

LAWCO LORE

THE LAWRENCE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
CHAPTER 74 OF THE OHIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Welcoming the new year and fresh ideas. Hope to see our members, "old" and new, attending our meetings. We have added a new lineage group hoping to spark or encourage interested members to come join up with the group.

We are looking for volunteers to participate in new and unfinished projects for both the Society and the Hamner Room collections. Come to the meetings and see what you can contribute to preserving our Lawrence County family memories, it starts with you and hopefully doesn't stop there. Wishing everyone a good year! Come join us.

Judy Carpenter

This issue is very late in what has been a busy winter and spring. I'll try to get the next issue out during May.

Some of you are aware that the editors daughter and her family have been in Europe since May 2008. That time has seen our grand-daughter turn four, and added a grandson who was one in January. Her family is coming back to the US in early May, and will be here until late September. We were able to keep up with them using Skype, which is a great service with free video calls between registered users. We look forward to spending a lot of time with the grandkids while they are here.

Another use I have for Skype is to allow an OGS trustee who spends the winter in Florida to attend the board meetings electronically. We have found a set up where she can hear and be heard by the whole group.

If you have family who live away, I wholeheartedly endorse Skype as a way to keep up with them. The software can be downloaded for free, but you do have to have a high speed internet connection. If you don't have a pre-installed web cam, you can get one fairly cheaply and they are easy to install. The Editor

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PHYLLIS HAMNER ROOM

For Local History and Genealogy

Briggs Lawrence County Public Library
 321 South 4th Street
 Ironton, Ohio 45638
 Ph. 740-532-1124
 FAX: 740-532-4948

NOW CLOSED ON MONDAYS

Tuesday — Thursday 10 AM — 8PM

Friday — Saturday 10 AM — 5PM

Email: genealogy@briggslibrary.org
 Library website: www.briggslibrary.com

**LAWRENCE COUNTY
 GENEALOGY NEWS**

On Tuesday December 7, 13 society members and guests met at the Ashland, KY Golden Corral Steak House, to celebrate the season and another successful year. We have tried a variety of local restaurants and everyone seems to enjoy the wide selection on the buffet.

The January meeting was cancelled due to bad weather.

The February meeting was held as scheduled,

with Ms. Jeri Fields, manager of the Ironton Social Security office as the speaker. More later in this Lore.

The field trip scheduled for March will have to be rescheduled.

The big event this spring was the **Ohio Genealogical Society Annual Conference**. This years conference started on Thursday afternoon, March 31st with a series of paid workshops. That evening saw the first inductions into the Century Families of Ohio. Friday had a great variety of classes with the annual inductions into Settlers and Builders of Ohio at the luncheon, and into the Society of Civil War Families of Ohio at the evening banquet. Saturday continued with more great classes, the annual business luncheon (with the introduction of new board members and announcements of the various prizes for the year), and the grand finale was the evenings banquet with the induction of this years new group onto the First Families of Ohio.

The **2012 OGS Conference** will be a full three days, in Cleveland, at the Intercontinental Hotel (connected to the Cleveland Clinic) starting on Thursday April 12 and running through Saturday April 14. The theme for the year will be a celebration of the War of 1812.

Our April meeting was held on the first Tuesday, April 5, at 6 PM in the meeting room of Briggs Library in Ironton. Mr. Charles Weese, President of the Jackson County Chapter of OGS was the speaker. He'll gave us the info we need to successfully research in Jackson County. More info in next issue

Any members who have heard a good speaker recently are asked to forward their contact info. Any suggestions for program material are welcome. Any original material or fully attributed reprints for the Lore are welcome. Please send in those queries. Deadlines are , April 30, July 31, and Oct. 31.

We are working on plans for speakers for the rest of the year, and a picnic and a library lock-in for the summer.

**Presented by Ms Jeri Fields at the Saturday February 5, 2011 meeting of the
Lawrence County Genealogical Society**

OLD AGE IN COLONIA AMERICA

Retirement, which most of us have taken for granted, was not always readily available.

