

Local History & Genealogical Society

COOPERATING WITH THE DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY

VOLUME IX

MARCH, 1963

NUMBER ONE



SPECIAL INFORMATION ISSUE FOR THE MEMBERS
DOUBLE ISSUE, MARCH & JUNE

1963



The State of Texas
Secretary of State

I, TOM KEAVLEY, Secretary of State, of the State of Texas, do hereby certify
that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the charter of

LOCAL HISTORY & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

as the same now appears of record in this Department.

Dated, signed, and sealed at Austin, Texas this

12th day of December, A. D. 1957.

Tom Keavley
Secretary of State



Local History & Genealogical Society

COOPERATING WITH THE DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY

MRS. HARRY JOSEPH MORRIS
VICE PRESIDENT PUBLICATION - EDITOR

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Local History and Genealogical Society

A TEXAS CORPORATION

DALLAS, TEXAS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1963

<u>PRESIDENT</u>				
Mr. Dee Brown Walker	1105 Southland Center	Dallas		RI 1-1321
<u>PRESIDENT EMERITUS</u>				
Mr. John Plath Green	1603 Kirby Bldg.	Dallas		RI 7-4851
<u>VICE PRESIDENTS</u>				
<u>Executive</u>				
Mrs. Margaret Barret Pratt	3529 McFarlin Blvd	Dallas	(5)	LA 8-3433
<u>Program</u>				
Mrs. James D. Lutrell, Sr.	P. O. Box 8737	Dallas		WH 2-3329
<u>Membership</u>				
Mrs. W. Graeme Dixon	3612 Asbury	Dallas	(5)	LA 8-1433
<u>Publication</u>				
Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris	6840 Lakewood Blvd.	Dallas	(14)	DA 8-1994
<u>Communication</u>				
Mrs. Stanley Williams	1330 Kings Highway	Dallas		WH 6-7985
<u>Treasurer</u>				
Mr. Victor B. Gilman	5332 Edmondson	Dallas	(9)	FL 7-3191
<u>Recording Secretary</u>				
Mrs. James Cullar	3359 Shelley	Dallas		FE 1-3669
<u>Corresponding Secretary</u>				
Mrs. D. R. Sellingslough	4167 Park Lane	Dallas		FL 2-3479-
<u>DIRECTORS</u>				
Mrs. Linnie Wright Barrett	3337 Blackburn	Dallas		LA 1-4706
Mrs. George F. Carlisle	5544 Vickery Blvd	Dallas		TA 3-7825
Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth	4524 Edmondson	Dallas		LA 1-1543
Mr. Carr P. Collins, Jr.	Fidelity Union Life Bldg.	Dallas		RI 1-1921
Mrs. Tom Cook	506 East Melton	Longview, Texas		
Mr. W. R. Conger	2434 Emmett	Dallas		FE 7-3602
Mr. John Plath Green	1603 Kirby Bldg.	Dallas		RI 7-4851
Mr. Hastings Harrison	4316 Potomac	Dallas		EM 3-2411
Mrs. Henry O. Jones, Sr.	4420 Cole Ave	Dallas		LA 8-5493
Mrs. Lillian Schwertz	438 Mayrant	Dallas		WH 6-7583
Mrs. Frank Garland Trau	710 West Wahington	Sherman, Texas		
Mr. Thomas S. Walker	6455 Stichter	Dallas		EM 1-4391

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, MR. DEE BROWN WALKER

"This year in our Workshop, we are emphasizing the State of Virginia, or as it has been affectionately and historically called, The Old Dominion. Our principal speaker this year is an authority on research in Virginia, and all of us should profit greatly from hearing her lectures.

In order to maintain vitality in any organization, the leaders must have the benefit of suggestions from the members. Accordingly, I have appointed each member of this Society a member of the Program Committee. Will you please give your suggestions on programs to our capable program chairman, Mrs. Francis Lutrell, or to me. Any suggestion, either in a constructive or critical nature, will be greatly appreciated by both of us. We strive to have interesting programs and to have the best Society in the United States."

Special Memo To Members

If you have not paid your 1963 dues will you please send your check to our Treasurer, Mr. Victor B. Gilman, 5332 Edmondson Avenue, Dallas 9, Texas

Thank you

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
DALLAS, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS, 1963

GENERAL MEETINGS

- April 18, 1963 - Conference Room, Dallas Public Library7:30 P.M.
Program Directed by Mr. W. R. Conger
Part 1 - "The Importance of Family Legend in Genealogy"
Social Studies Students, Sunset High School, Dallas
Part 2 - "The Value of Student Pedigrees"
A review of 63 student pedigrees, including 1345 surnames
Part 3 - "A Discussion of Ninth Annual Workshop"
Mrs. Margaret Barret Pratt, Chairman
- May 24-25, 1963 - NINTH ANNUAL WORKSHOP, Dallas Public Library
Note: See Special Announcement for complete schedule
- June 27, 1963 - Conference Room, Dallas Public Library 7:30 P.M.
Review of Ninth Annual Workshop by Mrs. Margaret Barret Pratt
Panel Discussion, Mr. John Plath Green, Moderator
Panelists: Mr. Banks McLaurin, Mrs. Margaret Barret Pratt,
Mrs. Lillian Schwertz
Experienced Genealogists will suggest methods for finding the
answers to your questions.
Note: All questions must be sent to Mr. Green before June 13, 1963.
He will pass them on to the panel. Address your questions to:
Mr. John Plath Green, 1603 Kirby Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS

- April 11, 1963 - Dallas Bar Association Club Rooms 12:00 Noon
Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas
- May 9, 1963 - Dallas Bar Association Club Rooms 12:00 Noon
- June 13, 1963 - Dallas Bar Association Club Rooms 12:00 Noon
- Sept. 12, 1963 - Dallas Bar Association Club Rooms 12:00 Noon
- Oct. 10, 1963 - Dallas Bar Association Club Rooms 12:00 Noon
- Nov. 14, 1963 - Dallas Bar Association Club Rooms 12:00 Noon
- Jan. 9, 1964 - Dallas Bar Association Club Rooms 12:00 Noon

Note: Announcement of Schedule of General Meetings for September, 1963 through January, 1964, will be made later when the plans have been completed by Mrs. James D. Luttrell, Sr., Program Chairman, and her Committee.

THE NEW EMBLEM OF THE LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Designed by
Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Vice President, Publication
and
Editor of the Quarterly

A word of explanation as to the meaning of the new Official Emblem of the Local History and Genealogical Society, Dallas, Texas. The initials naturally stand for: Local History & Genealogical Society. The five point star symbolizes Texas, and local history. The shield is symbolical of heraldry; and the tree symbolizes the tree of life, and the study of genealogy. The laurel wreath symbolizes honor to the heroes of our Texas and local history; and honor to our ancestors. The double circle indicates the everlasting continuity of man, as symbolized by the inner circle; and of God overall, as symbolized by the protective outer circle, for we are "One Nation under God", and "In God We Trust."

NINTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE AND WORKSHOP

of the

Local History & Genealogical Society

Dallas Public Library

Commerce and Harwood Streets

Dallas, Texas

Friday, May 24th, 1963, and Saturday, May 25th, 1963

Schedule

Friday, May 24th, 1963

- 9:00 A.M.-12:00 Noon - Out of town guests- Personal research in the Texas, Local History & Genealogy Department
- 9:45 A.M.-10:15 A.M. - Registration - Conference Room
- 10:30 A.M.-11:45 A.M. - 1. Seminar: Research in Texas, Auditorium
Mrs. Walter March Burress, Leader
- 12:00 Noon- 2:30 P.M. - Intermission - Lunch, Individual choice.
- 2:30 P.M.- 3:00 P.M. - Registration - Conference Room
- 2:30 P.M.- 3:30 P.M. - 2. Seminar: Research in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, Auditorium - Mrs. Henry O. Jones, Leader
- 2:30 P.M.- 3:30 P.M. - 3. Seminar: Research in England and Scotland, Terrace Room
Miss Frances McCorkle, Leader
- 4:30 P.M.- 5:30 P.M. - 4. Seminar: Research in Pennsylvania, With Special Emphasis on the Scotch Irish and German, Auditorium
Mr. John Plath Green, Leader
- 5:30 P.M.- 6:30 P.M. - Intermission - Dinner, Individual choice.
- 6:30 P.M.- 7:30 P.M. - Registration - Conference Room
- 7:30 P.M.- 9:00 P.M. - General Meeting - Auditorium
Mr. Dee Brown Walker, President, presiding
Greetings: Mrs. Lillian Moore Bradshaw, Director
Dallas Public Library
Introductions: Local History and Genealogical Society Officers
by Mr. Dee Brown Walker, President
Institute and Workshop Committee, by Mr. Dee Brown Walker, President
Presidents or Representatives of Patriotic and Genealogical Societies in Dallas and Dallas County, Texas
by Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Vice President
Speaker: Mrs. H. A. (Kitty) Knorr, Author, Editor and Compiler of many volumes of Virginia Marriage Records, and holder of various offices in numerous patriotic and genealogical societies.
Address: "Migrations Into and Out of Virginia."

Saturday, May 25th, 1963

- 9:00 A.M.- 9:30 A.M. - Registration - Conference Room
- 9:00 A.M.-10:15 A.M. - 5. Seminar: Research for Beginners, Terrace Room
Mr. John Plath Green, Leader
- 9:00 A.M.-10:15 A.M. - 6. Seminar: Research in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, Auditorium
Mrs. Henry O. Jones, Leader
- 10:15 A.M.-10:45 A.M. - Coffee Hour: Conference Room and Foyer
- 10:45 A.M.-12:00 Noon - 7. Seminar: Research in New England, Terrace Room
Mrs. Lewis Patrick O'Neal, Leader
- 10:45 A.M.-12:00 Noon - 8. Seminar: Research in South Carolina and Georgia, Auditorium
Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, Leader
- 12:00 Noon - Intermission

(Cont'd)

Ninth Annual Institute and Workshop - Cont'd

- 12:30 Noon- 2:00 P.M. - Luncheon - Embassy Ball Room, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas
 Mr. Dee Brown Walker, President, presiding
 Speaker: Mrs. H. A. (Kitty) Knorr
 Address: "Virginia Court House Records With Special Emphasis
 on the "Burnt Counties", Adjusting Calendar Changes
 and Other Problems."
- 2:00 P.M.- 2:30 P.M. - Intermission
- 2:30 P.M.- 3:30 P.M. - 9. Seminar: Research in North Carolina and Tennessee,
 Auditorium
 Mr. John Plath Green, Leader
- 3:30 P.M.- 4:30 P.M. -10. Seminar: Questions and Answers, Auditorium
 Mr. Dee Brown Walker and Mrs. H. A. (Kitty) Knorr
- 4:30 P.M. - Adjournment, Ninth Annual Institute and Workshop.

