DGS NEWSLETTER



Volume 20, Number 2 (Issue 166)

February 1996

DGS Interviews Lloyd Bockstruck

As DGS President Leslie Collier states in her "President's Message," we are celebrating the Society's favorite goal this month—"supporting the Genealogy Section of the Dallas Public Library." We thought that an interview with the Section's outstanding supervisor, Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, would be a great way to introduce this issue. Lloyd graciously gave us his time and attention in responding to the following questions:

DGS: What is either on order or newly arrived for patrons to review?

Lloyd: As many states are now releasing microfilmed indexes to their vital statistics, the Section is striving to order all that we can. This is an excellent resource which genealogists must search. In addition to those indexes mentioned in previous DGS Newsletters, we've also ordered the indexes to Deaths, Divorces and Marriages through 1992, Wisconsin Births, Marriages & Deaths from the mid-19th century to 1992 and Alabama Vital Records Indexes through 1903.

We've been fortunate in having the resources to order such varied records as the Chicago Voter Indexes for the 1890's, Georgia Methodist Church Records (16 reels), War of 1812 Virginia Militia Records, Marriages Registered in the Federal District Courthouse at McAlester, Oklahoma (13-reel set which dates from before the formation of

Oklahoma's counties) and Confederate Pension Applications for Mississippi and Alabama. We are attempting to add to our native American collection by purchasing all Indian Nation films available from the Fort Worth Branch of the National Archives; lastly we've ordered the refilming of the Texas Voter Registration Lists of 1867 as the first filming was almost illegible.

DGS: What do you envision in the Collection in the future? In other words, is there a specific focus to your purchases?

Lloyd: As we approach the dawn of the 21st century, the Collection is still sadly lacking in 20th century records, and we are trying to fill in some of those gaps. I'd like to see us add more 1920 census films. Some states are prohibitively costly, but we may be able to fill in with some of the "smaller" states which have less than 15 reels of film. As mentioned earlier, we are ordering as many of the state vital records indexes as we can. I'd like to have the World War I Draft Registrations at the DPL; I have ordered the "Guide to the Draft Boards in Large Cities" for our who researching patrons are metropolitan areas. Lastly, I think it is imperative that we have city directories for the larger cities in the United States at least for the decennial census years of 1900, 1910 and 1920. If a patron is doing urban research, he must have street addresses for his ancestors to find them on the census or other records like the WWI draft cards. I've ordered three city directories for New York City from their Public Library, but I'd like to purchase other large city directories. There are CD-ROM's for major cities and even countries like Germany and France available, and it would be nice to add those to the Genealogy Section as well.

[Continued on page 25]

Can You Build a Better Mousetrap?

Now is your chance! Do you secretly suspect that you have an idea that might possibly build a better mousetrap for DGS? In that case, we need to talk. DGS finds itself with a particular itch, but we're fresh out of backscratchers. For two months the meetings of the Society's Board of Directors have been marathon discussions on every aspect of our Regional Conference over the last few years. Each time we've returned to the Dallas Convention Center with a new event, there's been yet another slew of mutterings from DGS members. Not to mention that the Convention Center raised its rates last fall; they are pricing themselves out of [Continued on page 28]

Post Office Box 12648 Dallas, Texas 75225-0648

Founded in 1955, the Dallas Genealogical Society (DGS) is the oldest organization of its kind in Texas. It is a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation. DGS is a member of the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS).

Executive Board

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Membership:

Individuals, libraries or societies may apply for membership. Dues are \$20 for twelve consecutive months with membership beginning the month of payment. New member dues and renewals should be mailed to DGS at P.O. Box 25556, Dallas, Texas 75225-1556 and marked to the attention of the Vice-President for Membership. Current members receive *The Dallas Journal* and the *DGS Newsletter*.

The object and goals of this Society are:

- Create, foster and maintain interest in genealogy and family history;
- Raise standards of genealogical research through educational programs, workshops and the publication of data;
- Promote the collection and preservation of material relating to the early history of Dallas County and those pioneers who settled the area;

- Copy, index and publish records, documents, inscriptions and other genealogical source materials;
- Support the Genealogy Section of the Dallas Public Library; and
- Stimulate the exchange of information between Society members and genealogical researchers across the nation.

Newsletter:

The DGS Newsletter is published monthly from January-May and August-October with bi-monthly issues published in June-July and November-December. Copy deadline for the March 1996 DGS Newsletter is 5 February 1996. All articles and correspondence for the DGS Newsletter should be mailed to the Society at P. O. Box 12648, Dallas, Texas 75225-0648 to the attention of the Newsletter Editor.

Articles appearing in the DGS Newsletter may be reprinted only upon receipt of written permission from the author. Credit should be given to the author and acknowledgment given the DGS Newsletter as the source. Letters requesting reprint permission should be sent to the Newslette Editor.

Calendar of Events

February 1996

8 February 1996, 6:30 p.m. (Thursday), DGS/CIG: DPL Auditorium. Speaker: Mike Basham, "Effective Use of BBS's (Bulletin Boards".

13-22 February 1996, "Sweetheart of a Deal"-DGS Trip to Salt Lake City. 20 February 1996, 6:30 p.m. (Tuesday), DGS/AAIG: DPL Auditorium. Speaker TBA.

26 February 1996, 10:00 a.m. (Monday), DGS/CIG Question & Answer Session: East Room, DPL.

26 February 1996, 10:30 a.m. (Monday), DGS/Problem-Solving Session: West Room, DPL.

26 February 1996, 11:00 a.m. (Monday), DGS Monthly Program & Meeting: DPL Auditorium. Speaker: Barbara Brixey Wylie, "Is Your Grandmother a Relict?" 27 February 1996, 7:00 p.m. (Tuesday), DGS Membership Planning Session: Genealogy Section, DPL. 28 February 1996, 7:00 p.m. (Wednesday), DGS/PIG: East/West

Rooms, DPL. Speaker: Mike Basham, "Using the Internet for Genealogy."

March 1996

14 March 1996, 6:30 p.m. (Thursday), DGS/CIG: DPL Auditorium. Speaker TBA.

19 March 1996, 6:30 p.m. (Tuesday), DGS/AAIG: DPL Auditorium. Speaker TBA.

25 March 1996, 6:00 p.m. (Monday), DGS/CIG Question & Answer Session: East Room, DPL.

25 March 1996, 6:30 p.m. (Monday), DGS/Problem-Solving Session: West Room, DPL.

Room, DPL.
25 March 1996, 7:00 p.m. (Monday),
DGS Monthly Program & Meeting: DPL
Auditorium. Speaker: Richard Hooverson:
"Trail Dust: Routes in the Southwest."
28 March 1996, 7:00 p.m. (Thursday),
DGS/PIG: East/West Rooms, DPL.
Speaker: Gretchen Hough King: "Raising
Money for Your Family Association
Projects."