Thomas Paine a Revolutionary War figure, was one of the first people to propose a scheme for retirement security that is a forerunner of modern day Social Security.

His last grant pamphlet was published in 1795 and called for an establishment of a public system of economic security and it was called *Agrarian Justice*.

This pamphlet called for the creation of a system where people inheriting property would pay 10% inheritance tax for a special fund and would fund the following:

A one-time stipend of 15 pounds sterling would be paid as each citizen turned 21 to give them a start in life. Annual benefits of 10 pounds Sterling would be paid to every person age 50 or older

AMERICAS FIRST "SOCIAL SECURITY" PROGRAM

The Civil War Pension program

It began shortly after the Start of the War in 1862 and provided benefits to disabilities "incurred as a direct consequence of ... military duty."

Widows and orphans could receive pensions equal to what they would have received had the deceased soldier been disabled.

In 1890, it changed from service-connected disability only to any disabled Civil War veteran qualified.

In 1906, old-age was added as a qualification of benefits

By 1910, Civil War veterans and their survivors received benefits like the current Social Security program.

By 1910, over 90% of all living Civil War veterans were receiving benefits although they only constituted .6% of the total U.S. population.

Some women were attracted to elderly veterans because they would inherit the pension as the widow and there were even surviving widows of Civil War veterans receiving Civil War pensions as late as 1999.

However, Confederate soldiers and their families were barred from receiving Civil War Pensions.

In 1910, the per capita average military pension expenditure for residents in Ohio was \$3.36, but in the Southern States was less than \$.50.

STATE OLD-AGE PENSIONS

In 1934, over half of the elderly in America lacked income to be self-supporting.

By 1935, 30 states had some form of old-age pension program, but only 3% of the elderly were actually receiving benefits, which was \$.65 per day, due to being reluctant to "go on welfare" or due to restrictive eligibility criteria or due to the state not implementing the programs".

EVERY MAN A KING

Huey Long was the Governor of Louisiana from 1928 - 1932 and became a Senator in 1930.

He called his program the Share Our Wealth in which the federal government would:

Guarantee every family \$5000 for the necessities of life,

Limit private fortunes to \$50 million

Limit legacies to \$5 million

Limit annual income to \$1 million

Everyone over the age of 60 would receive an old-age pension.

His slogan was "Every Man A King."

By 1935, there were 27,000 local clubs with 7.7 million members.

THE TOWNSEND MOVEMENT:

Francis E. Townsend was a doctor from Long Beach, California.

In 1933, he was 66, unemployed with no savings or prospects.

He devised the Townsend Old Age Revolving Pension Plan in which:

The government would provide a pension to every citizen age 60 or older in the amount of \$200.00.

It would be funded by a 2% national sales tax

Three eligibility requirements are the person had to be retired, their life be free from habitual criminality, and the money had to be spent in the U.S. within 30 days.

(Continued from page 3)

By 1935, he had 7,000 Townsend Clubs with more than 2.2 million members.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT - PASSAGE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee on Economic Security (CES)

On June 8, 1934, Present Franklin D. Roosevelt announced his intention to provide a program for Social Security.

He created the Committee on Economic Security, which was five top cabinet-level officials and they were to study economic insecurity and make recommendations.

In November 1935, they sponsored the first national town-hall forum on Social Security.

They also developed a Report to the Congress and drafted the legislative proposal.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

On January 17, 1935, President Roosevelt introduced the report to both Houses of Congress, and although some provisions made it through the committee in close votes, it passed through both houses easily. The Social Security Act was signed into law by President Roosevelt on August 14, 1935.

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

It included unemployment insurance, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and grants to the states to provide medical care.

Two major provisions were:

Title I was grants to states for Old-Age Assistance, which supported state welfare programs for the aged and

Title II that was the new social insurance program that we now think of as Social Security.

Benefits were to be paid only to the primary worker when he or she retired at age 65.