Room Locations: Auditorium - Basement; Conference Room- Basement;
 Terrace Room - Third Floor; Texas, Local History and Genealogy
 Department - Second Floor, Dallas Public Library, Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Margaret Barret Pratt, General Chairman

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 MEMBERSHIP ROSTER, AS OF MARCH 28, 1963

Ackerman, Col. & Mrs. Gilbert E.	EM 1-6700	6466 Glendora Avenue (30)
Allen, Mrs. L. D.		205 South McKinney, Mexia, Texas
Alvis, Mrs. W. O.	LA 8-9257	4133 Stanhope (5)
Anderson, H. W.	EM 1-1280	4012 Centenary Drive (25)
Anderson, Miss Mona R.	(ofc) RI 1-5663	1103 Brunner (24)
	(H) WH 6-9788	
Andrews, Sr., Mr. & Mrs. J. Ray	FL 2-8202	4158 Beaver Brook Lane (29)
Anthony, Mrs. John W.		1622 Nolte Dr. (8)
Barrett, Mrs. Linnie Wright	LA 1-4706	3337 Blackburn (4)
Beck, Mrs. William M.	EM 1-5331	7831 Stanford St. (25)
Beckham, Mrs. E. B.	WH 1-1493	819 No. Tyler St. (8)
Bell, Mrs. Roderic M.	LA 8-2178	4010 Shenandoah Ave. (5)
Bond, Mrs. George	LA 8-9890	3460 Mockingbird Lane (5)
Bosworth, Mrs. Pearl	WH 2-7109	426 N. Hampton (8)
Boykin, Lucile Anderson	TA 6-7131	4927 Bryan St., Apt. 5(1)
Brashear, Mrs. G. M.	TA 3-6071	5318 Merrimac (6)
Brewer, Mrs. C. A.	TA 7-2856	5606 Merrimac (6)
Brewer, Mrs. George, Sr.	LA 8-6612	4301 Edmondson Ave. (5)
Bricker, Mrs. Opal	TA 6-4052	5807 Vanderbilt (6)
Bruton, Miss Ada L.	EV 1-1080	8040 Bruton Road (17)
Bryan, Horace P.		523 Cumberland (3)
Burleson, James Bernard (H)	2939 Daniels Ave., (Mailing Add)	510 Fidelity Union Life Bldg.
Burruss, Mrs. Walter M.		Box 38, Tyler, Texas
Burrow, James T.		Lone Star Ordinance Plant, Apt. K., Texarkana, Tex.
Carlisle, Mrs. George F.	TA 3-7825	5544 Vickery Blvd (6)
Carruth, Mrs. Margaret Scruggs	LA 1-1543	4524 Edmondson Ave. (5)
Carthew-Yorston, Mr. & Mrs. C. M.	EM 8-3346	5953 Joyce Way (24)
Caruth, Mrs. Ray	TA 1-2692	5342 Longview (6)
Caruth, Mrs. William Walter, III	TA3-6444	3767 McMillan, Apt. 208 (6)

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Genealogical Society		
	80 North Main, Salt Lake City, Utah	
Coleman, Mrs. Y. B.	TA 7-6857	6422 Vickery Blvd. (6)
Collins, Carr, Jr.	RI 1-1921	801 Fidelity Union Life Bldg. Box 2580 (1)
Conger, Mr. William R.	FE 7-3602	2434 Emmett St. (11)
Connally, Mr. J. M.	TA 1-5678	2020 Abrams Road (14)
Cook, Mrs. Ida M.		506 E. Melton St., Longview, Texas
Cooper, Miss Ruth	TA 1-2977	4826 Worth Street (10)
Coston, Miss Alma	WH 6-5674	1012 N. Marsalis (3)
Council, Mrs. Frank		1507 Wilshire, Arlington, Texas
Crane, Miss Erin	TA 4-0644	4937 Swiss Avenue (14)
Crane, Mrs. Howard N.	2-3234	1101 No. Mallard St., Palestine, Texas
Crowell, Edward E. Jr., & Mrs. E. E. Sr.	LA 8-2253	3604 Shenandoah (5)
Cullar, Mrs. James W.	(H) FE 1-3669	3359 Shelley Blvd. (11)
	(Ofc) RI 7-9611	
Deckler, Mr. & Mrs. Hyman	WA 7-2650	2528 University Dr., So., Fort Worth (9)
Dent, Mrs. Sam		902 S. College St., Tyler, Texas
De Spain, Miss Minier	TA 3-9410	5251 Willis (6)
Dixon, Mrs. W. G.	LA 8-1433	3612 Asbury (5)
Dumas, Mr. & Mrs. Clark G.	EM 3-4027	3116 Rosedale (5)
Duren, Edwina	TW 2-5596	3180 Robinhood Lane, Beaumont, Tex
Fanning, Mr. Jerry A.	BL 3-1839	1804 Waldrop, Irving, Texas
Farley, Mrs. Anna Mimms	TA 7-9456	3949 Reiger Ave. (14)
Feltenberger, Mrs. A. L.		1105 W. Main, Waxahachie, Texas
Fife, Miss Maggie May	TA 3-4824	5335 Merrimac (6)
Fitzgerald, Mr. & Mrs. J. Edward		Route 3, Canton, Texas
Ford, Mrs. Gus L.	EM 3-2263	6725 Golf Drive (5)
Foster, Mrs. Wm. H.	EM 3-1762	6813 Golf Drive (5)
Franklin, Mr. & Mrs. Jesse E.	566	1602 Cooper St., Commerce, Texas
George, Mrs. Thomas McMillan, III		Box 564, Corsicana, Texas
Gibson, Mrs. Carol A.	RI 8-6611, LA 8-7997	4218 West Potomac (5)
Gilman, Mr. & Mrs. Victor B.	FL 7-3191	5332 Edmondson Ave. (9)
Gordon, Mrs. I. L.	CR 4-8384	406 North Oak, Arlington, Texas
Grace, Mrs. Lillian Davenport	LA 8-9827	3631 Oak Grove (4)
Graves, Mrs. D. R.	WH 6-7972	223 South Brighton Ave. (8)
Graves, Miss Louise	(Off.) LA 6-8581	2525 Lucas Drive (19)
Green, John Plath	RI 7-4851	1603 Kirby Bldg. (1)
Griffith, Mrs. Morrison E.	EM 1-1206	3441 Amherst (25)
Haden, Mrs. Mildred Boone	LA 8-8433	4447 Westway (5)
Hagard, Miss Nettie May	WH 1-0728	1007 No. Windomere (8)
Hall, Theta McCrory	WH 1-1032	736 N. Zangs Blvd. (8)
Harrison, Hastings	EM 3-2411	4316 Potomac (5)
Haseltine, Mr. & Mrs. Harvey M.	LA 1-1576	3629 Shenandoah (5)
Haskell, Mrs. Eula	1004 Main	Brownwood, Texas
Henderson, Mrs. J. B. H.	DA 1-5426	6926 Lakeshore Drive (14)
Herring, Eugenia	(H) TA 3-8282, (Off.) RI 7-0644	5718 Monticello (6)
Hignett, Mrs. S. P.		P. O. Box 302, San Angelo, Texas
Hollabaugh, Dr. J. Boyd		207 N. McKinney St., Ennis, Tex.
Holland, Mrs. Weaver E.	EM 1-0797	6238 Park Lane (25)
Holt, Mrs. G. W.		2516 West Bow St., Tyler, Texas

Howell, Miss Henrie & Miss Marguerite	TA 3-3495	6224 McCommas (14)
Hughston, Mrs. Thomas D.	EM 1-5095	3100 Bryn Mawr (25)
Hunter, Mrs. Mary J	TA 6-3858	6468 Anita (14)
Hurt, Mrs. L. B.	LA 1-3292	3917 Miramar (5)
Jackson, Miss Inez & Miss Jennie	FL 1-1262	5511 W. Purdue (9)
Jagoe, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.		405 Jagoe, Denton, Texas
Johnson, Mrs. Earl S.		15123 LaCalma Drive, Whittier, Calif.
Johnston, Miss Ava	OH 7-2270	3317 Valley View Lane (34)
Jones, Mrs. Henry O. Sr.	LA 8-5493	4420 Cole Ave. Apt. 11 (5)
Kearney, Mrs. R. W.	TA 4-0641	4937 Swiss Ave (14)
Kennedy, Mrs. Margery	LA 6-2829	4214 McFarlin Blvd (5)
Kilgore, Mrs. Donald G.	LA 1-0408	4324 St. Johns Drive (5)
Kittrell, Mrs. Horace J.	DA 1-9539	7244 W. Lake Drive (14)
Kohen, Mr. & Mrs. David H.	EM 8-1600	6019 Royal Crest (30)
Kucera, Mrs. Edgar	EM 3-2330	9101 Douglas (25)
Laird, Lee	FL 1-6159	5446 Neola Drive (9)
Lange, Mrs. Fred M.	DA 1-5054	6933 Lakeshore Drive (14)
Langley, Mrs. W. G.	LA 8-6442	5001 Drexel Drive (5)
Latimer, Mr. J. B.	CH 7-1118	2832 Esterbrook Drive (34)
Laughter, Miss Vernon	EM 1-0598	3621 Southwestern (25)
Ledbetter, Roy C.	RI 8-9657	3516 University (5)
Lindley, Mrs. Pansy M.	BR 6-1880	2148 Skillman Dr., Garland, Texas
Lindquist, Mrs. J. B.	EM 1-4081	3929 Southwestern (25)
Lindsley, Mr. Porter, Jr.	FL 2-1161	4612 Watauga (9)
Lockett, Mrs. Fanny Hunt	FL 1-1429	4624 Southern Avenue (9)
Lutrell, Mrs. James D. Sr.	WH 2-3329	1515 Whitaker Ave, Box 8737(16)
Maness, Mrs. Felix H.	TA 3-7813	4702 Lindsley Ave. (23)
Matthews, Mrs. Preston A.	WH 6-2435	1814 Seevers Ave. (16)
McCarty, Mrs. M. D.	FL 2-5605	4401 Wildwood Road (9)
McClure, Mrs. George D.	EM 1-6043	11322 East Ricks Circle (30)
McCorkle, Miss Frances & Miss Nelle	LA 6-5439	4512 Rheims Place (5)
McCrary, Mrs. H. C.	TA 3-7321	6112 Anita (14)
McDonald, Mrs. R. J.		601 S. Bright Ave., Whittier, Calif.
McDowell, Blanche Arrington		832 Woodlawn (8)
McDowell, Mrs. H. K.	LA 1-7369	4329 Cole Ave. (5)
McLaurin, Mr. Banks, Jr.	EM 8-4357	5843 Royal Crest (30)
Meadows, Mrs. Curtis W.	FL 1-1465	5530 Waneta Drive (9)
Merritt, Mrs. Don Ruth	LA 8-0185	3617 Brown St., Apt. F (19)
Mitchell, Mrs. Geo. C., Sr.		Route 4, Box 294, Seguin, Texas
Mitchell, Mrs. Jewell	LA 8-1423	4046 Prescott (19)
Morris, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Joseph	DA 8-1994	6810 Lakewood Blvd. (14)
Motley, Bess Ann	BR 9-5992	4201 Dumont, Mesquite, Texas
Murphree, Kathleen M.	767- 5559	2307 Miramar, Whchita Falls, Tex
Nixon, Jane Phillips	227- 1537	517 W. 6th St., Lancaster, Texas
Outlaw, Mrs. Rex C.	EM 1-2096	4317 Hanover (25)
Owen, Mrs. J. P.		605 W. Bayou Pkwy., Lafayette, La.
Padgett, Mr. James F.	TR 5-4380	1001 1/2 N. Main St., Ennis, Texas
Padgett, Mrs. Sullivan	DA 1-2842	8539 San Fernando Way (18)