30 March 1996, 9:00 a.m. (Saturday), DGS Lecture Series I: DPL Auditorium. Speaker: Dean Hunter: "Scotland Forever-Researching Your Scottish Ancestors."

April 1996

11 April 1996, 6:30 p.m. (Thursday), DGS/CIG: DPL Auditorium. Speaker TBA.

16 April 1996, 6:30 p.m. (Tuesday), DGS/AAIG: DPL Auditorium. Speaker TBA.

22 April 1996, 10:00 a.m. (Monday), DGS/CIG Question & Answer Session: East Room, DPL.

22 April 1996, 10:30 a.m. (Monday), DGS/Problem-Solving Session: West Room, DPL.

22 April 1996, 11:00 a.m. (Monday), DGS Monthly Program & Meeting: DPL Auditorium. Speaker: Barbara Roberts Baylis: "Finding Living Cousins." 25 April 1996, 7:00 p.m. (Thursday), DGS/PIG: East/West Rooms, DPL. Speaker TBA.

[®] Dallas Genealogical Society

Upcoming Society Events

February Program Meeting

Date: Time:

Monday, 26 January

Speaker: Topic: 11:00 A.m. Barbara Brixey Wylie

Is Your Grandmother
A Relict?

Join us for what promises to be a fascinating talk on the use of genealogical terminology which can be confusing and misleading to the modern-day researcher. This is one of Barbara's most interesting lectures, so arrive early to get a good seat! See you there.

Problem-Solving Sessions

Just a reminder that our popular "problem-solving" sessions are held one hour before each regular meeting in the East/West Rooms of the Dallas Public Library. DGS Board members are present to serve as moderators for informal discussions with fellow genealogists. An exchange of ideas or a discussion of your research problem may be just what you need to set off on a new course!

Computer Interest Group

The Computer Interest Group (CIG) will meet on Thursday, 8 February 1996 at 6:30 P.M. in the Auditorium of the Dallas Public Library. The topic for the meeting will be "Using Bulletin Boards (BBS's) in family research. This is a great opportunity to learn more about this valuable

online tool.

Don't forget that the CIG also conducts an informal "question & answer" period one hour before each regular DGS program meeting. The next "Q&A" session will meet at 6:00 P.M. on Monday, 26 February in the East/West Rooms of the Library.

African-American Interest Group

The next meeting of the African-American Interest Group (AAIG) is Tuesday, 20 February at 6:30 P.M. in the Auditorium of the Library with topic and guest speaker to be announced.

Lecture Series Schedule Announced

Sheila Stough, DGS Executive Vice President, announces the full schedule for the Society's newly expanded "DGS Lecture Series". Mark your calendars for the following dates: Saturday, 30 March: Dean Hunter, "Scotland Forever: Researching Your Scottish Ancestors"; Saturday, 1 June: Lloyd Bockstruck, "Your Kentucky Ancestors: Researching the Bluegrass State"; Saturday 24 August: Christine Spot Research "On the Techniques;" and Saturday, October: Leslie Smith Collier, "Problem Solving".

More details will be available in the March DGS Newsletter, but plan now to attend. The cost is \$65 for four seminars (\$16.25 each); \$54 for three seminars (\$18 each); \$38 for two seminars (\$19 each); or \$20 for one seminar. You won't want to miss these knowledgeable and exciting speakers.

We're really excited about extending the summer series over a longer time period in hopes of accommodating those of you who have missed lectures in the summer due to vacation plans, research trips and the like. The next issues of the DGS Newsletter will have details of the Lecture Series as they become available.

USGS Maps Available

Cliff Slagle, Director of Books & Forms, has announced that quite a few USGS topographical maps are available for sale to anyone interested. These maps were either ordered in error or never paid for. The list of maps is found on page 30 of the newsletter.

To determine if Cliff has a map you need, first visit the seventh floor map collection at the Dallas Public Library and ask to review the USGS map indexes for each state. Locate the name of the quadrant map to see if it's one that you could use in your research, and then call Cliff at (214) 380-1500 to purchase it. All maps are an incredible bargain of \$1.25 per map (half price!) and are invaluable in locating vour families' lands. Remember, if you use the software program called "Ani-Map," the printouts of land plats fit directly onto the USGS maps we are offering.

In addition, the Society is now selling three new forms which may be of use to you in your research. The first is a "Beginner's Packet" containing a variety of forms which is available for \$1.50; we also have a "Census Locator" (12 forms for \$1.00); and the third is an "Ancestor Table," also 12 forms for \$1.00.

DGS Officers Page

The President's Message

Leslie Smith Collier

This issue of the newsletter celebrates everyone's favorite DGS objective: "To support the Genealogy Section of the Dallas Public Library." Stop and think—just where would your research be if you did not have access to the resources of our Library?

It is that collection of materials that is the very center of our genealogical community. The Genealogy Section is not a local library useful only to researchers with Dallas ancestry. It serves all of us who live in the the North Texas region. Whether your family were early Texas pioneers or were in New York City in 1900, the Dallas Public Library has information for you.

If and only if you live within the City of Dallas and pay its taxes, does a tiny portion of your public dollar go to support the Section. Since the part of the city budget that ends up on Genealogy's shelves is small, the founders of DGS decided forty-one ago to make financial contributions to our study center an objective of this Society. City budgetary constraints and repeated cutbacks over the last seven years confirm to us the wisdom of our founding members in this area. Having spent more time than I care to remember hacking through the DGS budget with our tireless and eternally thrifty treasurer, I now fully understand that every cent of our annual dues goes towards the basic functions of the society: newsletter, Journal, monthly meetings, postage, insurance, etc. That boils down to the fact that whatever financial gifts we present to the Library each year comes from our fundraising events.

We are an educational organization, so whatever events we hold should be based on the need for genealogical education. And they are. Sometimes they also make money to satisfy our need for financial contribution to the Section.

We serve two mistresses: the need for education and the need for financial support. How can we most effectively combine them? We're asking you for advice. There is a meeting scheduled on Tuesday, 27 February, at 7:00 P.M. in the Genealogy Section. There will be a questionnaire in the next newsletter which asks for more information from you. Please respond.