Benefits were to be based on payroll tax contributions that the person made throughout their working life.

Taxes were first collected in 1937 and benefits were to begin in 1942, but a 1939 amendment passed and payments were given in 1940.

EARLY WORK - SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

The first monumental task was to register employers and workers by January 1, 1937, which is when workers began acquiring credits toward old-age benefits.

The first applications were distributed in November 1936 by the post office, as the new Social Security Board did not have resources available.

SSN's were assigned in local post offices and there is no record of who receive the first SSN.

The post office sent the completed forms to Social Security field offices located near major post office centers, where they were forwarded to Baltimore, MD, which is where SSNs were registered and employment records were established.

John Sweeney received the first SSN account, but he did not receive the lowest number issued, which went to Grace Dorothy Owen in New Hampshire and was SSN 001-01-0001.

Over 30 million SSN cards were issued through this procedure.

TRUST FUNDS

In January 1937, the first FICA (Federal Insurance Contributions Act) taxes were collected.

Over the years, more than \$8.7 trillion has been paid into the trust fund and more than \$7.4 trillion has been paid out.

FIRST PAYMENT

From 1937 -1940, Social Security paid benefits in a single, lump-sum to provide "payback" to those who contributed to the program but would not pay in long enough to be eligible for monthly benefits.

Monthly benefits were to begin in 1942 using 1937-1942 to build up the Trust Funds and to provide a minimum period for participation to qualify for monthly benefits.

Ernest Ackerman was the earliest reported applicant for a lump-sum benefit and he retired the day after the Social Security program began. A nickel was withheld for his one day of pay under Social Security and he received a lump-sum payment of 17 cents.

The average lump-sum payment was \$58.06 and the smallest payment ever made was 5 cents.

1939 AMENDMENTS

The original Act only provided retirement benefits to the worker.

The 1939 Amendments added payments to the spouse and minor children of a retired worker and survivors benefits

paid to the family in the event of a premature death of a worker. These amendments also increased benefit amounts and changed the start date of monthly benefits to 1940 instead of 1942.

1940 AMENDMENTS

From 1940-1950, virtually no changes were made to the Social Security Program.

However in 1946, the three-person Social Security Board was abolished and replaced the Social Security Administration headed by a single Commissioner.

They increased benefits for existing beneficiaries for the first time, which was the first COLA (Cost of Living Allowances). Another COLA was legislated for September 1952 and these two increases almost doubled current benefits.

They dramatically increased the value of the program to future beneficiaries.

By February 1951, there were more Social Security retirees than people receiving welfare and by August 1951 the average Social Security retirement benefits finally exceeded the old-age assistance grant.

1950s AMENDMENTS

The Social Security Amendment of 1954 initiated a disability insurance program.

At first, there was a "freeze" of a workers record during the time they were unable to work, which prevented periods of disability from wiping out retirement and survivor's benefits.

On August 1, 1956, the Social Security Act was amended to provide benefits for disabled workers aged 50-64 and disabled adult children.

AMENDMENTS IN THE 1960s

By 1960, 559,000 people were receiving disability benefits and the average amount was \$80.00 per month.

In September 1960, President Eisenhower amended the rules to give payments to disabled workers of any age and to their dependents.

The 1961 amendments lowered the retirement age for men to 62.

On July 30, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed the Medicare bill which made SSA responsible for administering a new social insurance program that gave health coverage to almost all Americans 65 years of age or older.

Nearly 20 million beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare in the first 3 years of the program.

AMENDMENTS IN THE 1970s

In the Social Security Amendments of 1972, Congress created the SSI program and assigned responsibility for it to SSA, and over 3 million people were converted from State welfare programs to SSI.

In 1972, the law changed to provide an automatic COLA beginning in 1975. This amount is based on the annual increase in consumer prices, and the increases did not have to wait a special act of Congress and inflation stopped draining value from Social Security benefits.