Peavy, Mrs. Waymon G.	LA 6-3082	3525 Turtle Creek, Apt. 5B (19)
Peoples, Mrs. H. L.	TA 6-2946	5440 Vanderbilt (6)
Pittman, Mrs. C. V. A.	LA 1-5419	3909 Miramar (5)
Pope, Miss Emma	LA 1-4682	4730 Bowser, Apt. A (19)
Powell, George	RI 7-8788	1305 Mercantile Dallas Bldg. (1)
Pratt, Mrs. Margaret B.	LA 8-3433	3529 McFarlin (5)
Prestridge, Mrs. Arthur	FL 7-7792	3728 Park Lane (20)
Rasmuson, Mrs. Helen E.	1113 W. 8th St.	Silver City, N. M.
Rawlings, Arthur Samuel & Nettie	CH 2-4169	1826 Glencarry Dr., Carrollton, Texas
Ray, John A.		P.O. Box 103, Whitewright, Texas
Ray, Mrs. Rogers, Jr.	LA 8-7133	6300 Westchester
Reedy, Miss Eugenia	LA 1-2018	3615 University Blvd.
Rees, Judy Fay (Mrs. E. A.)		4044 Purdue (25)
Reiser, Mrs. Thomasina, M.	DA 1-9205	2441 Gross Road (28)
Richardson, Mrs. Gladys Loomis & Bobbitt, Mrs. Margaret Loomis	EM 8-5387	3705 Southwestern (25)
Rimmer, Mrs. Ruth C.	RI 8-0711	WH 3-9643 (H)
Rowe, Miss Edna	TA 3-2713	4921 Live Oak (6)
Ryan, Juanita		P. O. Box 97, Lindsay, Okla.
Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hardy	FL 1-1305	4052 Lomita Lane (20)
Savage, Mr. Wallace H.		P. O. Box 9706 (14)
Scales, Mrs. Dalton	WH 1-0840	1221 Lausanne Circle (8)
Schwartz, Mrs. Lillian	WH 6-7583	438 Mayrant Drive (24)
Sellingsloh, Mrs. D. R.	FL 2-3479	4167 Park Lane (20)
Shirley, Mrs. E. R.	EM 1-5793	6417 Pemberton Drive (30)
Shocraft, Mrs. Warren A.	WH 1-5955	1551 Junior Drive (8)
Shumaker, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford H.	EM 8-0033	2732 Westminster Ave. (5)
Singleton, Mr. Chas. G.	LA 6-6420	4528 N. Versailles (5)
Smith, Mrs. Wallace M., (Of.)	WH 6-8176	WH 2-4016 (H)
Spence, Mrs. Sam B.	692-0402	2612 Alden St. (11)
		4515 University Dr. Wichita Falls, Texas
Stanley, Miss Marie	LA 8-1764	4401 Druid Lane (5)
Starr, Mrs. Frances B.	DI 8-2145	10215 N. Lake Drive (18)
Stevens, Mrs. Edna Procter	TA 7-6470	5929 Lewis St. (6)
Stillwell, Miss Hermione	EM 3-6007	2932 Yale (5)
Sturgeon, Mr. & Mrs. Merle W.	RI 7-1611	CH 7-7679
Syron, Charles L.	LA 1-5841	3052 Silverton Dr. (29)
		3502 Lindenwood Ave. (5)
Taylor, Mrs. Emma Crutcher	WH 6-9292	1025 No. Bishop Ave. (8)
Thomas, Mrs. Cullen	LA 1-5822	6601 Hunters Glen Road (5)
Thomas, Miss Frances E.	TA 1-5723	6006 Tremont (14)
Thornton, John D.	LA 8-2994	3209 Mockingbird Lane (5)
Tomlin, Mrs. Marie	TA 4-8379	1117 No. Haskell (4)
Trau, Mrs. Imogene Guion		710 West Washington, Sherman, Tex.
Trotter, Mrs. Clyde P.		2120 Clark, Laredo, Texas
Tufts, Mrs. Aletha Armstrong	WH 3-4074	131 W. Illinois (24)
Vardeman, Mrs. Thelma W.	FE 7-5510	1319 Barlow Avenue (24)
Waldrop, F. David	LY 3-7222	Route #9, Tyler, Texas
Walker, Mr. & Mrs. Dee Brown	TA 6-2419	5918 Vandervilt Ave. (6)
Walker, Leon M.		259 Jackson St., Thomaston, Conn.
Walker, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas S.	EM 1-4391	6455 Stichter St. (30)
Walter, Miss Mary Ethyl	LA 8-8280	4420 Westway (5)
Walter, Mr. Ray A.		P. O. Box 3032, Waco, Texas
Ward, Mrs. Lola Blair	EX 1-3642	2045 Pleasant Drive (17)

Watkins, Miss Leland	TA 3-2497	5502 McCommas (6)
Webb, Mrs. Lois G., c/o Capt. J. A. Webb, Jr.		AFROTC Det 305, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.
Wellborn, Mrs. J. A.	TA 1-0534	5922 Gaston Avenue (14)
West, Charles S. Jr.	387-1864	2514 Rockwood, Denton, Texas
White, Mr. and Mrs. L. H.	TA 3-2253	4323 Deere (4)
Whitsitt, Miss Rena	WH 6-1734	411 West 12th St (8)
Widener, Mrs. R. W.	LA 8-0097	P. O. Box 8114 (5)
Wilkerson, Miss Mabel	WH 2-9246	832 N. Winnetka (8)
Williams, Mrs. Stanley A.	WH 6-7985	1330 Kings Highway (8)
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. Wesley F.	FL 7-7705	4678 N. Versailles (5)
Young, Mrs. Bentley	FL 2-2062	5007 Horseshoe Trail (9)
Zehner, Mrs. W. C.	WH 1-5285	1035 N. Windomere (8)

BY-LAWS
OF THE
LOCAL HISTORY & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

ARTICLE I - THE SOCIETY

Section 1. Name of Society. The name of the Society shall be the "LOCAL HISTORY & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY."

Section 2. Seal of Society. The seal of the Society shall be in the form of a circle and shall bear the name of the Society. The seal of the Society shall be used on documents or any instruments signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, and such seal shall remain in the possession of the elected Secretary.

Section 3. Office of Society. The official headquarters of the Society shall be at such place or places as the Society may from time to time designate by resolution.

ARTICLE II - DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Section 1. Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consist of twelve members to be elected annually from the membership.

Section 2. Officers. The officers of the Society shall be:

President

Executive Vice President

Vice President in Charge of Program

Vice President in Charge of Membership

Vice President in Charge of Publications

Vice President in Charge of Communications

Treasurer

Recording Secretary

Corresponding Secretary

Section 3. Duties of Officers and Directors of the Society:

- (1) President. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society. Except as otherwise authorized by resolution of the Society, the President shall sign all contracts and other instruments made by the Society. At each meeting, the President shall submit such recommendations and information as he may consider proper concerning the affairs, policies and business of the Society.
- (2) Executive Vice President. The Executive Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in the absence or incapacity of the President; and in case of the resignation or death of the President, the Executive Vice President shall perform such duties as are imposed on the President until such time as the Society shall elect a new President.

- (3) Vice President in Charge of Programs. The Vice President in Charge of Programs shall be responsible for all programs of the Society.
- (4) Vice President in Charge of Membership. The Vice President in Charge of Membership shall be responsible for increasing the membership of the Society.
- (5) Vice President in Charge of Publications. The Vice President in Charge of Publications shall be responsible for the Society's publications.
- (6) Vice President in Charge of Communications. The Vice President in Charge of Communications shall be responsible for notifying the members of the time and place of the Society's meetings.
- (7) Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds of the Society, and shall deposit the same in the name of the Society in such bank or banks as the Society may designate. The Treasurer shall sign all checks for the payment of money, and shall pay out and disburse such monies under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Society. Except as otherwise authorized by resolution of the Society, all checks shall be countersigned by the President. He shall keep regular books of accounts showing receipts and expenditures and shall render the Society at each Annual Meeting, or as called for by the President, an account of his transactions and also of the financial condition of the Society.
- (8) Recording Secretary. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of the Society, shall act as secretary at the meetings of the Society and record all votes, and shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society in a journal of proceedings to be kept for such purpose, and shall perform all duties incident to his office. The Recording Secretary shall be authorized to attest to the signature of the President or other officers, using the seal of the Society, and to affix the seal of the Society to all appropriate papers.
- (9) Corresponding Secretary. The Corresponding Secretary shall be responsible for the correspondence of the Society.

Section 4. Election of Officers. All officers shall be elected annually from the membership.

ARTICLE III - MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Meetings. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the 3rd Thursday of November at the regular meeting place of the Society, or at such place as may be designated by the President.

Section 2. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings are scheduled for the fourth Thursday in each of the months of: January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October and November.

Section 3. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be held at other than the regular meeting dates as may be determined from time to time by the Board upon notice to the membership.

Section 4. Quorum. At all meetings of the Society a majority of the members of the Society who are present shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business.

Section 5. Order of Business. At the regular meetings of the Society the following shall be the order of the business:

1. Reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Bills and Communications.
3. Report of the Corresponding Secretary.
4. Report of Committees.
5. Unfinished business.
6. New business.

All resolutions submitted and adopted by the Society shall be copied in a journal of the proceedings of the Society.

Section 6. Manner of Voting. The voting on all questions coming before the Society shall be by ayes and nays and shall be entered upon the minutes of such meeting, and a decision shall be determined by the majority of the votes of those present.

ARTICLE IV - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments to By-Laws. The By-Laws of the Society shall be amended only with the approval of a majority of the members present at a regular or special meeting, after written notice of the time, place and statement of the proposed amendment shall be given to the membership.

LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY LIAISON COMMITTEE WITH THE DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. John Plath Green, Chairman
Mr. Carr P. Collins, Jr. Mrs. Warren A. Shoecraft
Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris Mrs. Stanley A. Williams

Dallas Public Library, Dallas, Texas
1954 Commerce Street

"The Library Staff and I are most appreciative of your genuine interest in our library as expressed in the lovely reception which you gave last evening for Mrs. Lucile Boykin.

To the Officers and Board of Directors we say "Thank you" and hope that we will continue to merit your critical attention and your positive support.

Sincerely,

Signed: Mrs. Lillian M. Bradshaw, Director
March 1, 1963"

"PLANS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE TEXAS HISTORY AND GENEALOGY DEPARTMENT OF THE DALLAS PUBLIC LIBRARY"

An Address delivered by Mrs. Lucile A. Boykin, Head of the Department
Thursday Evening, February 28th, 1963
Auditorium of the Dallas Public Library

Tonight's reception has been delightful! I sincerely appreciate this expression of your kindness. As planning chairman for the 50th anniversary tea for the Texas Library Association meeting here in March, I know the time spent and plans you have had to make. To you all, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Schwartz, Mrs. Sellingsloh - this Local History and Genealogy Society - Thank You.