Now is the time for this. We are at a good point in the history of our Society. We have a large membership, we are fiscally sound, and we have the promise of a fair profit coming to us from the FGS Conference which we are to host in eighteen months. These factors give us the time to find out exactly what you, our members, really want us to do. Help now with your input. We have the luxury of being able to engage in long range planning. Let's do this in order to look towards years of research in a library collection that will meet our needs. Let's support our Library by planning for its future.

DGS Members Volunteer News Bob Maybrier

Volunteers are still needed to assist in the microfilming of Dallas County District Court records stored in the 7th floor DPL Archives. Old papers must be unfolded, flattened and organized so they can be filmed. Perks for volunteers include free

and parking expanded library privileges (including a free library card for those who do not reside in Dallas). In addition the LDS will give the Library a credit of \$5 per person per hour toward the purchase of microfilm. This is a wonderful opportunity for DGS Volunteers to add much needed film to the DPL Genealogy collection. Shirley Sloat is coordinating the volunteer schedule and says that four people are needed to work three-hour shifts in the mornings and afternoons. Call Shirley at (214) 349-4718 to volunteer.

Membership Ruth Foreman Slatton

We still have new membership applications coming on the old forms which were used prior to our dues increase last year. In the future al memberships sent in with a \$15 membership check will be prorated over a nine-month period rather than the full year.

Be sure to pay close attention to your mailing label as it contains the month in which your membership expires. Don't let it lapse-you don't want to miss out on any DGS events, do you?

Also please notify the Society if you move so we can keep your newsletters and other publications coming to you.

DGS News and Research Tips

Capital Expansion Update Karen Avery Miller

The Capital Expansion Project is just waiting to happen in the very near future at the Genealogy Section of the DPL. Special "thank you's" this month go out to the following people for their generous donations to this fund: Beverly Holmes, Mary Marley, Barbara Evans, Betty Jean Steinke, George Hedick Jr., Peggy Maness and Doris M. Adams. Your tax deductible contributions are so appreciated! Watch the newsletter for breaking news on the first phase of this project.

Computer Tips "DGS In Cyberspace" Mike Basham

[Because we want to be sure that everyone has heard about the Society's new Home Page on the Internet, we are repeating this article in part from last month's issue.]

Technology is playing an expanded role in all aspects of our lives. DGS has recently established a presence on the Internet so that we can inform our local members plus visitors from around the world about the activities and services available from our Society.

What is the Internet? The Internet is a network of computer networks which provides for the interconnection of computers from anywhere in the U.S. (or the world!) The Internet has been commercialized in the past few years to allow companies, individuals and organizations such as DGS to utilize these facilities for their own purposes.

DGS has established a location called a "Home Page" on the Internet. At this location, we will post information about the Society including schedules and topics of DGS monthly meetings, agendas for Special Interest Groups, lists and prices for DGS publications, information about the upcoming 1997 FGS/DGS Conference, plus the ability to exchange e-mail with DGS. Our Home Page address is http://www.chrysalis.org/dgs, and our e-mail address is dgs@chrysalis.org.

You can access the DGS Home Page by using America On-Line (AOL), Prodigy or CompuServe or through a direct Internet connection. In most cases, all that is necessary is to enter the DGS Home Page address shown above in the space provided by these programs. The same is true if you are using a direct Internet connection and software such as Netscape or Mosaic.

DGS has entered into a partnership with an organization called Chrysalis to provide us with the Internet Home Page capability. Chrysalis offers a direct Internet connection and is also the largest and busiest Bulletin Board System (BBS) in Texas. You can connect to the Chrysalis BBS with your modem using communication program and dialing (214) 690-9295. You can also gain access to other genealogy files, the National Genealogical Society echo and various genealogy news lists on this BBS.

Chrysalis is providing this service at no charge to DGS. In addition DGS members may obtain a lifetime e-mail address on Chrysalis for a one-time fee of \$10. Direct 7-day/24-hour Internet service is also available from Chrysalis for \$18 per month cancelable at any time.

DGS is excited about the potential of the Internet to provide additional information and services to our members as well as to others interested in DGS from anywhere in the world. Give it a try, and send us an e-mail!

Interview with Lloyd [Continued from Cover]

DGS: Do you have any tips for patrons to ensure that they tap the entire inventory of the Genealogy Collection? That is, do you think that patrons may be "missing out" on materials because they don't realize the existence of those materials?

Lloyd: I think it is absolutely essential that patrons realize that over one-half of the materials available for research in the Section is NOT on the current Library cataloguing system! ALL non-book records, such as CD-ROM's, microfilm and microfiche will not be found on the current computer inventory; some of those records are not even in the card file, although we are currently trying to correct that error. A new computer system should be online in 1996 and will contain our non-book holdings, but patrons cannot depend on just the card catalogue or just the computer system to get the full scope of what's available for research.

Two other problems come to mind: the first is that, due to the renumbering of the collection over the years, there are actually two separate sections for published genealogies; secondly, many county histories are catalogued on the shelves in "North American Geography" rather than with the rest of the county history books because many county histories geography deal with the landscape of a particular county. Our patrons should utilize our existing catalogue systems as well as the expertise of the Genealogy Section library staff to be sure that they have all of the materials they need to research a family or an area. Lastly, researchers and genealogists must stay abreast of the very latest in both research techniques as well as new publications on specific localities. The DGS is to be commended for its many educational programs, conferences and seminars because it is only through education that we can fully achieve our research goals.

Review of Audio Tapes

Sammie Townsend Lee

This month I am reviewing two tapes that are similar in that both discuss the scoundrels we uncover in our genealogical research.

Genealogical Rats!

Rats in Your Family Tree is the title of a lecture by Barbara Brixey Wylie of Garland, Texas. We're not talking about the kinds of rats that require an exterminator. We're talking about the kind of rats we all embrace, because they make our genealogy so much fun and teach us about so many different records. We're talking about the scoundrels, bushwackers and black sheep in our families.

In her lecture Barbara discusses ancestors she has discovered in her own family who left "rat trails." In the process, she delivers a great deal of information about many different types of sources that, when consulted, will not only help build a family pedigree, but also provide historical facts about the people involved. She sums it up nicely by

telling her audience the rats in our family trees usually created more records, thereby providing more information about families.

[Rats in Your Family Tree was delivered at the 1995 DGS Regional Conference. The audio tape is available from Repeat Performance, 2911 Crabapple Lane, Hobart, IN 46342, 219/465-1234. The cost is \$7.50, plus \$2.00 shipping.]

How do you separating two men of the same name?

