we'll be needing more people to help us get our projects and business accomplished, so don't be shy - volunteer to help, get involved - help yourself and your Society by backing it.

As always, thanks to those girls who help with the publication of your quarterly - we do appreciate it.



## IMMIGRATION RECORDS



1. FROM WHAT YOU KNOW, try to conclude the time and the place naturalization might have occurred. Put yourself in the place of the immigrant.
2. Do the obvious, write the County Clerk and ask for all records, application petition, oath of allegiance, naturalization, and declaration.
3. If you do not find it, DO YOUR HOMEWORK - find out what the laws were for that period of time; find out where the records are for the state in which you are interested. One of the best sources is the new GUIDE TO GENEALOGICAL RECORDS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. It has a breakdown by state.
4. Remember, a person could go to any court, Federal, state, and county, and even local to take care of the naturalization process. Usually it was one most accessible to him. It means you may have to hunt for records at all of these court levels.
5. Keep a careful record of your search. Be sure to record negative answers as well as positive ones.
6. Use the census as a tool. The 1900 and 1910 returns have questions regarding immigration and naturalization which provide important clues.
7. 1906 is the pivotal year when records became the property of the Federal Government, and therefore become easier to locate. Records were standardized at that time.
8. By 1922 a national index was begun, so, searching for records after that period of time is the easiest.
9. Passports can provide clues to naturalization.
10. Homestead records may also provide valuable information, because in order to file on land people had to be a citizen.
11. At different times, whole groups of people were taken in as citizens. This was a result of a law. You will probably not find records of all of these people. Citizenship in some instances may have been conferred as a result of military service.
12. Very early oaths of allegiance in Pennsylvania will be found in the Pennsylvania Archives.
13. Until 1922 wives and children were naturalized with the husband. Prior to that time an alien woman remained an alien all of her life. Usually the wife and children are not named in the record.
14. It is no longer illegal to photocopy such records. If you have trouble with a clerk, write to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a form to present to the clerk.

Immigration Records (Continued)

15. When writing for records, suggest to the clerk that records may be in books which are labeled either Declaration of Intention or Naturalization.
16. Frequently these books are not indexed, you may have to ask the clerk or local historical society the name of someone to do the searching for you.
17. Black people were excluded from citizenship until 1868.
18. Some early census records have entries which offer clues as to naturalization - 1830, 1840, and 1870. Some state census records may be of help.
19. In 1916, many people of German origin filed for naturalization because they were afraid they might have to go back to Germany and serve in the Army.
20. Descriptions of Archival holdings are very helpful, as well as the WPA HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY. Most of the state surveys are easy to locate, but special city surveys may only have survived in local societies.
21. PASSENGER AND IMMIGRATION LISTS by Filby could be a good starting place. Often the port of entry is where the oath of allegiance record is located.
22. Be ready during your search for the possibility of a name change. This may have occurred at the time of arrival, or later to sound more "American."
23. Make certain to equip yourself with a most essential tool, maps. When possible obtain city maps as well as regional ones.
24. There is an abundance of material printed in periodicals. Your primary interest should be in the area being searched, however, many articles are on localities far removed from the place of publication. Check the Table of Contents for all references to Naturalization records.

-By Barbara McKinley (from The Searcher,  
3/57)

# # #

The Military Service Records is a select list of microfilm publications of the National Archives. These deal with the records of military personnel discharged before 1900. These include the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The catalog lists publications by topic and gives a brief description of the records and a roll-by-roll listing of the contents. The 330 page catalog sells for \$5.00. To order: Publications Service Branch, (NEPS), National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408. (From Utah Genealogical Association)

National Archives and Records Service, 1559 St. Joseph Ave., East Point, GA. 30344 has more than 24,000,000 World War I Selective Service records. To procure a copy of an individual's registration you must provide his full name and his city or county at time of registration. For large cities such as Chicago, you must also provide a street address or ward number.



## Naturalization.

Under the Fourteenth Amendment, United States citizenship can be acquired either by birth or by naturalization. The process of acquiring citizenship by naturalization is completely set forth in federal statutes. (Dictionary of American History Vol. II, Revised Edition, 1976.)

Naturalization Laws and Regulations, Washington, Government Printing Office -

Portion of an Act 29 June 1906: The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is transferred to the Department of Labor, and shall be divided into two bureaus to be known as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States is conferred upon the following specified courts: United States circuit courts (U.S. circuit courts abolished 31 Dec. 1911), and district courts; and all courts of record in any State or Territory (U.S. Territorial courts abolished by acts of Congress conferring statehood).