The 1972 Amendments also provided for a minimum retirement benefit, an adjustment to the formula for age 62 retirement benefits for men, gave Medicare to those who have received disability benefits for at least two years and to those with Chronic Renal Disease, liberalized the retirement test and provided Delayed Retirement Credits to increase the benefits of those who do not file retirement until after age 65.

The main purpose of the 1977 Amendments was to address the financing of the program.

After the 1972 passage of the automatic COLAs, it became apparent that Social Security faced a funding shortfall and by 1975 the trustees said the Trust Funds would be exhausted by 1979.

The Amendment raised the payroll tax from 6.45% to 7.67%, increased the wage base, reduced benefits slightly, and "decoupled" the wage adjustment from the COLA adjustment.

AMENDMENTS in the 1980s

The 1980 Amendment required SSA to conduct periodic reviews of disability beneficiaries to certify their continuing disability, which was highly controversial.

By 1983, the reviews were halted.

In 1984, Congress passed the Disability Benefits Reform Act that modified several aspects of the disability program.

The 1983 Amendments changed the taxation of Social Security benefits, the first coverage of Federal employees under Social Security and an increase in the retirement age in the next century.

PROGRAM GROWTH

Social Security has become an essential facet of modern life.

One in 7 Americans receives a Social Security benefit.

More than 90% of all workers are covered by Social Security.

In 1940, slightly more than 222,000 people received Social Security and now over 50 million people do.

AMENDMENTS IN THE 1990s

In 1994 Social Security became an Independent agency when the Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994 was passed and on August 14, 1994, President Clinton signed the act into law.

The Contract With America Advancement Act of 1996

Was signed on March 29, 1996 and stated that new applicants for Social Security or SSI Disability benefits could no longer be eligible for benefits if drug addiction or alcoholism is a material factor to their disability.

Beneficiaries already receiving benefits due to these reasons were to be terminated by January 1, 1997 unless they could qualify on some other medical basis. Previously they only needed to have a medical condition that prevents them from working regardless of the cause of the disability.

It also doubled the earnings limit exemption amount for retired beneficiaries on a gradual schedule for 1996 to 2002. In 2002, the exempt amount would be \$30,000 per year in earnings, compared to \$14,760 under previous law.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996

AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children), which was part of the original Social Security Act, was eliminated. In its place was time-limited benefits along with a work requirement.

This Act also terminated SSI eligibility for most non-citizens

The "comparable severity standard" was changed to "maladaptive behavior" when determining if a child is disabled under SSI, which tightened eligibility rules. All children receive benefits under the old standard had to be reviewed to determine if they were still disabled under the new standards.

Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996

All federal payments were required to be made by electronic funds transfer effective 1/1/99, unless granted a waiver by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1997

Contained SSA's budget,

Sponsorship agreements became legally enforceable,

Required federal standards for state-issued birth certificates,

Required SSA to develop a prototype counterfeit-resistant Social Security card.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997

Restored SSI eligibility to certain cohorts of non-citizens who eligibility otherwise would be terminated under the "welfare reform" of 1996.

Extended benefits for up to one year to redetermine the eligibility of certain aliens who may ultimately not be eligible for continued benefits.

o The Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Act of 1999

Provides disability beneficiaries with a ticket they can use to receive vocational rehabilitation services, employment services, and other support services from an employment network of their choice.

Providers are provided incentive payments for successful rehabilitation in which the beneficiary returns to work.

This shifted the emphasis from being a maintenance program toward rehabilitating the disabled and assisting them in returning to work.

AMENDMENTS in 2000s

The Senior Citizens' Freedom to Work Act of 2000

Eliminated the retirement earnings test for those above normal retirement age

For those who have reached full retirement age, they are not subject to a retirement earnings test and therefore can received benefits regardless of their work.

The age was previously 75 in 1950, changed to 72 in 1954, then to age 70 or older in 1977.

P.L. 107-117 was signed 1/10/02 and eliminated deemed wages credits for members to the uniformed services for 2002 on.

P.L. 107-171 was signed 5/13/02 and was called the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002

Provided federal funding for access and outreach pilot projects of up to \$5 million per year for 2003-2007.