Jo White Linn of Salisbury, North Carolina, weaves a tale that sounds like a well-written Southern historical romance in her lecture, Hugh Montgomery: Two Men of the Same Name or One Man With a Fast Horse. Jo begins her lecture by telling her audience that the story of Hugh Montgomery reads like a novel full of mystery and romance. She proceeds to explain what sources she consulted and the methodology she used to solve

the mystery of whether Montgomery was one man with two families in separate North Carolina counties or two different men altogether. There's even a third Hugh Montgomery in Pennsylvania thrown in the mix!

It is a not-to-be-missed tape for its educational information and entertainment value. [H u g h Montomery: Two Men of the Same Name or One Man With a Fast Horsre was delivered at the 1994 NGS Conference in Houston, Texas. The tape may be ordered from Repeat Performance at the above address.]



DGS Tape Inventory Carole Ruska, DGS Tape Librarian

DGS Volunteer, Carole Ruska, has supplied us this month with a complete inventory of the tapes available for check-out. A few simple ground rules must be followed:

- 1. Only DGS members are eligible to check out tapes.
- 2. Check out cost is \$1.00 per tape with a two-tape limit.
- 3. The check out time is from meeting to meeting (or about one month).
- 4. Tapes may be returned at any time to the DGS Volunteer Desk in the Genealogy Section before a meeting.

- 5. Late charges of \$1.00 per tape per meeting will be assessed.
- 6. Lost or damaged tapes will be the cost of replacement.

DGS Tape Library

- 001 Genealogy as a profession: Making the leap by Sammie Townsend Lee
- 002 Gone to Texas: Migration patterns into the Lone Star State by Sammie Townsend Lee
- 003 Sourcery: Gaining information from reluctant sources by Joy Dickinson

- 004 Whole family research by Mike Basham
- 005 Your next step: A local family history center by Art Rubeck
- 006 The border problem between the Carolinas in the Colonial Period by Brent Holcomb
- 007 Citing sources & document attribution: How computers cite sources by John Wiley
- 008 Collecting content: Creating news by Desmond Walls Allen

- 009 Conflict resolutions: Dealing with problems and problem members by Marsha Hoffman Rising
- 010 Don't overlook the blacksheep in your family; they may have left clues by Waterfield
- 011 Great paper chase: Strategies to handle society correspondence by Paula S. Warren
- 012 Is there an office in your society's future by David E. Rencher
- 013 The Kentucky land grant system by Kandie P. Adkinson
- 014 Reconstructing War between the States units for genealogical research by D. W. Allen
- 015 Researching the Buffalo Soldiers by Tony Burroughs
- 016 The silent woman: Bringing a name to life by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack
- O17 Successful society events: Workshops, seminars & symposia, Part I by Madilyn Crane & Sammie Lee
- 018 Successful society events, Part 2 by Crane & Lee
- 019 Tracing African-Americans in cities and towns by Tony Burroughs
- 020 Treasures from afar: Photocopies from England & Scotland in NC state archives by Russell Baker
- 021 Westward the wagons: Some out-migration routes from VA and NC by Russell Baker
- 022 What is fee simple absolute? How understanding American legal concepts helps research

- 023 Why does the census taker always miss my ancestor by Marsha Hoffman Rising
- 024 Why I can't find my civil war ancestor's military service by Craig Roberts Scott
- √025 Why look there: Estate records
 by George R. Ryskamp
 - 026 But Grandma never carried a gun: using records created by military by Marie Melchiori
- 027 Genealogical Editing, Part II by Elizabeth Shown Mills
- O28 Getting the total picture: Reconstructing the frontier community by Russell P. Baker
- 029 Time for genealogy: Calendars, dating systems, legal ages by Eric G. Grundset
- 030 Tri-racial isolate groups of South Carolina by Virginia Easley DeMarce
- Understanding Texas land records by Michael T. Moore
- Who's who among your ancestors: Using biographical sources for genealogical Research
- 033 African-American genealogy: Problems and methods by Tony Burroughs
- 034 Dollars and sense: the society Treasurer by David E. Rencher
- 035 Flesh on the bones: Putting your ancestor into historical perspective by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack
- 036 Lesser-used sources by Loretto D. Szucs
- 037 Oral history by Linda S. Stokes

- 038 Public domain land records by Desmond Walls Allen
- V039 Tracing ancestral migrations: A research plan for where to look next by Helen Leary
- √040 To and from Georgia, 1784-1820 by Robert Scott Davis
- 041 Upper South tri-racial enclaves by Virginia Easley DeMarce
- / 042 Migrations from Carolinas to the "suburbs" by Davis, Hendrix, Leary
- 043 Why Southern research is different by Arlene Eakle
- V044 Sources to identify and trace Scots-Irish by Arlene Eakle
- √045 Appalachian triangle (VA, KY, TN, NC) by Arlene Eakle
- O46 Organizing your material: Writing by Alicia Crane Williams
- 047 Using court records effectively: Case studies in New England by William H. Schoeffer
- √048 Who are the Scots-Irish by Arlene Eakle
- V049 Successful search strategies: How the pros do it by Arlene Eakle
 - 050 Maryland: Seedbed for southern ancestors by Arlene Eakle
 - O51 Folk cemeteries of the rural South by Jeane D. Gregory
- √052 NSDAR publications as finding aids for research by Mary Bell & Hope Niedling
- 053 Legalities that underlie the records by Arlene Eakle
- 054 Tidewater research (MD, VA, DE) by Arlene Eakle

- √055 British immigration to America before 1850 by Arlene Eakle
 - 056 Research in Mississippi court houses by Clinton Ikerd Bagley
 - 057 Recommended standards for genealogical society newsletters by Suzanne Murray
- √058 Court Records Kentucky by Ft. Worth Gen. Soc. 1983
- 059 Virginia Land Records: Deeds, Patents, Probate Records by Mary McCampbell Bell
- 060 Using Homestead Records in Family by History Research Desmond Walls Allen
- √061 Critical Connection: Finding Ancestors between 1850 Census and Colonial Period by Rising
- 062 Dusty Books & Musty Rooms: Courthouse Research is Fun by John Sellers
- 063 Is this the same man or a different one with the same name by Helen F. M. Leary
- 064 Elusive Ancestors: never to poor to trace by Elizabeth Shown Mills
- √065 How to recognize good research by David L. Greene
- √066 Is your genealogy already compiled? by Arlene Eakle
 - 067 Draper Collection: Documents for Frontier Genealogy Ft. Worth 1983
 - 068 Genealogical Publishing Pt. 1 NGS 1983
 - 069 Genealogical Publishing Pt. 2 NGS 1983

