



HURON SHORES GENOGRAM

Oscoda, Michigan

How AI Assists Genealogy Research by Gaynel A. Fales

It's likely you've heard or read about what a great boon artificial intelligence (AI) is for genealogy. AI technology is employed in search engines, genealogy site databases, and online site trees where you attach records populating that site. Some sites, like Ancestry, offer suggestions on your tree about records you may be looking for or clues you may be overlooking. MyHeritage's photo colorization and holographic generation are popular—albeit hotly debated—AI tools. DNA matching would be nearly impossible for the everyday person without AI.

Currently, links to the most recommended AI programs (chatbots) for genealogy are [ChatGPT \(https://openai.com\)](https://openai.com), [Claude \(https://claude.ai\)](https://claude.ai), [Copilot \(https://copilot.microsoft.com\)](https://copilot.microsoft.com), [Gemini \(https://gemini.google.com\)](https://gemini.google.com), and [Perplexity \(https://www.perplexity.ai\)](https://www.perplexity.ai). Each has its strengths, interface, interactive personality, depth of research, tools and customization options. Give the free versions fair tries before signing up for a paid one. Enter "How can a genealogist best utilize [its own name]?" into the chat field and the machine will tell you. I recommend this because, for your research level or purpose, they vary in their seek and respond capabilities. Google's Gemini and Microsoft's Copilot are used in the following examples because, since they are built into browsers, they are easily accessible. For following the suggested queries in this article.

Research tasks AI may help with

When including copied text to paste into the chat field, first paste it into a text document and then insert your query at the beginning. Otherwise, when you hit the enter key, your question will be submitted without the content you want analyzed. Some chatbots will ask for more information or whether you want to include something more, but starting with a complete query saves time.

- **Abstraction:** Telling the chatbot to "Please create an abstract with bullet points from the following document: [document content]" will bring varying results depending on the AI machine used. ChatGPT creates a bullet list of sentenced paragraphs, whereas Copilot returns a standard genealogy result of the bare facts. Copilot is likely to state the name and date of the newspaper in which an obit appears, while ChatGPT may not. If you don't ask for bullet points, you are likely to get a summary.
- **Data matching:** This is what genealogical site databases do. When you enter a name with vital dates and places into FamilySearch, etc., AI pulls together records that could pertain to that individual. Adding an additional

HSGS Genealogical Meetings and Events

January

16 HSGS Business Meeting at the Robert J. Parks Library, Oscoda and virtually, 4:30 pm

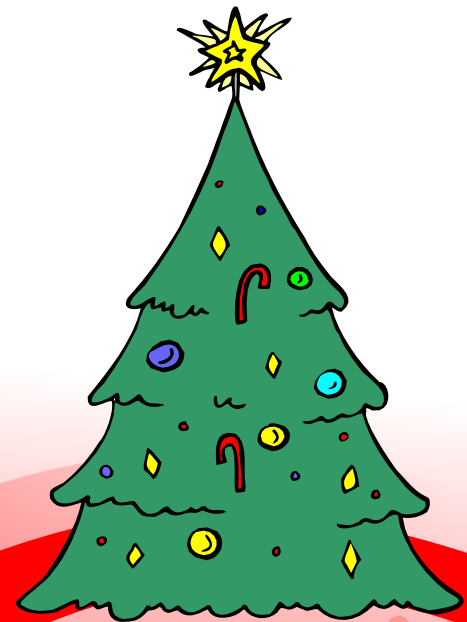
TBD Sessions on specific topics of family history interest presented By Society members or guests

April

17 HSGS Business Meeting, at the Robert J. Parks Library, Oscoda and virtually, 4:30 pm

May

9-10 MGC Barbara J. Brown Family History Seminar featuring Kelvin L. Myers in person and Virtual, Lansing MI



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How AI Assists Genealogy Research, continued from page 1

parameter such as a parent or spouse name enables AI to narrow the results.