That the naturalization jurisdiction of all courts specified, State, Territorial, and Federal, shall extend only to alien resident within the respective judicial districts of such courts.

That an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States in the following manner and not otherwise.

He shall declare on oath before the clerk of any court authorized by this act, in the district in which such alien resides, two years at least prior to his admission, and after he has reached the age of eighteen years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign prince, state, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, that which the alien may be at the time a citizen or subject. And such declaration shall set forth the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last foreign residence and allegiance, the date of arrival, the name of the vessel, if any, in which he came to the United States, and the present place of residence in the United States.

Not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has made such declaration of intention he shall make and file, in duplicate, a petition in writing, signed by the applicant in his own handwriting and duly verified, in which he shall state his full name, his place of residence, his occupation, and if possible, the date and place of his birth; the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States, and the name of the vessel on which he arrived; the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; if he is married he shall state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity; and if he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each child living at the time of the filing of his petition.

# # #

Library of Congress: If your genealogy work is finished and you would like to have it in the Library of Congress, the address is: Exchange and Gifts Division, 10 First Street S.E., Washington D.C. 20540. You will receive an acknowledgement of your gift. (Midwest Historical Genealogical Society, Vol. 21, No. 1.)

## OSCEOLA, SEMINOLE INDIAN CHIEF

The following has been submitted by Patricia A. SAYE Zubia, which was taken from her great, great grandfather Asbury Washington Saye's Ancestral History written Friday the 16th of September A.D. 1898 just as it appears in the letters written to his son William Saye. This particular portion is about the Seminole Indian Chief Osceola. Asbury not only wrote about his family history, he also wrote about the Nations History.

After the Negroes would leave their master and hide out among the Creeks and the Seminoles, they would be sought out by their masters and married back into slavery this was often displeasing to both the Indians and Negroes, it some times causing blood shed, and indeed the Seminole War proved so bloody, was caused more by the Negroes that had made good their escape and had hid in the swamps and marshes in Florida than from any other cause. I will give you one incident and let you judge for yourself, our government has become determined to remove them to the west, the slave interest had cost our government both men and money to protect the slave holders in that kind of property and to remove them to the west it was thought best for both white and Indians as that and many other causes that produced friction between the two races would cease to exist, and because the whites had settled up around there until they began to feel the need of more room. General Wiley Thomson was acting as Agent for the United States to settle all difficulties that might arise between the Indians and whites he made his headquarters at Fort King I suppose not far from San Augustine a prominent Indian trader, a white man by the name of Powell he had married the daughter of a Seminole Chief was of course raised among the best class of Indians, I mean his children were. Powell's son became a leading Chief, young Powell married the daughter of one of the Chiefs, said to have been beautiful, but her mother had some Negro Blood in her veins, and as all colored people by slave holding laws are said to follow the condition of the mother, she was called an African slave. Young Powell better known as Osceola in history was said to be proud of his Ancestry, he hated slavery and those who practiced the holding of with a bitterness that is but little understood by those who have never been acquainted with the institution Osceola Joe we shall not know him by any other name come to Fort King on a trading expedition while trading, his wife was seized for he had brought her to the Fort with himself and others, with no other intention but to trade she was arrested and claimed as a runaway slave for it was easy for bad men to get up evidence in their favor so the man brought her away a slave. Osceola swore vengeance against General Thomson, he and some of his friends lay around the Fort to kill him. There was but few men to hold the Fort and as the Indians seemed restless it was thought prudent to strengthen it, so some of the troops was ordered from a Fort near Tampa Bay; I will just here state that General Thomson was trying to do right by all parties. The party claimed as a slave was not allowed to give evidence in Court of Justice; Probably Thomson should have made a more tedious and close investigation before turning her over to the claimant Orders were sent to Major Dade stationed at Fort Brook near Tampa Bay to come and strengthen Fort King. there was a man living near Fort Brook a Spaniard by the name of Antonio Pacheo, who owned a slave who was intelligent had by some means acquired a good education which in the days of slavery was very uncommon, as this negro had been across the