Little did I dream, in the days when material was being collected and a story written for the George Washington bicentennial, that one day one of my library positions would be Department Head of Texas History, Local History and Genealogy of the Dallas Public Library. Certainly from that childhood scrapbook experience grew continuing interest in our country, its history, its people and the books about history found in the libraries of my life. An article in a Scottish magazine about my great grandfather is a cherished bit of Anderson genealogy for me. To be privileged now to spend these days of my library career in this fascinating world of books of history and family research scarcely can be surpassed.

"Make no little plans: they have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work,

remembering that a noble, logical diagram, once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing asserting itself with ever growing insistence. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beacon beauty."

E. A. Wood 'A City Looks to the Future'
p.303, Southwest Review, Spring '44

As we moved books the past few weeks, some were opened to enjoy the message. The above quotation seemed so apt for our PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Those of you who have visited and worked in our department, and yours, these past two months have seen us moving books, magazines and changing furniture. All this is preparatory to an inventory we hope soon to make of our holdings. Scrap-books, old Bibles and other treasures need to be carefully inventoried again and protected. We need to examine, again, our guide post to collecting.

1. Scope and extent of collection
2. Availability
3. Usability
4. Storability
5. Technical problems of ownership

From many of you have come pleasant comments about the staff--Miss Stanley, Miss Lois Hudgins, Miss Martha Jo Burton, Miss Kay Hodges, and Mrs. Pat Spradlin as they assisted you these past few months. I, too, am happy to be working with such a cooperative willing staff. They like our work and enjoy the daily challenges of the reference questions and routine work which we encounter each day. The interest of our library's administrative staff, and Mrs. Pratt who has presented to us all an inspiration in knowledge and dedication to this part of the library field challenges us to continue good works.

As administrator of this department, one finds one's self in much the same position as Wayne Grover, National Archivist says he did--"seeing people, planning department activities, making decisions,--hardly world shaking--but consuming each day." No small part of our work are the letters regarding various gifts.

With the re-arrangement of books, all of us are more familiar with our collection. It is hoped that in "meeting people" we may encourage new members to your Local History and Genealogical Society.

Attendance is planned by the department head at future meetings of state and perhaps national meetings where exchange of ideas and study of methods may be made. Certainly this means busman's holiday visits to other libraries will be part of life. Much time, as you can guess, is spent by a department head reading announcements, and reviews of the books difficult to acquire. This becomes of major importance if we are to acquire and maintain a first-rate research department. Book catalogs are available but need to be checked immediately upon arrival. We need an extensive "Possible Purchase Index." Many times gift requests are called to us to suggest \$5.00, \$10.00, \$6.00 books. Much time is spent making these decisions and searching for appropriate titles.

It is hoped that our staff may spend time each month familiarizing themselves with the new books received in the department and learning and perfecting the use of the reference books of our department. Certainly no small part will be reading of 80 Genealogy magazines and Texas Collection. They have expressed a wish to hear discussions on rare books in Texana and to meet and talk with the persons who today write our local and state history. I hope soon they may.

Special Collections in Texas Libraries

Let us gather the history of our State and City, and the records of the lives of our great men. Treat them not as trifles. They are the monuments of our title to liberty. Let us gather them and hope that someone may put them in shape.

Colonel Thomas M. Jack, Merchantile Library, Casino Hall,
Galveston. Thursday 19 January 1871

An extensive part of our reference service comes from the newspaper clipping file. The department assistants are daily clipping and making subject card references and then filing the materials. No small amount of time is consumed here, - actually about 4 hours a day. To be really useful a card index for this is needed. A backlog of clippings to be filed and of newspapers to be clipped is on the agenda for the immediate future. Shifting of the files have been made to make room for more materials. A writer in the American Archivist speaks of not "outer space" but "out of space."

An extensive collection of booklets and pamphlets of clubs and organizations in Dallas needs to be brought up to date.

The photograph collection needs to be indexed. Daily requests are made for pictures for which much time is spent searching through numerous books when a single photograph is not available.

Reference questions which we answer each month determine in part our book acquisition and the need to know our reference books better. Here are samples of some we've had in recent months.

1. Who were early surveyors of Texas?
2. Locate pictures of the interior of the Alamo.
3. Texas Ranger participation in Battle of Shiloh.
4. Biography of Capt. Preston for whom Preston Road supposedly was named.
5. When was bell taken out of tower of Court House? Where is the bell?
6. The new German consul did research on Germans in Texas.
7. What are unusual hobbies of Dallas citizens.
8. Questions on Texas Navy, La Reunion, Capitals of Texas, Land grants, etc.
9. Picture and article about St. Mary's college.
10. A history of Jesuit high school and its various names.
11. Boys going hunting wanted archeological information pertaining to Texas Indian camps, battle grounds.
12. What were living conditions in sod house days like?
13. Biographies of men for whom Dallas schools named.
14. Origins of names of Pettis, McCollum, Lemmon.
15. How to make a coat of arms for a club.
16. How to obtain genealogical information from Canada.
17. Question on person for whom Horton, Kansas named.
18. Address for First officers Training camp Association formed by men who trained at Leon Springs in World War I.
19. Picture of shield of Magna Charta Barons.
20. Texas Social life in the days of the Republic.
21. Problems of the petroleum industry in Texas.

These questions mean then that we need to acquire additional indexes, compile more of the ready reference file which was begun by Mrs. Pratt.

A telephone call from New York City brought to our attention a need for chronological calendar of happenings and events in Dallas and Dallas county. Who wants that as a project?

One question the other day brought an interesting project for someone to do. A list of original paintings by Texas artists and the owners of these paintings.

Particularly gratified are we when an opportunity arises to introduce a new patron to searching his ancestry. Two unusual names occurred in our requests for help this week, McJimsey and Wilchester.

Regularly we are asked to provide photostat material from the microfilms. Much study and consideration of this important phase of our reference service is necessary in the near future. It was especially evident that microfilms are used when a student from Highland Park was encouraged to use microfilms of old newspapers to write a paper on fashions in the early 1900's. Another student was preparing a paper on the interior decoration of homes in that same period. Here could be a project. Photograph the interior of homes of today for tomorrow's reference. Usually all four micro-readers are used all day long for individuals reading census records or old newspaper articles.

Such community activities as the Swiss-Fortnight will mean staff hours searching for materials to use for exhibits, and book lists.

Maps present a problem in that there are many which are not now easily accessible because of our space problem. A beginning has been made of a map card index by Miss Shosid, a former staff member.

There are two bulletin boards in our department which we hope you all will read and utilize for your needs in family and historical searching.

I am sure each of you has an idea for future activities in our department. May I briefly sketch others which in the short time in the department have come to mind or have been suggested by the staff.

1. What shall we do about the problem of the micro-readers and brilliant light in our department? A darker room is needed.
2. Do we need to give more thought to the acquisition of company histories of the past three wars, World War I, II, and the Korean war which in the future will be significant to other generations? For example, I have pictures of an Army post in Korea. Will that ever be of value historically for researchers?
3. Will we be able to obtain any private libraries of great value to Dallas historical research and Texana? Whose will they be?
4. Brochures and book lists need to be published, what shall they be? Texas Institute of Letters needs to be newly printed.
Microfilm holdings list needs to be revised
Texas in fiction - a brochure
Texas biographies - a brochure
County histories supplementing any previous lists.
5. Shall we continue collecting college annuals, high school year books? If so, where can we obtain back years?
6. How shall we obtain historical handbills, circulars and programs, diaries, letters, depicting Dallas and Texas history?
7. Most pressing is an up-to-date newspaper subject and name index but is this a duplicate of someone else's work? If so, may we obtain the service? What reference service value are the suburban papers with no index?
8. Copyright law--what is our library's responsibility for this department's function.
9. We hope to put rare materials in slip cases for protection.

I am sure some of these suggestions have been made. The annual workshops have doubtless given many ideas also.

So many Texas and Dallas magazines are not indexed. Staff time for this is limited but perhaps in the distant future we can say the project is being worked on.

What contacts are being made to develop church records, cemetery records for the smaller communities in and around Dallas County? One small community--Rice--still has its grain elevator and post box outside the general store. Are there pictures to preserve this era?

One particularly pleasant experience I encountered in Japan was the ever present groups of school children when I made my hurried tours of museums, parks, gardens and historic exhibit halls. As perhaps you know, Japan has an aim to have every school child visit all national shrines and monuments before he graduates from high school. Excursions of bus loads of children are everywhere. Do we as aunts, uncles, parents, and grandparents talk to our small relatives enough about our heritage? I must admit I have a hard time enjoying some museums but never a historical exhibit. The really heart-warming moments spent in a national museum or monument for me is a cherished experience. What are our limits in providing such experiences for youth today? How does the Texas History Department fit into this experience?

I would urge each of you to talk about your society's activities, its purposes, the materials, which go to make-up a historical, genealogical collection.

May I leave these thoughts with you from others?

"The roads you travel so briskly lead out of dim antiquity, and you study the past chiefly because of its bearing on the living present and its promise for the future."

Lt. Gen. James G. Harbord U.S. Army (Rev)
American Member of Council at London Newcommon
Society of England

Preservation of Local Material In Libraries

If it is not already an established part of the library policy, librarians are urged to begin now and collect everything of local historical interest, preserving it carefully and limiting its use only to responsible persons.

Valuable material to preserve are the newspapers, directories and official reports of the city. Community history is also found in Chamber of Commerce publications, year books and programs of societies, clubs and other civic organizations. Photographs, diaries and letters of citizens are priceless first-hand source material for city history.

The public should be convinced that family records and documents of historical interest are far safer if deposited in the library, than left in homes. Families do not always realize the value of such material, and often precious records have been destroyed in the unfortunate process of "clearing out."

Persons who have old records will be more easily persuaded to turn them over to the library if they find an orderly arrangement of historical material and the care with which it is safeguarded and preserved."

--MAUD DURLIN SULLIVAN

Texas Library Association Handbook of
Texas Libraries, Number Four. 1935
page 36

"When advanced in life Washington himself made inquiries respecting his family...The interest Washington felt was commendable. The study of genealogy is of the highest importance, as well to the individual as to the clan. The man who is indifferent as to his origin may be careless about his destiny. A contempt for the past is prophetic of the future..The point of departure is linked with the ultimate point of arrival by not altogether unknown laws. The individual who would know whether he is going, may inquire with propriety whence he came."

B. F. DeCosta
The Magazine of American History,
Vol. V, No. 1, July 1880, page 83

HIGHLAND SCOTCH SETTLEMENT OF THE CAROLINAS

by

Mr. I. Banks McLaurin, Jr.