- Extraction: This is like entering a phrase into a search engine field, but extraction uses more precise wording and specifics. The shortcoming of chatbot extraction is that they cannot penetrate subscription sites. Whether you type “Please find as much information as possible about the Jane Austen who died in 1949 in Massachusetts USA” in Google or Copilot, the results will be about the Georgian era English author, because any other Jane Austen is likely behind website subscription memberships or paywalls.
- Family tree compilation: AI uses matched data information to suggest relationships, like the suggested trees on Ancestry, FamilySearch or WikiTree.
- Historical context: This is where AI shines. Typing in the sentence “Tell me about the daily life of a lumberjack in Iosco County, Michigan in the mid-nineteenth century” generates hundreds of words about a northern Michigan’s lumberman’s daily routine, living conditions, and daily culture, plus art work depicting the profession. If you ask “*How can I learn about the daily life of a lumberjack in Iosco County, Michigan in the mid-nineteenth century*” it will suggest basic resources such as look for books, documentaries, museums, etc. Asking “*What are some books and articles that are about daily life of a lumberjack in Iosco County, Michigan in the mid-nineteenth century*” will return a list of resources. As you can see, the answer received very much depends on the exact question you submit.
- Illustrations: Enter “What information do you need to create an image for me?” and a list will detail what’s needed for generating an image.
- Image analysis: This is an extremely powerful asset, because AI can analyze, with great accuracy, facial features to assess whether two photos of the same individual over his/her lifetime. Another aspect of analysis is interpreting photo damage. Software like Vivid-Pix uses AI to colorize and repair photos.
- Record research: AI can tell you where records may be found. It can create a research guide about a time, place and/or event. If you clarify whether you are a beginner or an experienced family historian, it

understands how much hand-holding you will need. Perhaps the most timesaving is its ability to create research guides. Ask how to create a research guide about a person, place, era or event and the chatbot will give you a starter pack to use, then ask more questions for a deeper dive. The saving grace of using AI to create a research guide is that it can hold you back from going down a research rabbit hole.

- Research reports: State “This is John Brown’s family...” paste in a list of names with associated vital statistics, locations, relationships, and lifetime events, and then tell the AI chat to turn that information into a genealogical biographical report “using only facts from this list.” The chatbot should understand that a *genealogical report* differs from a *story*.
- Story telling: Use the same type of question as for a research report, tell it to include the historical context you want, and it will write you a story. I advise you tell it to “draft a story using only the information given here” or it may end up telling a tall tale. Use the draft it gives you to refine and make the story your own.
- Summarization: At its most definitive, summarizing means “extracting the important points.” If you ask an AI chatbot to summarize Robert Frost’s poem “The Road Not Taken,” they all will mention the obvious “points” but their analytical insight will vary. Copilot surprised me by saying the poem doesn’t indicate whether the road taken was a positive or negative choice. Clever little chatbot!
- Transcription: Uploading a document’s image to transcribe works best when it’s a typed or printed record. Supposedly, handwriting can be transcribed as well, but probably only clean handwriting in a standardized writing system will bring a high degree of success. AI has to gather and learn from a titanic amount of handwriting samples to come near acceptable analysis, if that ever happens at all.
- Translation: When non-English language web pages load, the most commonly used browsers ask if you want the page translated. This is AI stepping in. AI chatbots may be able to translate and transcribe at the same time, although this practice isn’t recommended. An earlier or obsolete language form may be translated into modern and vice versa, or boilerplate to “plain

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IOSCO HOTEL OF TAWAS CITY CHRONOLOGY

by Dan Stock

1909 - Henry Kane purchases the office and home from the estate of Dr. G. S. Darling, expands the building and converts the property into the Iosco Hotel. He also previously owned and operated the Bayside Hotel for a number of years until it was destroyed by fire.

1911 - Henry Kane purchased a car for use at the hotel.

1912 through 1930 - The hotel served as a point of spot contact for various businesses including medical suppliers, chiropractors, optometrists and physician clinics as well as annual visits from an IRS representative offering services on request.