country to Fort King and knew he was procured of his master as a guide by Major Dade, it was not known then that he was in sympathy with Osceola and in sympathy with the runaway slaves which had made their escape from their masters, and some of them had been a long time in and among the swamps and Islands of the great Wahoo Lake, Pacheo's slave made known to the Negroes and Indians that he was to be the guide of Major Dade Command from Fort Brook to Fort King, and he would lead them through near the great Wahoo swamp and pointed out the place that would be suitable to ambush and massacre the whole command, and retaliate for the blowing up of Fort Blount in 1816 where they lost three hundred or more in that fatal catastrophe when they were not aware that the whites was going to make war upon them, glad of such an opportunity, they sorted to the place designated by Louis Pacheo's slave. it seems that Louis while he had the confidence of his master and enjoyed many privileges that was not granted to other slaves ordinarily yet he sighed for freedom, and when the command should reach the fatal spot that he would drop out unnoticed by any, and would help them do the bloody work, the scheme worked well in their favor, on the fatal day as the troops were moving feeling secure they were attacked fiercely in a place where they saw that the Indians had greatly the advantage. the major and about half of his command fell at the first fire, so deadly was the engagement, that the few remaining men retreated back to their encampment they had so recently left with the expectation of reaching Fort King in the evening, they threw up some logs for a defence against the enemy but they was soon overpowered by their implacable foe, some reports say that one, some say that two escaped and reached the Fort, only to give the sadest report of the destruction of Major Dade and his command, the same day of the massacre Osceola shot and killed General Thomsen and one of his Lientenants also two men engaged in the Suttler store, then made good their escape to their friends who had done their bloody work, the same morning. Then they held a rehanching jollification over their victory and great success of revenging themselves over their wrongs either real or imaginary, I am fearful many of their wrongs was real. this massacre and murder of Thomson all happened the 28th day of september 18(?- unable to read) then followed a war of seven years where many lives were lost, and treasure expended to the amount of 40 millions of dollars, we used more economy in those days, forty millions would not start a war now. Osceola became one of the leading Chiefs and done much injury to the inhabitants of the families of Georgia and Florida. He was treacherously betrayed and captured bound in chains sent to Charleston South Carolina put into prison and died there in the Spring of 1838 I suppose more of a broken heart than of anything else, though I never have seen any account in history of the cuases that produced his death, the loss of his wife, then betrayed by some of the officers of our Army to come in and talk over a plan by which peace might be secured, coming in to the conference peacibly hoping to make a treaty of peace, then caught up bound in chains carried to prison languished there a few months and expired, should arrest our simpathys true he carried on a savage warfare after the plan of exaspirated Indians, but he had great cause to carry on the war if bad treatment could give liscense to war, other Chiefs were hard to control, but more Indians come in finally agreed to go west by kind treatment than was ever captured in battle and carried away, they were induced

by every peaceably measures that could be thought of and carried out and when they would come in by companies and go aboard our vessels at Tampa Bay they would bid our men good bye then as they sailed away would look back with tearful eyes on the home and land of their fathers which was fast receding out of sight forever.

# # #

## COMMON TERMS NEEDED WHEN RESEARCHING DEATH AND PROBATE RECORDS

### I. Definitions of Common Terms:

1. Testate - died with a valid will.
2. Intestate - died without a valid will.
3. Executor - person nominated in the will & appointed by the court to administer a will.
4. Administrator with will annexed - person appointed by the court to administer a will, but not nominated in the will.
5. Administrator - person appointed by the court to administer an estate where there is no valid will.
6. Testator - person who executed the will.
7. Intestate Succession - where a decedent's property goes to persons designated by law rather than under a will.
8. Et Uxor - "and his wife."
9. Issue - natural descendants by blood - now includes adopted persons.
10. Infant or Minor - child under legal age of adulthood - used to be under 21, now usually under 18.
11. Codicil - an amendment to a will, which is usually used in conjunction with the original will to make the complete will of the testator.

### II. Types of Wills

1. Formal - written or typed, signed, dated and witnessed as directed by law.
2. Holographic - completely written in the personal handwriting of the testator.
3. Joint or Conjoint Will - one document which purports to be will of two persons, usually husband and wife.
4. Noncupative Will - an oral will.
5. Statutory Will - new forms which may be completed to become the formal will of a testator - the outlined language is prescribed by law.

### III. Types of Proceedings for Disposing of Decedent's Property

1. Probate - a court supervised procedure. See court records.
2. Community Property Set Aside - a court supervised procedure.
3. Termination of Joint Tenancy - can be court supervised but usually is not. See court records and recorder's records.
4. Living Trusts - not supervised by court. See recorder's records.
5. No Proceeding - see county clerk's office for filings of unprobated wills. (indexed under name of decedent)

The End..Which Led to Many Beginnings

I'm sure, at one time or another, we've all found at least one piece of information that opened many new doors for us. I was fortunate that my mother had information (from her mother, of course) to help me get started in my search for my "roots". That information helped me get to the next level. The second level began with one of "those" pieces of information that I referred to. The following item is from the La Junta Tribune, (Colorado) published Wednesday, November 28, 1903. The piece was prepared by his daughter, Alta Dobbins Swanson, my maternal grandmother. I'd like to share it with you below:

George W. Dobbins

George W. Dobbins was born in Ohio, March 21, 1849, and died at his home in Rocky Ford, November 1, 1903, of typhoid fever; aged 54 years, 7 months and 10 days. In 1853 his parents moved to a place in Minnesota, now known as Winona, then a wild and sparsely settled country. Near the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, they moved to Iowa, where in the year of 1862, before he was fourteen years old, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Iowa. Afterward he was honorably discharged after a service of three months, but young as he was, and the hardships of camp life that he had passed through, could not abate his patriotic zeal, so in a very short time after he again enlisted and served to the close of the war, marching and fighting over a large part of the south.