- 070 Basic Genealogy Workshop by Renee Jackson Smith
- 071 Parish Records in England NGS 1983
- 072 Lineage Workshop by Carolyn Shearer & R. Souther
- √073 Solving Genealogical Problems through Land Records by Renee Jackson Smith
- 074 Virginia Land Patents Pt. 1 by Richard Slatten
- 075 Virginia Land Patents Pt. 2 by Richard Slatten
- 076 Migration Patterns via Rails, Trails and Roads by Lloyd Bockstruck
- 077 Estimating Ages of Colonial Virginia Ancestors by Edgar MacDonald
- 078 Genealogical Research in Virginia by Mary McCampbell Bell
- 079 Overview of Virginia Research by Robert Young Clay
- 080 Born in the Carolinas, 1790-1810 by Linn & Holcomb
- 081 Use of North Carolina Probate Records by William S. Price
- O82 Colonial Militia of South Carolina from 1750 to 1776 by Bobby G. Moss
- 083 New England Migrations to the Tidewater South by Lloyd Bockstruck
- √084 How to Build a Case When There's No Evidence by Elizabeth Shown Mills
- 085 Analysis of Genealogical Evidence by Cameron Allen
- 086 How to Get Started Beginning Genealogy Pt. 1A - NGS 1986

- 087 How to Get Started Beginning Genealogy Pt. 1B - NGS 1986
- 088 Certification Board Pt. 1 by Mary Speakman
- 089 Certification Board Pt. 2 by Mary Speakman
- 090 Copyrights by Arlene Eakle & Jo White Linn
- 091 Educators in genealogy Roundtable by Luebking and others

Mousetrap?

[Continued from Cover] our pocketbook. Enough already! We're crying "uncle" and calling for your help.

After all of that almost endless consideration from every angle we could find, the Board has voted to put the Regional Conference on vacation for Fall 1996. In the next breath we appointed a committee to examine the 1996-1997 calendar and come up with an event to substitute for the conference while DGS tinkers. Please pitch in. We need your input now. Contact any member of this committee for further information and to express your ideas: Sheila Stough, Mike Basham, Barbara Dossett, Art Rubeck and Ruth Slatton.

This is our favorite event, too. How can we best use it to meet your needs? What about another location? Do we need to alternate the conference with another type of event so that it stays interesting in your eyes? What can DGS do to help you with your research? Become part of our planning process by joining us at an open meeting in the Genealogy Section on Tuesday, 27 February, at 7:00 P.M. If you cannot be there, then do take the time to fill out and return the questionnaire that will be in the next issue of this newsletter. We can only make you happy if we know what you want. We look forward to hearing from you!

Professional Interest Group News

Sammie Townsend Lee, Group Leader

Oops! We've got another scheduling conflict with the meeting night of the Professional Interest Group (P.I.G.) this month. It dawned on me that most of the people involved in or who regularly attend the P.I.G. meetings will be on the DGS Salt Lake City tour. Since none of us want to miss the meeting, we are rescheduling.

This month the DGS P.I.G. meets on Wednesday evening, 28 February, the library's East/West meeting rooms. We begin at 7:00 P.M., but encourage you to come by 6:30 for socializing and networking.

We are in for a real treat. Mike Basham has agreed to repeat his excellent lecture on using the Internet. Mike is the DGS Director of Special Interest Groups and group leader of the DGS/CIG. I was one of the many who had to miss his lecture at our regional conference last November. Because the Internet is such an important tool for the professional researcher as well as the hobbyist genealogist, we prevailed on Mike to bring us this information once more. Even if you heard Mike at the conference, I feel sure he will have new things to tell.

Once more, I would like to remind all DGS members that the P.I.G. meetings are free and open to the public. We encourage you to come, even if you don't think of yourself as a "professional." If you believe in doing family research in a professional and responsible manner, then this group is for you.

Gretchen took us at our word!

In the January 1996 issue of the DGS Newsletter, I announced that another of the ideas suggested as a function of the P.I.G. is to give new, prospective speakers, as well as experienced lecturers, an arena for

"trying out" a new lecture. One Dallas area member took me up on this and is scheduled to unveil a lecture she has been putting together for the March P.I.G. meeting.

For some time, Gretchen Hough King has been active in the Rennels Family Association, a group that raised \$13,000 for their association with various projects. The funds allowed them to restore two cemeteries in Coles County, Illinois. The subject of Gretchen's lecture for the 28 March meeting is "Raising Money for Your Family Association Projects." We'll tell you more about Gretchen and her upcoming lecture in the March newsletter.

Old standby sources on new C-D's

Those who attended the GENTECH Conference in Plano on 26-27 January were introduced to new technology in genealogy, as well as many new electronic programs available for the computer. One program that caught my eye is a compact disc that contains four of the major genealogical reference books with new search capabilities:

- Ancestry's Redbook
- ► The Source
- ► The Library
- The Archives

The disc has been developed by Infobases, a publisher of electronic texts and multi-media, through their Family History division and markets for around \$50, the usual cost of one of these publications. For more information on this compact disc and other products by Infobases, contact Jeff Dauterman; 305 North 500 West; Provo, UT 84601; 801/375-2227, ext. 231 or fax 801/375-2228.

Genealogists to Gather in Rochester Karen Mauer Green Conference Publicity Chair

The nation's genealogists will gather in upstate New York 14-17 August 1996 to enjoy four days of genealogical excitement and education. The sixteenth annual conference of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, "In Your Ancestors' Image," will feature more than 100 lectures delivered by over 70 knowledgeable experts; more than 130 booths showcasing the latest in books and supplies; pre-conference workshops on effective society management; numerous opportunities to meet formally and informally with family and local historians, archivists, librarians and leaders in the genealogical community. Hosted by the Rochester Genealogical Society, the conference program includes sessions on basic research procedures and methodology, immigrant origins, localities (with New York State and Canadian emphasis) and technology applied to genealogical interests.

Program brochures with complete lecture information and registration details will be available in February. To receive one, contact the Federation office: "In Your Ancestors' Image," P.O. Box 830220, Richardson, TX 75083-0220; email 103074.1721@ compuserve.com; phone/fax (214) 907-9727; conference homepage: http://www.vivanet.com/halsey/fgs96.html.

[Brochures will also be available in the Genealogy Section of the Dallas Public Library.]

USGS Maps: A Researcher's Gold Mine!