The Iosco Hotel, courtesy of Roger Miller

1915 - Judge M. J. Connime expires on Monday March 16 in the hotel during the time of the annual banquet of the 23rd Judicial Court which he had not attended. See his obituary on page 6.

1915 - The East Tawas band gave an open air concert on the piazza of the hotel

1916 - Henry Kane sells the hotel to William Allen and his wife.

1916 - The businessmen of Tawas city hosted a banquet for the members of the Tawas City baseball team with a sumptuous meal furnished by hosts Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

1918 - Charles Curry of the Hemlock Road purchases the hotel from William Allen.

1918 - A fund raising banquet is held with Mr. L. E. Buell, state Y.M.C.A. secretary as the featured speaker, who related his experiences from the WWI front in France and the work of the county Y.M.C.A.

1919 - Thanks to the efforts of the Tawas and East Tawas fire departments and a shift in wind direction, the hotel was saved from the July fire that destroyed a large part of the downtown including seven businesses

1922 - Myrton H. Barnes purchases the Iosco hotel from Charles Curry.

1924 - Henry Kane retires from his Ford sales and service business and moves to Detroit. Ownership of his home is transferred to Tawas City and its use as a temporary location for the Tawas branch of the Iosco-Arenac Regional Library becomes a possibility. One relic of the hotel that was rescued from a scrap heap was a brass National Cash Register with the name Henry Kane cast into it.

1925 - As reported in the Tawas Herald, ownership and operation of the hotel was transferred from Myrton H. Barnes to Willard J Robinson, a former sheriff of Iosco county. M. H. Barnes had operated the hotel for the past three and one-half years. During this time, the hotel became a favorite stopping place for the traveling public. However, this reported sale was not recorded in the county land records.

1925 - Henry Kane dies on October 13 in Detroit following a six month illness.

1926 - Mrs. Veronica Kane, nee Palms, wife of Henry died in Detroit on November 23.

1927 - The hotel is advertised as being for sale in the Tawas Herald.

1928 - Edward J Martin and his wife purchase the hotel from Myrton Barnes.

1929 - Mrs. Josephine Youngs is injured by fire while employed at the hotel.

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The Iosco Hotel Chronology, continued from page 3

- 1931 – An eight car garage is built for use by patrons of the hotel along with baths and running water for the rooms as reported by the owner Edw. J. Martin. Additional improvements included a cocktail bar, thanks to and enabled by the first permit issued by the city since pre-prohibition days.
- 1933 – The Tawas City baseball team is honored with a banquet at the Iosco Hotel.
- 1935 and 1936 – The St. Joseph team was feted at the hotel by hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin.
- 1937 – The Young Democrats held a banquet at the hotel hosted by the owners.
- 1938 – The Field and Stream Club of Saginaw held a banquet at the hotel during the Prescott Farm Trials.
- 1938 – A group of WJR Detroit employees stays at the hotel during the Third annual Tawas City Perch Festival featuring Mary Gray.
- 1942 – As reported in the Tawas Herald, the Martins sold the hotel to Carl W. Peters after owning and operating it since 1928.
- 1954 – A hotel guest catches fire while smoking in bed, damage is minimized by throwing his mattress out a window
- 1955 – Former owner, Myrton Holly Barnes dies in Los Angeles, California on April 27.
- 1955 - A new front with a concrete porch with stone railing and a planter box is constructed for the hotel by Henry Oartes. New siding of green masonite and Pluralite glass windows was included in the improvements.
- 1955 - The hotel auto bus, driven by John Patterson, collided with a horse and buggy, driven by Thomas Bradley, while enroute to the midnight train. No one was injured.
- 1955 – Thumb area businessmen boat to Tawas and were guests of Carl Peters at the hotel, their boats were docked in the Tawas river behind the hotel.
- 1962 – Former owner, Edward J. Martin dies on February 24 in Flint. See his obituary on page 7.
- 1965- Lillie M Barnes, former co-owner of the hotel, wife of Myrton H Barnes and daughter of Thomas Curry and Catherine Sneeberger of Tawas City, dies on November 27 in LaCrescena, California
- 1965 – As reported in the Tawas Herald, Carl Peters sells the hotel to Mr. and Mrs. Rual Tarter.
- 1969 – Mrs. Edith M. Curry, wife of Charles W., former owner of the hotel dies on April 2.
- 1970 – Mrs. Carl Peters, nee Jean Brink and daughter of Frank W. Brick and Mary T Sobecki (nee Regina Brzeckrewicz of Tawas City), dies on February 8 in Tawas City. The Peters owned and operated the hotel from 1942 to 1965.
- 1971 – Carl W. Peters, former owner, dies on June 17 in Tawas City
- 1972 – Mrs. Rose E. Martin of East Tawas dies in Detroit on March 20. She co-owned and operated the hotel with her husband Edward. See her obituary on page 8.
- 1975 – The hotel sponsors the Iosco Hotel Polar Bear Club for the Perchville Polar Bear swim. The club holds world records for endurance swimming and as being the largest club of its kind.
- 1976 - As reported in the Tawas Herald, L. G. McKay, having purchased the hotel about 1971, re-opens it as Ladd's Pad as a bar and restaurant..
- 1976 – Robert E. Jones was the last operator of the hotel.
- 1977 - Ladd's Pad escapes total destruction by fire through the awareness of the resident night bartender, Willard Glasco. The hotel portion of the structure was not extensively damaged although an on-site apartment was totally destroyed. This is the fourth time the hotel had escaped major damage by fire.