After the war he settled on a farm in southern Iowa, serving two terms in the office of sheriff. In 1872 he was married to Miss Alice Harreld. Three children were born to the union, two of whom are now living - C.D. Dobbins, of Newton, Kansas, and Mrs. Olif Swanson, of La Junta.

In 1884 he moved to Washington, Kansas, where his wife died in 1885. In 1887 he was married to Miss Caliste Molett. Two children by this marriage are with their mother. Mr. Dobbins went to Rocky Ford in 1893. He served four years as line rider for the Highland Ditch.

Contributed by Boots Norgaard Parker.

# # # # #

If your ancestor served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and he lived in Iowa afterwards, and you haven't checked the Grant Army of the Republic Card Index File at the Historical Bldg. in Des Moines, you may be overlooking a treasure trove of information (Iowa Gen. Soc. Vol 21, No. 2.)

# # #

Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War (DUV) -- meetings are held at 1:00 pm. each 3rd Wednesday of the month at the Elks Hall, 900 No. Las Vegas Blvd. Ladies who are direct descendants of a Union Army Veteran are welcome and encouraged to join. Our local chapter has many granddaughters and great-granddaughters of Union Veterans, but we are especially proud to have a DAUGHTER of one the the Veterans. For more information, contact (DUV) Pearl Grigsby, 734-2517, or (CCNGS) Boots Parker, 645-5312.

CCNGS CALENDAR.....

September 8 - Regular General Meeting, election of 87-88 officers.  
Program by Bob LaPoint on Boulder City and Dam.

19 - CCNGS Seminar. Mr. Carl Boyer, 3rd. 9:30-2:30.  
(See inside of back cover)

22 - Board Meeting of CCNGS Officers.

26 - Library Day at Edie Kraemer's home, 1 p.m.,  
4221 Flame Circle.

October 6 through 11 -

Las Vegas Jaycees State Fair at Cashman Field.  
CCNGS will again be having a booth. Further  
information will be available at the September 8  
General Meeting. Please plan to attend and vol-  
unteer to help.

13 - Regular General Meeting, 7 p.m.

24 - Library Day at Edie Kraemer's home, 1 p.m.,  
4221 Flame Circle.

27 - Board Meeting of CCNGS Officers.

November 10 - Regular General Meeting.

24 - Board Meeting of CCNGS Officers.

28 - Library Day at Edie Kraemer's home, 1 p.m.,  
4221 Flame Circle.

December 8 - Regular General Meeting, 7 p.m.

22 - Board Meeting of CCNGS Officers.

Note: If changes are made to this calendar, or if there are  
additional activities, notice will be made at our regular  
General Meetings.



**GENEALOGICAL  
SEMINAR**

**Presented by  
Clark County Nevada Genealogical Society**

**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1987**

**HACIENDA HOTEL & CASINO**

**GRANADA ROOM**

**GUEST SPEAKER: CARL BOYER, 3rd  
Teacher, Genealogist & Author**

**Topics:**

9:30 am - 10:30 am How to Publish and Market Your Family History  
10:30 am - 11:30 am Immigration and Ship Passenger Lists  
11:30 am - 12:30 pm Lunch Break (Have lunch at the Hacienda)  
12:30 pm - 1:30 pm Indexes and Bibliographies  
1:30 pm - 2:30 pm Oh, the Mistakes We Make!

**REGISTRATION BEGINS AT 8:30 A.M.**

**DOOR PRIZES BOOKS & SUPPLIES FOR SALE**

**SEMINAR INFORMATION: (702) 646-2222, 647-5745, 456-4497**

**.....REGISTRATION FORM .....**

Please enter me in the CARL BOYER SEMINAR, September 19, 1987;

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

- \$12.00 one person
  - \$20.00 couple
  - \$10.00 advanced registration (Deadline Sept. 10)  
Seniors or Out of State
  - I would like to have information about joining your Genealogical Society!
- Mail to: CCNGS  
P. O. Box 1929  
Las Vegas, NV 89125

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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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