Cliff Slagle, Director of Books & Forms

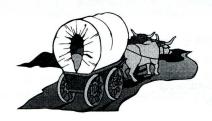
As stated on page 23, we have a few extra maps which were either ordered in error or not picked up by DGS members. The table below lists all maps for sale at only \$1.25 each and available first come, first serve. Check the USGS indexes on the seventh floor of the Dallas Public Library to obtain the map number and quadrant description and then call me to make arrangements to purchase your maps.

State	Map Number	Quantity	Quadrant Description	
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AR	00722		Princeton East	
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GA	00426	1	Greenville	
GA	00441	1	Haralson	
GA	00445	1	Harmony	

State	Map Number	Quantity	Quadrant Description	
GA	None	1	Harrison	
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GA	00587		Lloyd Shoals Dam	
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MO	00881	1	Parker Lake	
MO	00935	1	Proctor Creek	
MO	None	1	Luckett Ridge	
MO	None	1	South Fork	
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[&]quot;Map" your way to research success with these U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps combined with your intensive study of deeds and plats. Learn exactly where your ancestors built their homesteads, farmed and lived. Learn who lived on the lands surrounding theirs, with whom they intermarried and interacted.

Beginners Corner: Migration Patterns Sammie Townsend Lee



The American story is one of a constant tide of pioneers seeking new frontiers. After original settlements on the eastern shores, these pioneers began to move primarily south and west. It became a pattern that would continue into the twentieth century. My own ancestors seldom stayed put for more than a generation or two. The last of my family to migrate were my paternal grandparents who came to Texas in the 1890s.

The family story is that my grandmother arrived at her new home in Texas in tears. She did not come willingly to her new home. She came with a husband seeking a better way of life, cheaper land and escaping an unhappy family situation.

Upon reaching her new home located near the small Texas town of Forney in Kaufman County, grandmother pronounced the area to be the most desolate looking place she had ever seen. In her eyes the vast treeless black-land prairie to which her husband had brought her held no beauty. After all, she had left behind the only home she had ever known in her beloved Neshoba County, Mississippi, with its tall pine forests and red clay hills. She had left her family, including her widowed mother and her very best friend in the world who also happened to be her cousin.

She, my grandfather and their three small children, along with all the possessions they could pack into three old trunks, had been loaded into in a wagon and driven by relatives from their home at Laurel Hill to the nearest railroad depot, probably at Newton Station, Mississippi. Here

they boarded a westbound train through Jackson to Vicksburg where they crossed the Mississippi River, traveling across northern Louisiana to the Texas border and on to Kaufman County. At the Forney depot, they and their meager possessions were collected by relatives who took them by wagon to their new home.

They had come to join family already in Texas. Her sister and brother-in-law and a few cousins had come some years earlier. The brother-in-law had arranged for my grandfather to tenant farm on land just northwest of Forney. By the beginning of the 20th century, more families members had migrated to Texas from Mississippi, including grandmother's mother, another sister and family and grandmother's youngest brother.

Still, my grandmother continued to grieve for her beloved Mississippi until the day she died in the 1952. Her descendants claim she forever talked about her beloved home in Mississippi, her years growing up there, and especially her family and the friends of her childhood. Grandma spent the rest of her life in Texas, never to return to Neshoba County.

I asked my father, their youngest child born in Texas, why had they come? He said they really didn't have any other choice. Any land available in Neshoba and Leake Counties wasn't very good land, it was expensive for a young couple and economically, times were hard.

The patterns of migration that we see over and over as we study our families was present in their decision to move to Texas. Their relocation to Texas represented the final phase of a migration pattern begun at least ten decades earlier by three generations of my grandparents' families. It was a path that took a hundred years, beginning in South Carolina, with "stopovers" in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and finally into Texas. In this final move to Texas, the children

and grandchildren became the fourth and fifth generation to continue a typical southern migration pattern that often involved previous generations of same name families.

This inclination for families to migrate together generation after generation is a fascinating aspect of family research. I see it again and again, not only in my own family, but in my husband's genealogy, which encompasses the mid-Atlantic states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland into Ohio and Indiana.

It is also present in the client research that I do. A recent case on I worked had not two, but four families who began a migration pattern in North Carolina that led into Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and continued into one county in East Texas.

Often, TWO of the most difficult research problems faced by the genealogist are determining a prior residence for an ancestor and establishing ALL residences for an ancestor. When dealing with nineteenth and twentieth-century ancestors, the solution to this problem is made easier by the information included on the population schedules of the Federal census identifying the place of birth of the ancestor and, as in the case of the 1880 through 1920 censuses, the places of birth of the parents of the ancestor. Unfortunately, that information isn't always there! Have you found the odd 1850 to 1920 census that does NOT list places of birth, instead substituting the word "unknown" or "not reported"? Have you discovered the place of birth as listed to be incorrect or listing completely different states on various censuses? Don't become alarmed when you discover a person's place of birth listed on one census as South Carolina, then on another as Georgia, then on a third census living in Mississippi with a child born in Alabama. Instead, get excited! You've probably got a migration pattern staring you in the face.

When we are given a state of birth on a census record, it may be as easy as checking *that* statewide census index and finding your ancestor at an earlier age. Of course, if it were always that simple, we'd all be back to our emigrant ancestors, wouldn't we? No, we know genealogy isn't a breeze. To paraphrase the lyric from an old song, "all obstacles get in my way."

- First obstacle, the ancestor dies before the 1850, which identifies the state of birth.
- Second obstacle, the ancestor lives long enough to be recorded on the 1850 census, but the next steps back are the 1840 to 1790 schedules that only list heads of household by names and others by numbers.
- Third obstacle, too many men of the same name or in the name lottery we drew Smith, Jones, Johnson, Williams or Lee.
 - Fourth obstacle, the ancestor appears in a new location every decade or two, never putting down deep roots anywhere.
- And fifth obstacle, the large number of counties that have lost the records that help to identify and isolate an ancestor, either through a fire, neglect or other natural and unnatural disasters.

Can an obstacle course, such as this, be bypassed? Of course! The trick to circumventing any genealogical obstacle course is to seek new information by using proven research methodology. A migration obstacle course can be confronted by studying migration patterns in the ancestor's known location of residence. Let's look at some of the "proven methodology."

First, once the ancestor is identified in a specific state and county during a verified time

period, established methodology dictates we learn as much as possible about that county and its residents. We research it, study its history and inventory its records. By doing this we may be able to identify migratory patterns into that county for several decades.