The Right to Vote. Part 1 Who had that right and when? By Judy Sheldon

The idea for this article came after I watched a presentation by Pam Vestal on Voting Records given at the German Genealogy Group meeting in November 2024. It was excellent! It got me wondering if there are the voter lists or voter registers she talked about available in Michigan. Yes, there are some, mostly at the Archives of Michigan. I did not find any for northeast Michigan, but there might be some of these historical records still hidden away at the various clerks' offices. Depending on the location they could contain name of voter, residence, occupation, naturalization, migration, vital statistics, and physical description.

My next question became who could vote? Would your citizenship, sex/gender, race/ethnicity, age, property ownership, religion, or education determine if you could vote. The answer is all of them depending on the time in our history.

The first US Constitution in 1790 merely stated that it left the voting rights up to each state to determine who could vote. What a mixed bag of worms that is!

Most states required citizenship (a whole other topic for later), be a white male, be 21 years old and own property or pay taxes. By 1790 all states had eliminated a religious restriction. In six states (Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Vermont) permitted free African Americans to vote.

So, the restrictions were, white male, 21 years old and a residence requirement.

The first half of the 19th century saw the elimination of the property requirements, for several reasons, pressure from men who didn't own property, economic down turn, westward expansion and political parties wanting to expand their support. By mid-century most white males could vote. The white men of this country won, but these years saw the rights of African Americans and women lost. Every new state that joined the Union after 1819 explicitly denied African Americans the right to vote. In 1855, only five states—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont—allowed African Americans to vote without significant restrictions. In New Jersey, the one state that had allowed women property holders to vote, women lost the right to vote. Twelve states forbade paupers from voting and two dozen states excluded felons. After 1830, interest in voting registration increased. There were also some attempts to impose literacy tests and prolonged residence requirements (ranging up to twenty-one years) in the 1850s.

The Civil War and Reconstruction saw changes at the national level with ratification in 1870 of the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution stating: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Sounds like a step in the right direction, right? But we know there always ways to skirt the intent of the law. In 1890, Mississippi pioneered new methods to prevent African Americans from voting. Through lengthy residence requirements, poll taxes, literacy tests, property requirements, cumbersome registration procedures, and laws disenfranchising voters for minor criminal offenses, they successfully reduced the number of African American voters.