Restored food stamp eligibility for qualified alien adults receiving disability benefits or

other eligible qualified aliens who have continuously lived in the United States for 5 years or more.

Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003

Signed into law on 12/8/03

Amended T18 of the Social Security Act to provide voluntary prescription drug benefits under Medicare.

This was the largest single expansion of Medicare since it was created in 1965.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Gave SSA an additional \$1 billion for its administrative budget

1/2 of this was to process disability and retirement workloads, including information technology and research.

A one-time \$250.00 economic recovery payment was given to adults eligible for Social Security, SSI, VA disability, and Railroad Retirement.

Public Law 111-64

Signed 9/18/09

Funded authorization for the Work Incentives Planning and Assistance program and the Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security Program.

No Social Security Benefits for Prisoners Act of 2009

Signed 12/15/09

Prohibits the payment of any retroactive T2 and T16 benefits while a person is in prison, in violation of their parole or probation, or are fleeing to avoid prosecution for a felony or any crime punishable for more than one year.

EVIDENCE REQUIREMENT CHANGES FOR A SOCIAL SECURITY CARD

1936 - Based on the applicant's allegation

11/71- Evidence of identity was required for people age 55 and old applying for an original social security number

10/72 - Required evidence to establish age, identity, and citizenship or alien status.

4/15/74 - Required evidence to establish age, identity, and citizenship or alien status for applicants age 18 or older applying for an original social security number.

5/15/78

All applicants required to provide evidence of age, identity, and U.S. citizenship or lawful alien status for original social security numbers.

AND proof of identity for replacement social security card

In-person interview became required for anyone applying for an original number or a new card

Proof of identity required for someone signing on behalf of another individual, like a parent for a child.

1/96 - There had to be a valid non work reason that is defined as Federal/State/local statute or regulation that requires an SSN for a person to obtain a benefit or service.

6/02 - SSA began verifying birth records for all U.S.-born individuals age one or older requesting original social security numbers or needing to change the date of birth on our record.

9/02 - SSA began verifying all immigration documents for aliens requesting a social security number or a replacement card.

10/03

In-person interviews now required for all applicants age 12 or older applying for an original number.

Proof of ID required for everyone, regardless of age

Obtaining a drivers license is no longer a non-work reason to obtain a social security number.

10/04

Foreign students who do not have an employment authorization document are not eligible to obtain a social security number. They now have to be authorized to work by the school and have secured employment to get a number.

12/05

Limits the number of social security replacement cards a person may receive to 3 cards per year and a 10 card lifetime maximum unless an exception applies.

SSA verifies birth records for all U.S.-born individuals requesting an original SSN.

SSA verified birth records for anyone wanting to change their birthdates on our records.

New guidelines for evaluating acceptable evidence of identity and ID must show the applicant's legal name. If changing the name, the applicant must submit the document showing the name change, like a marriage certificate or adoption certificate.

2/08

No longer need to verify birth records unless document is questionable or has been modified. However, SSA continues to verify with DHS any immigration documented presented for foreign-born individuals.

GENEALOGY REQUEST

We are not permitted to release our records that contain detailed information.

To search our records, we need the person's SSN. If SSN is unknown, we need the person's full name, date and place of birth and parents' full names. We cannot search for the SSN for people born before 1865.

Social Security did not begin keeping records until 1936, so we have no record of people who died prior to then.

A deceased person does not have any privacy rights, so we can usually provide a copy of their Application for a Social Security Card or Form 55-5, which contains the person's name, date and place of birth, and parents' names that were given when they applied for the number.

The fee is \$27.00 if you know the SSN or \$29.00 if the number is unknown for a photocopy of the original application.

The fee is \$16.00 if you know the SSN or \$18.00 if the number is unknown for a computer extract of the application, but this may not have the place of birth or the name of the parents.

You can go to NTIS (National Technical Information Service) for information from the SSA Death Master File at <http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/deathfile.htm> and a limited inquiry starts at \$10.00.