The months following the defeat of the Jacobite army at Culloden on April 16, 1746 were bitter ones. The Duke of Cumberland's troops committed untold atrocities and burned homes and villages throughout the Highlands. The flower named in his honor in England -- the sweet William -- is still referred to as the Stinking Billy in the Highlands. Wearing of Tartans, playing of the bagpipes, bearing of arms, allegiance to the clan chief, even speaking of Gaelic was to be eradicated. These oppressive rules were in effect until 1782. Estates of many of the chiefs were confiscated. Five times in 60 years, the Highlands had risen in attempts to restore a member of the House of Stuart to the throne of Great Britain, and King George was not going to let it happen again. For the benefit of those not familiar with what constitutes the Highlands: It is the area northwest of a line drawn roughly from Glasgow on the west coast to Culloden on the east coast and includes the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetland Islands. Ethnically, the Highlanders are descendants of the Irish Gaelic while Lowlanders are descendants of the Angles of Northumberland. As a Highland clan, the MacLarens were in at least three of these uprisings -- Killiecrankie in 1689, Sheriffmuir in 1715, and the 1745 uprising for Bonnie Prince Charlie, which culminated in the Battle of Culloden. After the defeat, he was smuggled to the Isle of Skye by Flora McDonald and later to France where he died in 1789. The Stuart hopes were dead forever, but the remorse of the Scots lived on in verse through such poems as this:

The Stuart's ancient free-born race
Now must we all give over;
And we must take into their place
The bastards of Hanover.

There were about 132,000 to 200,000 people in the Highlands during this period. The 29 Highland clans who "came out" in 1745 could field about 20,000 fighting men at maximum. About 5000 were at the Battle of Culloden where about 1000 were killed. The clan Labhran or McLaren was in the battle as part of the Appin Regiment, along with the Stuarts of Appin who were kin by marriage, and the Livingstones. There were 360 in this regiment, one being my great, great, great grandfather, Duncan McLaurin, b. 1724, who d. 1809 in Richmond Co. N.C.

If the clans had been in full flower when the defeat had occurred, then the British would probably not have had the success they did in destroying Highland civilization and making it conform to the rest of Britain. By 1745, the clan system as a political and military system was dying and the clans were already moving unconsciously towards a way of life which would fit into the national pattern. The clan system was a response of the people living in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland to the circumstances in which they found themselves. The clan grew out of the local dynastic family, itself a branch of a great dynastic house which ruled a province such as Perth or Argyllshire, and these were descended from the early Kings. The authority of the clan chief was absolute -- he organized the defense, owned the land, saw that the orphans and the elderly were cared for, settled disputes arising among clansmen, and made the decision to go to war or not. When the clans were at their height, the Crown could not fulfill these necessary functions. The strength of the clan lay in the sense of kinship and the pride of common ancestry. As the Crown gradually grew in strength, it took over some of the Chief's duties, the first being the administration of justice. Later, the increase in population, the growth of towns, expansion of trade and spread of education hastened the change. Members of the clan moved out of clan territory. In general, at the beginning of the 18th century, a chief could count on the loyalty of his clansmen, but certainly not their unquestioning obedience. The original McLaren clan country was around Balquidder in the central Highlands; my great great grandfather, however, was born in Appin on the west coast. The family came to this country 9 years later from the Isle of Skye, an island of the Hebrides.

Highland Scotch Settlement--- cont'd

Until 1750, the chief source of wealth in the Highlands was cattle. Sheep had been kept since time immemorial to supply wool for local needs, but people believed that the sheep could not take the Highland winter in the open. About 1750, the discovery was made that sheep could be wintered out of doors. The demand for mutton was on the increase and the need for wool also. Turnips as a winter feed for cattle were also introduced about this time and there was greater demand for cattle pasturage in the Highlands. The chief granted leases, or tacks, to near relatives, who in turn subleased to tenants, who in turn agreed to give military service. Beneath the tenants were the cotters or laborers. After 1750, the chiefs began to raise the rent to the tackmen since military service was obsolete. The tackman in turn raised the rent to tenants. When the traffic would bear no more, eyes turned westward.

The 18th century was a period of tremendous advances in agriculture. As knowledge spread to the Highlands, there was a desire to put these new ideas to work. The land was poor from years of over-cropping. Most land was cultivated on the "run-rig" system. Under this system, a group of tenants rented the land in common and it was divided into strips and distributed annually by lot -- hence, there was no incentive to improve the land.

There was overpopulation for what the land would support. The age old Celtic custom was to divide the land among all sons, instead of sending the younger sons off to seek their fortunes. Each chief tried to keep as many men as possible so he would have a fighting force. After 1746, this need no longer existed. In 1755, the population was 266,000. By 1798, despite a large exodus, there were 303,000, a net increase of 37,000.

All of these factors -- and the development of trade and industry -- meant that change was inevitable. The failure of the clans in the '45 uprising just served to make the process more painful and more rapid.

The main pressure behind the emigration was economic and social, but religion played its part. Episcopalianism was still strong in the Highlands. The Episcopal clergy was Jacobite almost to a man and the British Government considered them a potent force behind the '45 uprising. In 1746, it was enacted that every Episcopal clergyman should take the oath of allegiance and pray for the Hanoverian King by name. Among those who left was the Rev. Robert McLaurine who came to Virginia in 1750. His descendants are recorded in a book titled "My Kinfolks" by W.M. McLaurine.

A poem found in the Jacobite Relics typifies the Scot attitude:

My country is ravaged, my kinsmen are slain,
My prince is in exile, and treated with scorn,
My chief is no more - he hath suffered in vain -
And why should I live on the mountain forlorn?

To summarize, the Highlanders flocked to America because of three interrelated factors: (1) The changes in agriculture produced oppressive rents and evictions; (2) The growth of population contributed to poverty and unrest; and (3) the decay of the clan system removed the social ties and restraints that might have prevented migration.

No accurate record is available of how many Highlanders left the glens and sought homes elsewhere, but it was estimated by a writer named John Knox in 1784 that 20,000 left for America between 1763 and 1773. Another writer, Thomas Garnett in 1800 estimated that in 1773-1775, 30,000 went to America.

So much for why they left Scotland and the size of the emigration. Our next question is why did they come to the Carolinas?

The first wave of emigration to America, which lasted from 1739 to 1775, was led by tackmen who were themselves forced to leave the Highlands because of economic and population pressures. The tenants were often kin to the tackman and used to following him, and were only too happy to seek betterment in America. It cost L.3 10s to cover passage for an adult. Children went for half fare. A tenant could usually sell out for L.10, so a tenant could secure passage for himself,

Highland Scotch Settlement--cont'd

his wife and two children for the L.10. The tackman got a commission on his group and handled the chartering of the boat. The tackman had the money and organizational ability to handle all of the details required for the emigration. Individual landowners in Scotland tried to stop the emigration, but only in Sept. 1775, when war was eminent, did it finally stop. A large percentage of the first wave of Highland Scotch immigration to America came to North Carolina.

It was 1663 before effective settlement of N.C. began. Carolina was originally granted to Sir. Robert Heath in 1629, but he made no attempt to settle it. In 1663 the region was granted to 8 proprietors. During the period of proprietary controls from 1663-1729 there was much confusion and little settlement. The Cape Fear River provided the only waterway into the Colony and this was not used until nearly 1720. The date of the first documented settlement of a Highlander in N.C. was that of James Innes in 1732, and two more grants are recorded in 1733 to Hugh Campbell and William Forbes. The division of Carolina into North & South in 1729 and the coming of fellow Scotchman, Governor Gabriel Johnston in 1734, gets much credit for the increase immigration of Scotch Highlanders to N. C. His term of office lasted until 1752. The immigrants disembarked at either Brunswick or Wilmington at the mouth of the Cape Fear. Wilmington became the most important of these towns. The town of Cross Creek 90 miles up the Cape Fear became the focal point of the Scotch settlers. This later became Fayetteville, county seat of Cumberland Co., ironically named for the Duke of Cumberland who led the British at Culloden. The first large group of Highlanders came in 1739 led by Neill McNeill, Dugald McNeill, Daniel McNeill, Duncan Campbell, Coll McAllister with a party of 350. All lands granted to these were on the Cape Fear River. All this land was in New Hanover County in 1732, was in Bladen Co. in 1739. Anson was formed in 1750, and Cumberland was formed in 1754 from Bladen. Richmond Co. was formed in 1779 from Anson. Moore was formed in 1784 from Cumberland. Robeson Co. was formed in 1787 from Bladen; Hoke Co. was formed in 1911 from Cumberland & Roberson; Harnett was formed in 1855 from Cumberland; Scotland Co. was formed in 1899 from Richmond; Lee Co. was formed in 1907 from Harnett, Moore, and Chatham, so all of these county records contain information on Scotch settlers. By 1776, there were probably as many as 20,000 Highlanders who constituted over 50% of the population of this area. A study of land records of Cumberland Co. which was still in existence, reveals that from 1754 to 1776, 312 Highlanders made land purchases. The records of Anson and Bladen Counties before 1776 were destroyed by fire. The land grant records in the office of the North Carolina Sec. of State in Raleigh are nearly complete for the colonial period and reveal that 691 Highlanders received land grants before 1776.

Because land was plentiful and they had come from an agricultural society, the majority of the Highlanders became farmers. They usually departed from Scotland in the early fall to receive the benefit of a completed crop in Scotland and thus arrive in N.C. in early winter in time to get acreage, and become climatized before spring brought planting and summer brought fevers common to N.C. The new settler proceeded to fell enough pines to build his log house clinked with clay. Clapboard houses appeared after sawmills were built. They cultivated the land along the streams and put stock to graze in the back areas. Trees were killed by ringing. Due to roots, hoes were used to cultivate. Crops were corn, wheat, oats, peas, beans, flax and sweet potatoes. Stock roamed wild--there were no fences. Neill McNeill's estate inventory listed "some wild horses in the woods and a stock of hogs about 30 head." Many of the Highlanders were poor but some were men of substance, or soon became so. In the 1790 Census, there was a Highland population of 2834 in Cumberland Co. alone, and they held 717 slaves, or 1 to 4 ratio. State-wide, the ratio was 1 to 3. Fruit and game was plentiful so feeding a family was no problem. A few of the settlers also had a trade as well as agriculture. Many settlers built sawmills and gristmills. A few became merchants in such towns as Cross Creek, but most of the Highlanders preferred to live on plantations and engage in agriculture.

Highland Scotch Settlement--cont'd

The first Presbyterian minister to arrive was Hugh McAden in 1756. The first minister in residence was James Campbell of Pennsylvania, who served three churches --one at Barbeque, one called Roger's Meeting House near Roger McNeill's, and one called Longstreet on the Yadkin Road into Cross Creek. Sermons were preached in both Gaelic and English. This persisted well up into the 1800's at many churches. In fact, the last Gaelic sermon was preached in N.C. in 1860.