It's important to know the parent county or territory and dates of county creation and organization. Seldom were records duplicated from the original county or territory for the offspring county. For example, we may find our ancestor selling a parcel of land, but cannot find where he purchased the acreage. He may have received it as an inheritance or from a state or federal land grant. It is equally



possible the property fell in a parent county at the time of purchase and the deed is recorded in the old county.

Use county or statewide guides to discover this information, along with information about record availability and location. As an example, let's look at our own state of Texas. To discover county origin, creation and organization, one would use a state guide like *Genealogical Records in Texas*¹. This book contains information on the creation of Texas counties and, more especially, record availability, including where to locate records for families in the area prior to organization of the county.

Often one finds that a majority of migrants in a county trace their origins back to the same state. Also, parts of the county may be heavily populated with residents who trace their prior residence to a single county or cluster of counties in that state.

Identify the first settlers of the county and localities from which these families originated. One method of locating material on early settlers (and possibly establish migration patterns)

is to study county histories that have been compiled on the county, both the early histories written prior to 1900, as well as more contemporary ones.

When persons are identified in the histories as being early settlers or settlers in the part of the county you are researching, check to see if the history contains a biographical sketch on them. Read the information. Even if your ancestor is not identified in a sketch, read the information on the town or community where he resided and on families who also settled and lived in that community. You are looking for:

- Identification of prior residences so that you will gain new specific localities to search
- Possible family connections to your ancestor.

What may at first appear to have no connection may indeed be a contemporary of your ancestor.

Identify and study available records of the county, but particularly the earliest records.

- Who received the land grants?
- Who purchased property or sold land through the deed records?
- Who left wills identifying former places of residence?
- Who was involved in early court cases?

Even when we cannot tie our ancestor in with these earliest pioneers, we *can* establish origins for the settlers of the county which may very well establish a pattern into which our ancestor fits.

Number two in circumventing our obstacle course: established methodology dictates we locate, research and study all available records created by the ancestor. We have to consistently look at all the records—not just the easily accessible ones. Skilled family researchers locate and study a good published overview of the records in the locality being searched.

Again, using Texas as an example, a good overview of Texas records, sources and repositories is *Research in*

Texas!². This is a tiny book published by the National Genealogical Society as part of their "Research in the States" series. Other books in this series are Research in Tennessee, Research in South Carolina, Research in Indiana and Research in the District of Columbia. Most state research guides contain information about the history and settlement of the state, repositories, societies and general information about the types of state and local records.

Third, established methodology dictates we study the ancestor in relationship to his entire neighborhood.

- Who were his neighbors? Look at the census and tax records.
- With whom did he do business and who witnessed his official papers? Look at deeds, probate records and other records of the county court.
- If he received a land grant, who were his chain carriers? Whose land did his land touch? Who else lived along the same waterway?
- With whom did he worship and whose graves were located near his? Look for cemetery abstracts and church minutes. Remember, cemeteries are neighborhoods, too!

Carefully study those individuals who conducted business with your ancestor, lived next door or down the road, married your ancestor's children, went to church with your ancestor and shared a final resting place. Can you establish *their* previous place of residence? If so, is a person with your ancestor's surname also located in the same place?

Seek out published family histories on individuals in the county. Study genealogies on neighbors and associates of the ancestor for possible clues about your family. You may discover collateral ancestors mentioned as having intermarried with the family, worshipped with the family

or traveled to new locations.

One family that I've studied extensively is the Corkwell family of Maryland and Ohio. Henry Corkwell, the first of the family to migrate to Ohio, did so with a group of Methodists who left Maryland about 1800, all of whom settled in the Deer Creek settlement of upper Ross County. A late eighteenth-century tax list of Worcester County, Maryland, reads like an early nineteenth century tax list of Union and Deer Creek townships of Ross County, Ohio.

Fourth, established methodology dictates we seek an answer to the question, "Why did our ancestor decide to move to a particular place at that particular time?"

Was there an event in his or her life that dictated the move and a new beginning? Perhaps a newly married couple with no ties to the old home place joined collateral family members who migrated earlier to the frontier. Or, whole families of brothers, sisters and their families moved to a new location after the death of the family patriarch.

This has often been found to be the case. Families stayed close to home until Daddy died, but soon after his death, the home place was divided between designated heirs. Often, one or several heirs bought the other's shares, releasing them to move to a new locale. Selling their share of the estate provided the needed cash to purchase readily available land on the frontier. Usually, the move was made with others ready to migrate. Families and neighbors often migrated in *CLUSTERS!*

This was exactly the case with Josiah Taylor's family. After he died in 1821 in Edgefield County, South Carolina, his family began to migrate into Georgia, especially as the land in western Georgia opened up through the land lotteries. Josiah's spouse Susannah and son Jonathan stayed on the home place in Edgefield County. Eventually the home place was sold, and Susannah joined four of her daughters who had previously migrated to a part of Carroll County,

Georgia, that was later to become Heard County. Their move had taken place a decade earlier with members of the Almon, Spivey and Moon families. Two of the sisters married Almon brothers. Another sister married one of her Moon cousins. Sister Martha married Moses Spivey.

By 1840, they all resided in Heard County. Prior to 1850 Martha and Moses Spivey, their family, his brother Beverly Spivey and his family, a widowed brother-in-law and his family and some of the Moon family moved on to Tallapoosa County, Alabama. By 1860 Martha and Moses and others were in Neshoba County, Mississippi, while others went to Arkansas and Texas. The move to Neshoba County was made with new families who had intermarried with Moses and Martha's children. They were the grandparents of my grandmother who came to Texas.

Wars were a great incentive for migration. Great tides of people often moved just before, during or just after a particular war. Even during the American Revolution hundreds of hardy souls went over the mountains into the wilderness to escape civilization and a war that was not of their making. It was after the American Revolution, when the United States found itself in possession of billions of acres of land, that the great migrations began. After the Civil War, the southern states experienced huge migrations west and especially into Texas. Study these time periods to learn more about the patterns. A good source for this is Atlas of Westward Expansion³.

Often families migrated to a new place because of the economic times. The United States has seen a number of economic panics and depressions during its three hundred year history. In 1810 just prior to what is called "The Great Migration", America experienced an economic depression. People could not afford to migrate then; but when "good times" returned, great numbers of people passed through the mountain gaps. Just prior to Texas settlement by the Anglo-Americans, a major panic caused great

tides of migration to the frontier.

A major reason for large groups of peoples to move to new frontiers was the ever-present availability of good cheap land. As the country began to open up after the American Revolution, land became readily available for settlement. Public domain land could be purchased from the Federal government. Land has always been a siren's song for our ancestors.