You can search the NTIS website or Buy a copy of the SSA Death Master File Extract and subsequent updates in a CD-ROM, DVD, or 3480 cartridge.

To get access or buy a copy

Contact NTIS at <http://www.ntis.gov/products/ssa=dmf.aspx>

Call them at 8-800-363-2068 from 8-5 M-F

Write to NTIS at 5284 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161

OGS CAR RAFFLE

Tickets

Raffle tickets are \$6 each, 5 for \$25 or 25 for \$100. They can be purchased directly from OGS by mail or by phone, from Board members, or from a participating OGS Chapter. To purchase a minimum of 5 tickets by phone or mail, call the OGS Library and be prepared to give your credit card information or complete and mail a purchase request.

Drawing Date

The Car Raffle Drawing will be made by the accounting firm of Banks & Associates **two weeks** after the last tickets are sold. The drawing date will be posted on OGS web site. OGS shall not be responsible for lost or delayed mail when you return the name & address ticket, so do not delay.

Entry and Winner Eligibility

After Ticket purchases, eligible entrants need to complete the entry ticket information, and either give the name & address ticket to the sales representative or mail the name & address ticket directly to OGS. Participants may purchase as many tickets as they desire until the maximum of 10,000 have been sold. Name & address tickets must be received by OGS by the time announced on the OGS website to qualify. OGS is not responsible for mail that is lost, stolen, late, illegi-

ble, incomplete, damaged, mutilated, misdirected, altered, tampered with, or postage due. If an entrant's payment is dishonored by the bank, the ticket(s) will be invalid unless full payment is received for check and NSF fees **before** the winning ticket is drawn.

Participants must be U.S. residents of 18 years of age or older as of date of entry. Employees and staff of the accounting firm Banks and Associates are not eligible to participate. OGS Volunteers, Staff and Board members are allowed to participate. The winner must complete IRS form W-2G.

Grand Prize

The Grand Prize is valued at \$24,000. Although this is a "New Car Raffle" and OGS encourages the winner to purchase an Ohio built vehicle such as Chevrolet, Ford, Honda or Jeep vehicle, OGS cannot require the winner to buy a vehicle.

Taxes and Fees

The winner is responsible for all appropriate taxes, licensing, registration, title, license plate, shipping, and delivery charges and all other fees when purchasing a vehicle with the Grand Prize. The winner must complete a W-2G to receive the winnings.

Go to: www.ogs.org and click the car raffle link for full details and order form.

Publications for Sale by the Society:

Ohio residents must add sales tax, at their home county rate, on the order total, including any shipping charges. Please show county and rate on your order.

"1820 Federal Census of Lawrence County, OH"
by John Jones - \$6.00 + **S&H**

"1830 Federal Census of Lawrence County, OH"
By Donald R Clark - \$9.00 + **S&H**

"Lawrence County Tax Lists 1818 & 1821"
by John Jones - \$10.00 + **S&H**

"Lawrence Township Cemetery Inscriptions"
by John Jones - \$10.00 + **S&H**

"Windsor Township Cemetery Inscriptions"
by John Jones - \$12.50 + **S&H**

"Rome Cemetery Inscriptions, with Rome Township to 1850" by John Jones - \$12.50 + **S&H**

"Earliest Marriage Records of Lawrence County, Ohio, Vols. I, II, & III combined (1818-1843)"
by Vera Murnahan - \$10.50 + **S&H**

"Lawrence County Declaration of Intent and Naturalization Records"
by Donna Murdock - \$11.00 + **S&H**

"Index to Volumes I and II: Military Discharges"
recorded between Sept 30, 1864 & Aug. 21, 1919
by Donald R. Clark—\$9.00 + **S&H**

Lawco Lore back issues: 1st issue ordered- \$2.00
additional issues in same order- \$1.50 **includes S&H**

"Catholic Cemeteries of Lawrence County, Ohio"
compiled by Lowell Slimp - \$18.50 + **\$3.50 S&H**