The leader of the first Scotch immigration--Neill McNeill--was a remarkable man. He first came to Carolina in 1716 searching for a possible settlement location. This small party made passage up the Cape Fear to the rapids on the Little River. He selected a goodly spot and returned to Scotland the next year. He did not return until 1739 when he led the first large immigration. "Red" Neill McNeill, as he was called, was a giant of a man, seven feet tall with curly crimson hair and an even brighter beard. His constant companion was little Archie Buie, a bow-legged Scotchman, who charmed and soothed him by playing the bagpipes. In 1745, he finally settled on Neill's Creek near present day Erwin. From his cabin sounded the clarion call for the clansmen to gather for a barbeque. He is believed to have introduced barbeque into this area. He brought the recipe from the West Indies along with a mulatto named Abraham Carter who did the barbequeing. Men from all over the Valley of the Scots, as the Valley of the Cape Fear River was called, would gather at the spring at "Red" McNeill's cabin and drink brandy, eat barbeque and cornbread, listen to the bagpipe playing of Archie Buie, and sing Highland ballads. It was in 1760 when he had his last party. In 1761 he died of dengue fever, then in epidemic form in the Valley. Little Archie Buie died not too long afterwards. At Red McNeill's funeral, Archie Buie is reputed to have lamented: "Here lie I Red McNeill, Ha'e mercy on my soul, Lord God, as I would do were I Lord God and ye were Red McNeill." Neill McNeill and Archie Buie still live on in names such as Buie's Creek, Neill's Creek, Neill's Creek Church, Barbeque Creek and Barbeque Church.

The first Tax list of Cumberland Co., N.C. is that of 1755. It is found in the North Carolinian, p. 645, vol. 6 in the D.P.L. Cumberland Co. at that time comprised all of what is now Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, the southern 90% of Lee, the northeast third of Hoke, and the southern tip of Wake Cos. It listed two Archibald Buoy's and two Neill McNeill's.

(To be continued.)

McCORMICK'S FAMILY CEMETERY

Near ROWLAND, ROBESON CO., N.C.--One of oldest in Robeson Co. Those of one generation seem to have been buried on a straight line. IAN McCORMAIG (later changed to JOHN McCORMAIG or McCORMICK) came from Scotland with two brothers, DUNCAN and GILBERT. GILBERT is thought to have gone to VIRGINIA. This graveyard is on the old McCormick place, about two miles east of Rowland. This place was willed to his son, MALCOLM, while the land on which Rowland now stands was willed to John's son, NEILL, who later sold it to Malcolm and then bought near his wife's place in Upper Marion Co., S.C., which was deeded to her by her mother, Flora McQueen McLeod McDonald.

Records of ASHEPOLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Rowland, reveal that JOHN, DUNCAN and GILBERT McCormaig were at one time members of this church. There is also a JOHN McDONALD on the church roll. This church, organized in 1796, is still in use and kept in good condition.

JOHN McCORMICK served 8 1/2 months in Revolutionary War as a private in the 14th Continental Line.

GRAVES IN McCORMICK FAMILY CEMETERY

Malcolm McCORMICK
Born Jan. 23, 1825
Died Oct. 3, 1843

EDDIE McCORMICK
Born Oct. 4, 1805
Died Oct. 5, 1865

DUNCAN S. McCORMICK
Born 1781
Died Oct. 21, 1865

JAMES, son of DUNCAN and EDDIE
Born July 13, 1845
Died Mar. 7, 1892

ELISA McCORMICK
Born Feb. 1, 1828
Died Dec. 14, 1902

Winnie McCORMICK
Born May 11, 1837
Died Apr. 13, 1905

Elizabeth McCORMICK
Nov. 28, 1821, age 21

BARBARA, wife of ARCHIBALD
May 3, 1852, age 72

MARGARET McCORMICK
Apr. 9, 1773-Apr. 17, 1848

MARGARET McCORMAC
Born Jan. 31, 1828
Died Apr. 24, 1923

GEORGE W. McCORMICK
Born Nov. 21, 1833
died Sept. 29, 1910

NETTIE McCORMICK
Born Apr. 17, 1831
Died 1836

Flora A. McCORMICK
Born Mar. 17, 1825
Died Aug. 28, 1928

MARY ANN McCORMICK
Born Mar. 23, 1820
Died July 24, 1893

JOHN McCORMICK
Born Jan. 23, 1847
Died Feb. 17, 1924

ARCHIBALD McCORMICK, son of JOHN
Nov. 12, 1776-Dec. 14, 1791

SARAH H. McCORMICK, dau. of JOHN
and BARBARA

BARBARA A. McCORMICK, wife of
JOHN Oct. 22, 1747-Nov. 2, 1826

JOHN McCORMICK, Kentyre, Scotland
Mar. 20, 1738-Feb. 8, 1814
Came to America when 30 Yrs.
of age.

MALCOM McCORMICK, son of JOHN
and BARBARA
Nov. 26, 1792-Apr. 10, 1841

JOHN McCORMICK
Died Mar. 29, 1833, age 19.

ARCHIBALD McCORMICK, a Mason
May 31, 1853, age 28

FLORA McCORMICK
Sept. 12, 1856

MARY, wife of JOHN
Nov. 18, 1858, age 76

ELIZABETH McCORMICK
Apr. 9, 1804-May 14, 1846

MRS. BARBARA TAYLOR

JOHN McCORMICK
Died Nov. 27, 1858, age 78

JOHN McCORMICK
Oct. 4, 1845-May 19, 1871

JOHN McCORMICK
Mar. 1781-June 10, 1850

ALEXANDER B. McCORMICK
Oct. 27, 1843

JOHN B. McCORMICK
May 31, 1786-Mar. 18, 1858

McCormick Family Cemetery--cont'd

JOHN S. McCORMICK
Born Aug. 14, 1822
Died May 3, 1888

NIVEN McCORMICK
Died Feb. 14, 1837
Age 41

MARGUERITE, wife of ARCHIBALD
Born Mar. 10, 1794
Died June 6, 1873

ARCHIBALD McCORMICK
Apr. 5, 1788-Oct. 23, 1837

DUNCAN McCORMAIG
1740 - July 14, 1820
Native of Scotland

JOHN McCORMICK
Aug. 16, 1824-Aug. 1, 1900

FLORA McCORMICK
Mar. 10, 1828-Mar. 20, 1914

ANNABEL McCORMICK
June 1, 1846-May 30, 1924

D. F. McCORMICK
May 23, 1854-Apr. 13, 1913

Margaret, consort of JOHN
McCORMICK Died Mar. 24, 1866,
age 73

SARAH McCORMICK
Sept. 28, 1858, age 24

DANIEL P. McCORMICK
Oct. 11, 1862, age 30 yrs.,
11 mo. and 27 days

EFFIE McCORMICK
Dec. 1, 1853, age 26 yrs.,
11 mo. and 27 days.

MARGARET McCORMICK
June 6, 1863, age 35 yrs.,
2 mo., and 26 days.

FLORA McCORMICK, wife of A. B.
May 3, 1810-Nov. 21, 1862

MARGARET J. T. McCORMICK
Mar. 8, 1845-Sept. 30, 1906

A. B. McCormick
May 12, 1820-June 23, 1898

Submitted by Pearl McCormick Coleman thru the courtesy of Clifford McCormick of Myrtle Beech, S. C., his grandson, Bennett L. Scott, having made a copy of same.

s/Pearl M. (Mrs. Y. B.) Coleman

FINDING OUR IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS.

BY

Mrs. Harry Joseph Morris, Vice President-Editor

Local History And Genealogical Society

WHAT IS GENEALOGY?- The word GENEALOGY is derived from two Greek words "Genea", meaning descent, and "logos", meaning discourse. It is a vital branch of history, and is catalogued as one of the social sciences. In the narrowest sense, it is the study of individuals and their relationship, wherein complete identification is established; and in its broadest sense, it is the scientific study which contributes to and coordinates with many cognate fields of learning, such as history, biography, geography, sociology, law, medicine, and linguistics, to name but a few.

WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS TO QUALIFY AS EITHER A PROFESSIONAL, OR AN AMATEUR GENEALOGIST?- A good genealogist has an innate pride in family, and country, and recognizes his duty to search out and record the truth. He becomes, first of all,

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a full time detective, a thorough historian, an inveterate snoop, and at the same time, a confirmed diplomat, a keen observer, a hardened skeptic, and an apt biographer, a qualified linguist, a part-time lawyer combined with quite a lot of district attorney, a studious sociologist, and above all, an accurate reporter. He must be willing to work, never be discouraged, never give up on a genealogical problem-remember it only has to be solved once-and above all LOVE GENEALOGY.

People who are interested in genealogy fall largely into two distinct groups-those who are interested in joining hereditary societies, where membership is based upon the achievements of their ancestors; and others who, in appreciation of what their ancestors have accomplished, are inspired and dedicated to make their own contributions to the preservation of local and family history. Whatever your motives-the interest usually grows with each year's progress, and you find that you have a life-time hobby, and that you have "the bug!"

PRACTICAL AIDS IN FINDING YOUR IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS-or DID YOU KNOW? First of all determine, if it is your own, whether you wish to write a Family History, by ascent; or a Family Genealogy, by descent, as this will greatly influence your methods of procedure, since by ascent, you as the ascendant, start with self, and work back, generation by generation, to your immigrant ancestor; while a Family Genealogy is a compilation of descendants of an immigrant ancestor, or ancestors. In either event, perseverance will be needed.

Once you have decided which you wish to do, to make your task easier, you should thoroughly understand the Elements of Relationship, by Civil Law, Common Law, and by Canon Law; and also understand chronology, and understand how to figure the dates, whether they are by the old or Julian Calendar, circa 1582, or by the Gregorian Calendar, which was adopted in 1582 by the Catholic Church, and adopted in our own Country 1752. Bear in mind that per example, George Washington was born February 11, 1731/2. To adjust to the new calendar, he did not want to be 11 days older, so he elected to give February 22, 1732 as his birthday. Remember that March was used as the first month of the year, so when previous dates to 1752 are given, such as 1/10/1752-it means March 10, 1752. Before 1700, the year began on 25 March, so that only dates between 1 Jan, and 24 March, are affected by new Calendar.

Average age at marriage, man 25, woman 21. Birth of 1st child, M. 26, F. 22)

Terms of Relationship are:

1. Progenitor: An ancestor in the direct line. A person from whom one is literally descended.
2. Ancestor: (Antecedents)-Progenitors and families of Progenitors.
3. Descendants, or posterity: Offspring to the furthest generation.
4. Consanguinity: Blood relationship. Those descended from common ancestor.
5. Affinity: Relationship by marriage.
6. Father & Mother: (General usage)-Any forebear, ancestor, or progenitor.
Father & Mother: (Specific usage)-The male and female parent.

Definitive terms under Father & Mother:

1. Natural Father: Not legally married to mother of his child.
2. Putative Father: Reported or supposed father.
3. Adoptive Father: Adopts child by law as his own.
4. Foster Father: Raises child as his own, but does not adopt.
5. Step-Father: Father to wife's child by another marriage.
6. Father-in-law: Father of son's wife or daughter's husband.
7. Son & Daughter: (General usage)-Member of same clan, tribe, native country, language, or group. Followers of a great leader.
Son & Daughter: (Specific usage)-Male or female infant offspring of same parents.