Meanwhile, grandfather clauses in these states exempted whites from all residence, poll tax, literacy, and property requirements if their ancestors had voted prior to enactment of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Into the late 19th century and the early 20th century it got even worse. Driven by fear of corruption and fraud, more states passed voting restrictions, in the name of reforms, such as: pre-election registration, long residence qualifications, revocation of state laws that permitted non-citizens to vote, disfranchisement of felons, and adoption of the Australian ballot (which required voters to place a mark by the name of the candidate they wished to vote for). By the 1920s, thirteen northern and western states barred illiterate adults from voting (in 1924, Oregon became the last state to adopt a literacy test for voting). Many western states prohibited Asians from voting.

By 1920 women saw their right to vote written into law after years of fighting. The 19th Amendment: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

At the end of the 1950s voters still faced an uphill battle to be able to vote: seven southern states (Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia) used literacy tests to keep blacks from voting, while five states (Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia) used poll taxes to prevent blacks from registering. In Alabama, voters had to provide written answers to a twenty-page test on the Constitution

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The Right to Vote, continued from page 5

and on state and local government.

The Poll Tax wasn't outlawed until 1964 by the 24th Amendment to the US Constitution.

1970, To prevent states from having to maintain two

different voting rolls, the 26th Amendment to the Constitution barred the states and the federal government from denying the vote to anyone eighteen or older.

Where is Michigan in all this turmoil?, a continuation of this article will be in our March issue of the Genogram.

Sources:

http://laits.utexas.edu/lawdem/unit01/reading1/history_to_vote.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_voting_rights_in_the_United_States

https://www.dailyhistory.org/How_have_immigration_and_citizenship_changed_in_the_U.S. (search for this title)

<https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/essays/winning-vote-history-voting-rights>

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/fifteenth-amendment>

<https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/amendment-24/>

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JUDGE M. J. CONNINE DEAD

Expired Monday Night in His Room at The Iosco Hotel

Judge M. J. Connine, circuit judge of the 23rd judicial circuit was found dead in his bed in his room at the Iosco Hotel in this city Tuesday forenoon, March 16, the cause of death being heart disease.

The judge had been ailing for the past two weeks with an attack of grippe, but was apparently recovering from this malady, and had declared the evening before that he felt better than for several weeks previous. He had eaten a hearty supper and retired at an early hour. In the morning he was called for breakfast, but did not respond, and thinking he wished to rest, he was left undisturbed until about eleven o'clock. At this time one of the girls at the hotel carried a lunch up to his room and knocked on the door. Eliciting no reply, she called Mrs. Kane, who in turn summoned her husband and Neil McDonald. These gentlemen tried to arouse the judge and failing in this stood on a chair and looked through the transom. What they saw led them to believe he was dead, and after summoning N. C. Hartingh the door was forced and the judge was found lying in bed just as he had gone to sleep. He had evidently been dead for several hours, but the end had come without a struggle, as the bed clothes were tucked around him just as he had gone to sleep.

Messages were at once sent to his sons, Ward and Matt, at Traverse City and to his brother, Dayton Connine, at Grayling. The latter two arrived on the afternoon train Wednesday, Ward being detained and not coming until Thursday.

Thursday morning the body was removed to the court house, where it lay in state the rest of the day. The funeral services were held at 4:30 o'clock p. m. under the auspices of the Masonic lodge, of which deceased was a member. Rev. Alex Anderson preached the sermon.

The judge's chair was draped with a large American flag tied with crape, and his desk was also draped with black. The casket was covered with flowers and the clerk's desk was completely buried under a mass of floral pieces contributed by friends and fraternity brothers.

The remains were conveyed to the evening train under escort of the Masons and taken to Traverse City for burial.

Main J. Connine was born near Pokagon, Cass county, Michigan, July 10, 1854. He was married in July 1876, to Miss Ella Burroughs, of Crawfordsville, Ind., and to this union two children were born, Ward B. and Matt N., both of who are lawyers at Traverse City, the former being prosecuting attorney of Grand Traverse county. Both the judge and his wife were graduates of the university at Valparaiso, Ind.

After his marriage the judge moved to Traverse City, where he taught school for a year or two, and also taught at

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Funeral Services for Edward Martin Held Tuesday

Funeral services for Edward J. Martin of Flint, former owner of the Iosco Hotel, Tawas City, were held Tuesday at Jacques Funeral Home, Tawas City. Burial was in St. Joseph Cemetery. He died February 24.