Lawco Lore---The First Decade---1984-1993
Reprint -not indexed-523 pgs. \$49.00 + **\$5.00 S&H**

"History of Lawrence County, Ohio 1990"
3rd printing - 398 pages, every name index
\$55.00 + \$6.50 S&H

"Hardesty Lake Historical Atlas of Lawrence County"
In 1985 the county Historical Soc. combined the local and family history sections of the 1882 Hardesty History with the plat maps of the 1887 Lake Atlas of Lawrence County.
Indexed. **\$45.00 + \$5.00 S&H**

**"History of Lawrence County, Ohio Vol. 2
"Ohio Bicentennial Edition — 2003"**
500 family stories, 150 churches, township maps with cemeteries spotted and listed, historical update
293 pages, fully indexed
\$65 + \$5.50 S&H

Shipping and handling: Where not listed with price: \$4.00 for the first item and \$1.50 for each additional item.
Under Ohio law, shipping charges are taxable.

Members now get a 10% discount on regular priced publications. Discount should be applied before adding shipping charges. Sales tax will apply to total including shipping.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION: NEW or RENEWAL

Annual dues: \$10 per household Mail to: Lawrence County Genealogical Society, PO Box 1035, Proctorville, OH 45669-1035

New ___ Renewal ___ Year/s _____ Total Encl.\$ _____

Name/s _____ Member No. _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Nine Digit ZIP _____

Phone _____ E-Mail _____

Are you currently a member of the Ohio Genealogical Society? Yes ___ no ___

Lawrence County Families being researched: _____

May we share your address, email address, or phone number with other researchers?

Yes _____ No _____ Draw a line through any section you don't want shared.

May we deliver your newsletters by email as a pdf file? Yes _____ Prefer hard copy _____

PO Box 1035
Proctorville, OH 45669-1035

PLEASE SEND NEW ADDRESSES PROMPTLY
TO HELP KEEP MAILING COST DOWN.

PLEASE HELP US KEEP OUR EMAIL LIST UPDATED.
If you get a new email address, please send a message
from that new address to: Lawcoloreman@aol.com
Please be sure to include your name in the email.

Membership renewals were due by Jan. 31



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

We are working to arrange some special programs, and will notify you by email or postcard in the Tri-State area

We will be evaluating the attendance at the Saturday meetings held in Feb. and March and looking at the possibility of moving more of the meetings to Saturday afternoon. Please let us know what you think .

Tuesday May 3, 2011 — 6 PM

Regular meeting at Briggs Library in Ironton
Lineage applications: Proper data entry and documentation. Applies to both Lawrence Co and Ohio Genealogical Society applications

Friday May 27—Sunday May 29

Various times
Assembly and decoration of the Memorial Day Float in the AEP Ohio storage yard in Ironton
Theme for 2011:

"Saluting Our Defenders of Freedom"

This years float will honor
Lawrence Counties
Viet Nam Veterans

Monday May 30—10 AM

Ironton Memorial Day Parade
Staging at 7:30 on 6th Street between
Railroad and Central

Friday June 3 — 5 PM

Hamner Room Lock-In
Briggs Library in Ironton

We'll have sandwich fixin's and beverages available in the conference room. Judy has to work Saturday so we'll need to leave by 2 AM.

Tuesday July 5 — 6 PM

Regular meeting at Briggs Library in Ironton

Saturday August 6 —1 PM

Picnic at the Burcham summer home on the Ohio River east of Athalia
Dale says he will grill the hot dogs and burgers so bring a salad, veggie and/or dessert

Tuesday September 6 — 6 PM

Regular meeting at Briggs Library in Ironton
Deadline for lineage applications for 2011 to be turned in

Tuesday October 4 — 6 PM

Regular meeting at Briggs Library in Ironton

Saturday November 5 — 6 PM

Annual Lineage Groups Reception

Tuesday December 6 — 6 PM

Annual Holiday Dinner