Definitive terms under Son & Daughter:

1. Posthumous: Born after death of father.
2. Natural or illegitimate: Born out of wedlock-bastard.

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3. Legitimate: Born in wedlock.
4. Siblings: Children of same parents.
8. Son-in-law: Adoptive son, or foster son.
9. Stepson: Child or husband of wife by former marriage.
10. Pretermitted children: Living children whose names were left out of the wills of their parents.
11. Brother & Sister: (General usage)-Kinsman or a common family, country, or race, etc.
Brother & Sister: (Specific usage)-Having both parents in common (full brothers). Having one parent in common (half-brother).
Definitive terms under Brother & Sister:
 1. Consanguinous brothers & sisters- Have same father-different mother
 2. Uterine brother & sister- Have same mother-different father.
12. Nephew-Neice-Uncle-Aunt: (General usage)-Relatives and close friends.
Nephew-Neice-Uncle-Aunt: (Specific usage)-Nephew-Neice-son and daughter or brother or sister. Uncle-Aunt-brother & sister of your mother or father.
13. Cousin: (General usage)-Collaterally related more remotely than brother, sister, parent, or children.
Cousin: (Specific usage)-Child of Uncle or Aunt, is first cousin, full cousin, or own cousin.
Cousin: (Legal usage)-"Next of Kin", whether lineal or collateral except a child, parent, brother, or sister-Persons of same surname.
Definitive terms: Cousin-
 1. Double Cousins: Two way relationships between both pairs of parents-a child of your first cousin is properly called 1st cousin, once removed.
 2. Continued: Child of 1st cousin once removed is 1st cousin twice removed. Child of second cousin is a second cousin once removed.
14. Titles:
 1. Mister-Mr.: Title of courtesy to a man, except to one whose rank entitles him to a higher title. A man in the gentry class.
 2. Mistress: A woman having power or command, authority, or ownership of property-a woman past 20 years of age, who had attained social standing or a high degree of respect in the community-married or single. A woman skilled in arts of professions or in some important field of achievement.
15. PEDIGREE CHARTS: Kinds:
 1. Progenitor or lineal chart-starting from present-going from son to father-father to grand father.
 2. Posterity Chart-Descendants of some one person or persons-shows children, grandchildren, etc.
 3. Ahnentafel Chart-Table of Ancestors-a skeleton genealogy.
16. PURPOSE OF PEDIGREE CHART:
 1. Means of graphically showing or proving relationships.
 2. Does not give all information.
 3. Serves as a key to research, analysis, and continued investigation to extend the ancestral lines.

In line with practical aids, I have prepared the following list of "do's" which I have titled "Accentuate The Positive":

 - DO: Consider Genealogy as a social science, a vital branch of history.
 - DO: Contact all members of family for history.
 - DO: Write down everything told you-dates, places, names.
 - DO: Devise system to keep your notes orderly.
 - DO: Make a Chart of your ancestors.

Finding our Immigrant Ancestors - cont'd.

DO: Use primary source wherever possible.

DO: Make record of family traditions.

DO: Get acquainted with your nearest genealogical library-learn how to use its catalog, and holdings.

DO: Have work organized before going to library.

DO: Treat library materials with care.

DO: Keep exact references on every item you copy-use your reference work sheet.

DO: Learn to evaluate library material.

DO: Keep a record of the references you find of each family.

DO: Read over your bibliography frequently. What made no sense to you at the last reading, may, in light of new discoveries, afford you clue you seek.

DO: Start compiling your own bibliography to fit your specific needs.

DO: Start compiling, and KEEP SEARCHING, though you find nothing.

DO: Use whatever guides and indexes are available, in library in which you work.

DO: Keep your biographical material organized and arranged by families.

DO: Ask each library you visit what special collections they have.

DO: Form habit of using maps, atlases, & gazetteers. Attempting to research without maps is like trying to steer a ship without a rudder or compass.

DO: Remember that boundaries of states and counties have changed.

DO: Learn to search and use public records.

DO: Make a practice of using land records, probate records, and census records.

DO: Learn how to interpret public records.

DO: Make a practice of using land records, and do cultivate the acquaintance of your local abstracter. He will prove helpful.

DO: Learn how to use document division of your library. Find out where the Government document depository for your state is located for your state, county and federal records, and get acquainted with its facilities.

DO: Regard time and place as prime factors in solving your problems.

DO: Get interested in the personal lives of your ancestors-and study the part they played in the history of the times in which they lived.

DO: Write your family history and place it in some suitable depository. Give your people a chance to live again through the pages of a family history and help them to live for generations yet unborn.

A final thought: Don't wait until you have successfully traced every line, for that time may never come, and your work may be lost to posterity. Get to work on that family history now!

In writing for information, I submit the following suggestions:

1. Make the letter short, easy to read.
2. Be friendly. Make your need seem important.
3. Make a copy of your letter.
4. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
5. Be sure correspondent understands your inquiry.

I further suggest that you: Check-Observe-Investigate-Correspond-and Inter-view, in your search for information, and you will of course, never misuse any information given to you in confidence.

WHERE TO SECURE INFORMATION WITH WHICH TO BEGIN YOUR RESEARCH:

1. Original Sources:

A. Family Records: (Check frontispage of Bibles for date of publishing.)

1. Family Bibles and Family Vital Records: Usually passed from Father, or head of family, to oldest son, who kept the records going-Births, Marriages, Deaths. Municipal and state records are often made up at a later date than Bible entries, and may contain errors due to:
1. Clerical errors. 2. Errors in transcription. 3. Second hand or word of mouth entries. Note: Family Bible records accepted as proof for legal purposes, per example: 1. Pension files in National Archives. 2. Passport Office of Department of State.

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2. Correspondence: Old family letters; greeting cards; family group photographs, identifying each member of family; social, club, school and church membership, important dates of each member, and place of residence.
3. Memoirs and Diaries:

1. Often important in identifying two persons of same name, location of properties, births, marriages, deaths; and interesting biographical and human interest material. Proof necessary for membership in patriotic societies frequently found.
2. The Diary of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts, published as Winthrop's Journal - most important example.

Note: Deposit old diaries, memoirs, family letters, etc. in the nearest Historical Society, where they can be safely kept and made available to researchers. Many Historical Societies maintain manuscript collections, and index these collections only by title. A complete data index on each letter is of course desirable.

4. Unrecorded Deeds and Wills: Many deeds and wills have never been recorded, and are found among family papers. They are very valuable, and can often give proof or key on descent.
5. Diplomas, Certificates, Testimonials:

1. Diplomas help work out ages.
2. Certificates - College, fraternities, sororities; and discharges from military service give physical description-age, height, weight, color eyes, color hair, scars, etc. Government orders, social security cards, voters registrations, drivers' license, marriage certificates, birth certificates, baptismal certificates, letters of credit-all give keys to federal records, and provide date and period data.
3. Testimonials often given to persons retiring from business, clubs, government offices, etc., by associates- give personal biographical data.

B. Public Records:

1. The Census:

1. Federal Census-1790, provides most information on people living in the 19th century. 1790 Census has been printed and indexed. Complete Federal Census taken every 10 years, after 1790. Only open to the public up to 1880.
2. Information given on each Federal Census:
1790 - All males over 16 years of age.
All males under 16 years of age.
All females were listed.
1800-1810 - Classified records for males and females in 5 groups:
Under 10 years of age- 10-16 years - 16-26 years- 26-45 years - and over 45 years of age.
1820 - Same 5 classifications as given for 1800-1810, with an added column of 16-18 years age group for males only, who are also listed in the 16-26 years age group.
1830-1840 - Columns run every 5 years age, up to 20 years of age, then every 10 years of age added up to 100 years of age, both male and female.
1840 - Lists all who were U.S. pensioners. Slaves and free colored also listed. Only 1 name given in each family- that of the head of the family, either male or female. Servants, lodgers and anyone living in household, included in family census.
1850 - All names recorded in each household, with age, occupation, and state or country of birth, of each.
1880 - Same information given as in the 1850 Census, plus state or

Finding our Immigrant Ancestors - Cont'd

country in which parents of each person was born, and the relationship of each person listed, to the head of the family.

Note: 1800-1830 Census records are in the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and also the original records of the 1830-1870 Census. 1880 Census only on microfilm in the National Archives. Films of the 1840-1880 Census are available.

2. Federal Pensions:

1. Information given on each Federal Pension Act:

1776: First Pension Act-Contains most information for Genealogical Societies membership. Federal Government granted relief only to maimed - unable to support themselves.

1818: Law same as above, plus man must be in actual want. Secretary of War reported by December 22, 1819, that 16,270 claims had been granted.

1820: New law-soldiers required to give schedule of whole estate-clothing and bedding excepted, when applying for pension. Often these papers were copies of deeds which showed soldier had disposed of his property.

1828: New law-pensions granted to all surviving soldiers of Continental Army. Paid by Treasury Department until 1835, when the new Pension Department was formed. To secure pension, applicant must give a deposition 2 times per year for duration of life. All of these depositions are on file.

1836 Widows' Act: Very popular Act. Widow of Revolutionary soldier received pension-proof of marriage given by town or church records, or by deposition. Survivors and Widows of War of 1812, did not receive pension until 1871, unless survivor was maimed.

War of 1812 Bounty Land Claims: In addition to the veterans, some of the Bounty Land Claims were made by widows. They gave service records of husband, and proof of marriage.

Note: Pension claims of Indian and Mexican Wars all contained some information.

Civil War Claims contain marriage records, lists of children
The Government has published lists of Pensioners-accurate except for year 1840 which was not taken from pension lists but from Census record, which are incomplete. In March 1943 issue, the National Geographical Society began publishing "Index of Revolutionary War Pension Applicants", as a supplement to its Quarterly. This Index gives name of pensioner, State from which he served, designating number of Pension File. Gives complete Index of Revolutionary War Pensioners.

2. Chart by Wars:

WAR	INCLUSIVE DATES	INTERVAL
King William's	1690-1693	5 years
Queen Anne's	1702-1713	31 years
King George's	1744-1748	6 years
French & Indian	1754-1763	12 years
American Revolution	1775-1783	29 years
War of 1812	1812-1815	31 years
Mexican War	1846-1848	13 years
Civil War	1861-1865	33 years
Spanish American	April-August, 1898	19 years
World War I, etc.		

3. Military Records:

Note: Records of the War Department give little information on

Finding our Immigrant - Cont'd

soldiers of the American Revolution, since the roles were the property of each officer. However they do have more records and information on Post Revolutionary Wars, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish American, and many Indian Wars, 1818-1858 in South and Southwest. They also have files of militiamen, mustered in even for 1 day, volunteered or drafted men. The War Department also has a special index of those who served but were not of the army. Files of Regular Army, Revolutionary period, have very little personal data, and may lead to long fruitless search. However it is all carded and indexed, but little information.

World War I Records now in St. Louis, Missouri, but are not open to the public. Information must be secured from the Office of the Adjutant General of State from which man served.

Selective Service Cards, World War I show birthplace, age, residence, next of kin, marital status of every man of draft age in the U.S. in 1918. These cards are now in custody of Federal Records Center, East Point, Georgia- may be secured from that office at a nominal charge, provided state, and city in which man registered is known.