Born at Alabaster February 20, 1885, he married the former Rose Bay in 1914 at East Tawas.

After selling the hotel in 1941, he moved to Flint where he worked for General Motors until his retirement.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, Edward J. Martin of Los Altos Hills, California, and James H. Martin of East Tawas; a daughter, Betty O'Donahue of Detroit; six grandchildren; six sisters, Mrs. Cecelia Preston of Detroit, Mrs. Alice Benson of Battle Creek, Mrs. Jenning Phillips of Battle Creek, Mrs. Anna O'Brien of Battle Creek, Mrs. Mable Irker of Battle Creek and Mrs. Charlotte Jordan of Dayton, Ohio. Tawas Herald, February 28, 1962



Edward and Rose Martin with daughter, Elizabeth
Courtesy of the O'Donahue family

Wife of Former Iosco Hotel Owner Dead

Rose E. Martin of East Tawas, 77, passed away Monday, March 20, at Providence Hospital, Detroit, following a brief illness. Funeral services will be conducted Friday, March 24, 10:00 a. m. by the Rev. Fr. John Rushman. Burial will take place in the church cemetery. Friends may call at the E. D. Jacques and Son Funeral Home, Tawas City, Wednesday, March 22, after 7:00 p. m. Rosary will be said Thursday, March 23, 8:00 p. m. at the funeral home.

Mrs. Martin was born August 20, 1894, in Germany. She had lived in the United States since childhood. She and her husband, Edward owned and operated the Iosco Hotel, Tawas City, for many years before selling it in 1942. Mr. Martin died in 1962. Mrs. Martin and her son, James H. Martin, owned and operated Martin's Motel and Cabins in East Tawas.

Besides her son, she is survived by another son, Edward J. Martin of Palo Alto, California; a daughter, Mrs Elizabeth O'Donahue of Dearborn Heights; six grandchildren, and a sister, Mrs. Lena Sheldon of East Tawas.

Tawas Herald, March 22, 1972

Judge M. J. Connine Dead, continued from page 6

Douglas, Allegan county and at Champion, U. P. He then entered the University of Michigan and studied law, graduating in 1879.

Soon after his graduation he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Grayling, where he met with exceptional success in his chosen profession. He remained at Grayling until 1889, when he moved to AuSable, where he continued the practice of law until elected judge of the 23rd circuit in 1900.

His record as a judge has been an enviable one in every respect. His ability in this position was recognised wherever he went, and he was often called to preside in other circuits when the local judges were unable to serve. He has in this manner presided in the courts in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Bay City, and many other places, and throughout his whole service in a judicial capacity has been recognized as being absolutely fair and impartial in his decisions. He was well versed in the law and in very few instances where his cases were carried to the supreme court has his decisions been reversed.

In private life Judge Connine was also of unimpeachable character and had a rare capacity for making sincere friends. Of a quiet nature, he was, withal a very interesting man to meet and converse with, and had thousands of friends throughout the district and state. He was an ardent sportsman and liked nothing better than to take his gun or rod and get out into the woods for a few days hunting or fishing.

Deceased was a member of the Masonic lodge and the Maccabees at AuSable, and also of the Alpena Commandry of Knights Templar.

There are left to mourn his demise his father R. N. Connine, aged 86; his two sons, Ward and Matt; and his brother, Dayton, who also has one son, Harry, now a student at the U. of M. His wife died in July, 1912, and is buried in Traverse City, where her husband will soon lie beside her.

How AI Assists Genealogy Research, continued from page 2

English.” You can even specify a grade reading level: “Translate as if for an 8th grade level student.” As with transcription, typed content works best.