Note: Microfilm of men in Regular Army, Revolution, and Confederate Records, are available at the National Archives.

4. Naval Records:

No records filed for more than 40 years after organization of this country.

Resort to Ship Rolls-if known, in National Archives: In case of Officers, the file of acceptance gives age, birthplace, place where accepted.

"Orders & Resignations" and "Honorable Discharges", give Officers address, while the "ZB" file gives further information on important Officers.

Records of enlisted men after 1846 are in the custody of the National Archives, in Washington, D.C.- they give age, birthplace, next of kin.

5. Marine Corps Records (American or Continental Marines):

Established by Act of November 10, 1775, American or Continental Marines.

Present U. S. Marine Corps, was established by Act of July 11, 1798.

The Historical Division Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, established by Act, September 1919, for the purpose of serving the Archives and writing a history of the Corps.

Compiled records from various sources- Records include only those who served in American Revolution, Enlistment records from 1798 through December 30, 1895 inclusive, on file at National Archives. Records from that date on are on file at Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.

6. Coast Guard Records:

Established 1915 (former Revenue Cutter Service-later Light House Service)-Records from 1915 on file at Headquarters in Washington.

Revenue Cutter Service founded in 1790-incomplete records 1792-1914-Muster Rolls from 1833-1914 at National Archives-not carded or indexed.

7. Registration of American Citizens Abroad:

Order 1906 required each consular post to maintain record book for registration of American Citizens temporarily domiciled abroad. Each page is a form, filled out personally by the applicant-name, date and place of birth, identification of wife, names, dates, places of

Finding our Immigrant - cont'd
birth of children-indexed.

Registration Books prior to 1935 in National Archives.

8. Passport Applications:

Inter Colony Passports were issued prior to Revolution. Georgia especially-due to various arrangements with Indian Nations. One of the best books on this is: "Passports Issued by Governors of Georgia-1785-1809", by Mrs. Mary G. Bryan. Special Publication No. 21, recently republished by the National Genealogical Society. Very useful for information on pioneer settlers in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.

Passport Applications-1791-1905, deposited by Department of State in National Archives-gives name, age, date of birth, place of residence, personal description; and if naturalized, gives place of naturalization court, and date of arrival in U.S.

Rough Index-1834-1859; Card index 1860-1880; Book indexes 1881-1905. Passports are normally required now, but not normally required by U.S. during 19th century for foreign travel, except during Civil War.

9. a. Passenger Lists: (Ship Lists)

These are very important as they identify the founders of American families who came to this country from Europe during 17, 18, 19th centuries.

Lists show name of vessel, name of Captain, date and port of arrival, name of port of embarkation, date of embarkation, name of each adult male passenger and name, age, occupation of each passenger.

British, French, Spanish, German Governments, maintained records of outgoing passengers; but most British lists down to 1890 have been destroyed. British Lists, 1634-1635 published by John Camden Hotten. "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality" (London 1874), 1775-77, England only lists published. 1774-76, Scotland only lists published; and 1803-1806 English Lists have been published.

Many French were Huguenots-secret-no lists kept. Some Catholic French Lists, 1718-23, Louisiana preserved in the Louisiana Historical Society. List for 1719-20 printed Vol. 14, Page 516; Vol. 21, Page 978, Louisiana Historical Quarterly.

Spanish kept fine records-migrating from Spain 1509-1790. Original Records are in the Archives de Indias, Seville, Spain. List 1509-59, published in 1940, entitled "Catalogo de pasajeros a Indias durante los siglos XVI, XVII, XVIII, under the direction of Archivo General de Indias.

German immigrants-then came through Dutch coastal ports. Netherlands kept only a statistical record.

Good lists of passengers embarking from London during 1708-1709, are in the Public Record Office, London. See Walter Allen Knittle's "Early 18th Century Palatinate Emigration, 1937."

Rough Indexes of German immigrants-microfilms 1840-1873, in Division of Manuscripts Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. Those from 1850 are very good.

b. Later date Passenger Lists: (Available at National Archives)

1. Mobile, Alabama	1830-1862
2. New Haven, Connecticut	1820-89
3. New Orleans, Louisiana	1813-97
4. Salem and Beverly, Mass.	1798-1800
5. Galveston, Texas	1846-1871
6. Key West, Florida	1837-1868
7. Wilmington, Delaware	1820-1849

Note: All of above are ports of entry for these immigrants.

c. Special note: American Colonial Officials normally did not keep records of incoming passengers. Port of Philadelphia, (Pennsylvania

Finding our Immigrants - Cont'd

called the Keystone State) by 1727 legislation required ship Captains to make lists of aliens who were passengers on their ships. These were mostly of Germanic origin. These lists have been compiled by William John Hinke-published in Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Pennsylvania German Pioneers. "A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727 to 1808", edited by William John Hinke, Norristown, Pennsylvania 1934, 3 vols. (Also pub. in vols. 42-44 of Proceedings of the Pennsylvania German Society. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, have no Federal records before 1820.

Chief ports: New York; Boston; New Orleans; Philadelphia; and Baltimore. (Philadelphia and Baltimore Lists being microfilmed. New York, and New Orleans Lists are available, and microfilms may be purchased.

No Lists: Pacific Coast Ports; Great Lakes; Canada; or Mexico. Because of incompleteness of Passenger Lists, other records used-License to pass overseas; Naturalization Records; Immigration Tax Records; Records of Indentured Servants; Land Records; Church Records.

Good Lists are: 1. "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality-London 1874" by John Camden Hotten.

2. "A Record of the First Settlers in the Colonies of North America 1654-1685", London, 1929-A list of indentured persons.

3. "Cavaliers and Pioneers, A Calendar of Virginia Land Grants, 1623-1666", Richmond 1934- by Nell Marion Nugent.

4. "Passenger Lists of Ships Coming to North America, 1607-1825, A Bibliography", by Adlore Harold Lancours, New York Public Library Bulletin, Vol. 41, No. 5, May 1937 (Out of Print)

10. Original Grants: Title to land:

1. Record of entry-filed with Colony, State, or Federal Government
2. Land alienated by sovereign-filed with County Court House, but in some New England States, filed in Office of Town Clerk.

11. Land Records:

1. Public Domain: Comprised part of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and all states west of the Mississippi River, except, Texas, and Alaska.
2. Land Entry Papers: Show amount and location of land of original entry man, date first applied for residence, date entered, date patented.
3. Bounty Land Warrant: Granted for military service.
4. "Pre-emption Application": Application of person already settled on unappropriated land to obtain it at minimum price.
5. "Donation Application": Application for frontier land in Florida, New Mexico, Oregon, or Washington- given free to settler.
6. "Homestead Application" - 160 acres of land granted after residence proved-based on laws beginning 1823, 1842, and 1862.
7. Private Land Claim: To land in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico, based on grant made during British, French, Mexico, or Spanish sovereignty, made to individual prior to cession of the area to the U.S.
8. Abstract Books: List of individual entries chronologically by District Land Office.
9. District Land Office Tract Books: List individual entries by range and township.

Finding our Immigrants - Cont'd

10. District Land Office Plat Books: Maps showing location of land of patentee.

Note: Bureau of Land Management has retained in their headquarters, Office tract books, plats, and also has copies of patents issued.

11. Patent: Deed to title, as issued by the Federal Government.

12. Records of Entry:

Pennsylvania and Maryland had Central Land Offices, where the original warrants, surveys, and patents, can be found.

Note: See Vol. 111, Maps in "Horn Papers"-identifies each patentee in Washington County, Pennsylvania, shows land, where located, number of acres, when acquired, and is indexed.

13 original states-(Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, carved from original 13 states)-original grants are in state from which the states were formed-see records showing early state boundaries, and subsequent developments.

Other states, exclusive of Texas, which maintains own entry records, concern public domain.

Papers in National Archives, show cash entry, credit entry, homestead application, Oregon and Washington donations, boundaries of land entry, private land claims. Homestead application files created act of Congress, 1862, under the tenure of which 160 acres tracts were given to millions of persons who satisfied certain conditions. Land entry papers in National Archives dated mostly 1800-1950. Those before July 1, 1908 are unindexed.

13. Local Records: (Land records very useful to genealogist.)

Filed in Office of Recorder of Deeds, or County Court House. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, local land records filed in towns. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Early records from these states have been microfilmed, and have been deposited in State Archival Depository.

Local Land Records show: Date person came-name and state from which he came- and when land is divided among heirs, their (children) names are given, residence and name of, each, and if a daughter, the name of her husband. In these states, with the exception of South Carolina, wife's name appears on sale transaction. This is usually recorded in County Court Minutes, which are easy to find- merely check when deed was approved (date), then refer to County Court Minutes for that date.

14. Probate Records: "Last Will and Testament."

Will disposes of Real Estate-Testament disposes of personal property
There are two types of Wills:

1. Written-signed by testator and witnessed by two persons.
2. Noncupative will-verbal.

Probate Records consist of:

1. Will
2. Petition to probate Will
3. Petition for letters of administration
4. If there is no Will: Letters testamentary
Letters of administration
Letters of inventories
Letters of appraisalment.

Copies of Wills entered in record volumes in County Court Houses.

These Courts are called: In Alabama and Arkansas: Probate Courts.

In New York, New Jersey: Surrogate's Court. In Connecticut, Vermont: Probate District. In Pennsylvania, also: Orphans' Court. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, have Register of Wills.

Note: See "Search and Research; The Researcher's Handbook, Revised Edition, 1959", by Noel C. Stevenson, for proper term for each locale. Also, Donald Lines Jacobus' "Probate Law and Customs."

Finding our Immigrant - Cont'd

15. Institutional Records: (Church Records)

Church Records give dates of Baptism, marriage, burial, confirmation, Church activities, etc. Quaker and Lutheran records most complete. How to secure: 1. Contact pastor, or congregation officials.

2. Defunct congregations-contact nearest Historical Society; municipal authorities; or library.

16. Cemetery Records: (Inscriptions)

Tombstones give: Name, dates, sometimes husband's name; if a child-sometimes gives parents names. Families usually buried in groups - so relationship easy to trace.

Cemetery Office, or Sexton, may have records, also check with funeral homes and mortuaries for information. There are many "Lost Cemeteries" which have been plowed over for farm land, or for roads, or for building. Family burial grounds, or graveyards, very important. Errors: Stone cutters, like stenographers, sometimes make mistakes in dates, or spelling of names, so allow for possibility.

17. Educational Institutions: (Very important)

Early Schools: 1. Boston Latin School, Boston, Massachusetts
2. William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Penn.
3. Asbury Latin School, Roxbury, Massachusetts
4. Public School of Germantown (now Germantown Academy) in Germantown, Pennsylvania

(To be continued)

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THE TERM "Local History", as used in the Society name does not apply to Dallas and Texas only, but to local history anywhere, as related to genealogy. We are especially interested in Bible records, census microfilms, church, cemetery and marriage records.

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OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1899

ALBANY: JAMES BROWN PUBLISHER, 1899.