Asking questions

Some question examples are:

- Can you help me write a story about my ancestor [---]?
- Can you tell me the origins of the surname [---], and what are possible variations?
- Please create a time line with three columns using each line of the data I give you. Column one will list dates. Column two will list names with the order of surname first, given name second, middle name(s) last. Column three will list locations.
- Please interpret the following text from a [type of document, date if provided]: [copied document content here].
- What databases contain vital and historical records about people who emigrated from Poland to the United States?
- What was life like for someone who lived during the tornadoes occurring in Arenac County, Michigan in the late 19th century?

Concerns about AI

- Attitude: AI learns from information supplied by humans. When AI continuously encounters content skewed toward a specific perspective, it will begin to reflect that influence because, since it encounters that perspective most often, AI may consider it more authoritative. When I asked ChatGPT “Are AI chatbots biased?,” it said yes and listed five reasons why, four types of biases they have, and four ways scientists are trying to combat it.
- Copyright: Even though it’s not required by law, the biggest reasons for citing AI generated textual content is because chatbots draw their information from the internet by scraping all accessible content. You may

have no idea where the info comes from or whether, by copying and pasting into another work, you are violating some copyright law. Be safe - cite the chatbot.

- Misinformation: Chatbots don’t replace search engines. If you ask a chatbot “When did Iowa death records start?,” you’ll be told 1880, but it depends on what you’re looking for whether that’s true. General compliance (government required) wasn’t until 1921 in Iowa but church records and some civil records existed from at least 1850. Search engines do a better job with this type of question because you realize the answer is nuanced by scanning the page results.
- Privacy: What you input into the query field may be analyzed for performance and learning enhancement. Be careful of including information about living people in your questions.
- Provenance: AI often doesn’t tell you where its information comes from. Who knows where Copilot’s perceptive analysis of Frost’s poem came from? A critique? A book report on a blog? Critical thinking?

Ethics

- Copyright laws covering AI-generated material currently are under review. In 2024, AI-generated content is not eligible for copyright protection in the US, but images are. Even so, genealogical ethics require including a citation regardless whether an image or text.
- Citations should be recorded for AI-generated content the same as any other source. Bibliography should reflect the AI machine if it presented something new to you that you include in your publication. Search for “how to create [chatbot name] citation using [your preferred format].”

Don’t be shy about experimenting with AI chatbots. They are an online tool that most of us already use every day without thinking about it. Treat AI as any other source; verify every “fact” and remember that it’s assisting your research and is not a replacement for analysis and correlation of evidence.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Huron Shores Genealogical Society
6010 Skeel Ave
Oscoda, MI 48750

As a society we have set as goals:

- To preserve and perpetuate the records of our ancestors.
- To encourage the study of family histories and genealogies.
- To aid individuals in the compilation of their genealogies.
- To cooperate with other societies and share information.

President - Lauri Finerty

Vice President - Amanda Alvarez Smith

Secretary - Linda Glomski

Treasurer - Daniel Stock

Database Manager - Judy Sheldon

Directors - Gaynol Fayles and Stephanie Olson

Our Regular Meetings

Our regular business meetings are held quarterly at the Robert Parks Library, Oscoda and virtually at 4:30 PM on the third Thursday of the month.

Our next meetings are:

January 16, 2025

- In Person and Virtual meeting

April 17, 2025

HSGS staff can meet with clients by appointment. Please call the library (989.739.9581) or email to huronshoresgs@yahoo.com to arrange for an appointment with an experienced genealogical assistant.

Please visit our web site at: <http://www.huronshoresgs.org>

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to learn more about us and to link to our many indexes and our archived newsletters.

If you, as a new or renewing member, would be willing and able to hold an office, work on a committee, or help with indexing materials, HSGS would appreciate your help very much. You may indicate your area of expertise and/or interest on the following form. We will be happy to contact you about your interest in helping. Thank you!

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NEW ____

RENEWAL ____

\$10 per year

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Make checks payable to: Huron Shores Genealogical Society

DATE: _____ PHONE: _____ E-MAIL: _____

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CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP+4: _____

What is your level of genealogical experience? (circle one): Beginner Intermediate Advanced

Do you use computer software to manage your genealogy? No

If yes, list the software

you use: _____

Send this completed form and your check if appropriate to:

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