In his history on Texas⁴, historian T. R. Fehrenbach wrote about American migration patterns and the stereotypical migrant. He classified them in three groups.

First over the mountains and into the new frontiers came the rough, independent and adventurous huntertrappers. They were the first on any frontier, tended to be single, usually Scots or Anglo-Celt, and they both fought and traded with the Indians. Thousands of these frontiersmen poured over the Alleghenies into Kentucky, Tennessee and the northern frontier even as the Revolutionary War was being fought in the colonies. Possessing little regard for the British government and the American government to follow, they showed a willingness to leave America, first behind the mountains, and later into Spanish and French territories.

The hunter-farmer-settler came next; a larger group who brought wives and children with them. These were the poorer-class settlers, often Scots-Irish. They became the buffer between civilization and the Indians, usually suffering the most from the Indian depredations. They were adaptable to frontier conditions and were able to forge a living by hunting, fishing and back-breaking farm work. They were industrious and hardworking with little regard for civilization and its trappings. They were ready to move further onto the frontier as civilization caught up to them, and the Indians were moved onto reservations or further westward.

The people who crowded out the less affluent hunter-farmers arrived later, usually after the Indians had been removed. If trouble with the

Plains Indians began, they had enough political know-how and pull to bring in Federal forces. They were lawabiding, tax-paying, politically-minded farmers, settlers and planters who came to own land, clear it and build a future for succeeding generations. They wanted their own version of civilization. They were also Anglo-Celtic, reinforced with English, German, and other European stock, and they were willing to put down roots.

A few tips for those researching migration patterns:

- Always study a historical overview of your area, as well as a social history. These studies provide insight into the reasons people came into the area, as well as reasons people left other areas. Reasons such as economic panics, overcrowding of cities and towns, religious and social persecution or bigotry and so on.
- Study the migrations patterns and routes out of the areas where you believe your ancestor resided. What were the typical trails and roads into the area where you have located them? Were they most likely to have come overland or by water routes? The eighth edition of the Handy Book for Genealogists contains maps with migration routes, including those within the original colonies and those routes into the untamed frontiers.
- Finally take a look in your gardening books for a map showing the hardiness zones for various plants. Gardening books illustrate the zones in which particular plants and crops best survive. These zones often mirror American migration routes! Our ancestors usually moved to areas that contained the same climates and types of soil where they could grow familiar crops.

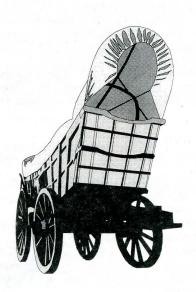
To summarize, people most often followed predictable settlement patterns established by their predecessors. In New England they settled in towns. In the middle states and south, they settled on waterways. They moved both north to south and south to north as well as east to west. They tended to cluster in family groups, based on religion, based on familiarity of the geography and based on their ethnic communities. It is critical that we understand the local history and know the records and sources available. Then we must search all the sources. It won't work every time, but it will work some of the time! Good luck!

¹Imogene Kinard Kennedy & J. Leon Kennedy, *Genealogical Records* in *Texas*, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1987.

²Lloyd Bockstruck, *Research in Texas!*, Arlington, Vir.: National Genealogical Society, 1992.

³Alan Wexler, *Atlas of Westward Expansion*, New York: Facts on File, 1995.

⁴T. R. Fehrenbach, Lone Star: A History of Texas and the Texans. New York: American Legacy Press, 1983.



Recent Acquisitions of the DPL Genealogy Collection Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck

[Keep in mind that you can put these newly acquired materials on the shelves by making a tax-deductible contribution to the DPL's "Adopt-A-Book" program. For as little as \$5.00, you may select a book and cover the cost of binding it. See the Library staff in the Genealogy Section for more information.]

ALABAMA:

Early Minutes of Bethel Baptist Church, St. Clair County, Alabama. R929.37616 W624E 1993. Fayette County, Alabama Marriage and Probate Records. Betty Couch Wiltshire. R929.37618 W756F 1994.

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CALIFORNIA:

California History v. 73 1994-95. 979.4005 C153.

California Cemetery Inscription Sources: Print and Microform. Elizabeth Gorrell Kot. R016.92937 K87C 1994.

Great Register of the County of Stanislaus, State of California, 1890. R929.37945 G786 1992.

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Redwood Researcher v. 27 1994-95. 929.105 R321. Shasta Valley Cemetery District, Siskiyou County, California. Donald L. Meamber. R929.37942 M482S 1995.

COLORADO:

Colorado 1920 Census Series T625, 18 rolls. Microfilm.

CONNECTICUT:

Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records: Barkhamsted, 1779-1854; Berlin, 1785-1850... Lorraine Cook White. R929.3746 W585B 1994. Gift of Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck in honor of Jeanette B. Bland.

Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records: Branford, 1644-1850; Bridgeport, 1821-1854... Lorraine Cook White. R929.3746 W585B 1994. Gift of Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck in honor of Linda Johnson Burgess.

Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, vol. 2: Hartford District, 1700-1729. Charles William Manwaring. R929.3746 M295D 1995. Gift of Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck in honor of Martha Elizabeth Bowers.

Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, vol. 1: Hartford District, 1635-1700. Charles William Manwaring. R929.3746 M295D 1995. Gift of Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck in honor of Paul P. Borsellino.

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[Continued next month]

Santa Fe Trail 175th Anniversary Celebration

Keeping in mind Sammie Lee's excellent article on "Migration Patterns," the Corazon de los Caminos Chapter of the Santa Fe Trail Association has announced a two-year celebration of the 175th Anniversary of this most famous Southwestern trail. In conjunction with the celebration, information is being collected on families related to the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1880. The chapter is seeking information on people, places and events associated with the Trail.

Who were the frighters, stage coach drivers and soldiers? What do you know about the Jicarilla Apaches, Mouache Utes, Kiowas and Comanches? Do you have any family stories about ciboleros, comancheros, traders or trappers? Who operated the mills, forage stations and blacksmith shops? Are you descended from a Texas Ranger? Were your ancestors cattle drovers, sheep herders or stone masons? Did they run a store, boarding house or stage station? Did you family settle in the area and where did they come from? Do you possess any old maps, photographs, drawings, diaries or other records?

If you can answer any of the above questions, please send copies (not originals) of your family materials to the Santa Fe Trail Family History Project, in care of Nancy Robertson, P. O. Box 1516, Raton, NM 87740. No special forms are needed. Descendants will be recognized during the two-year celebration, and copies of your family histories will be filed in the Santa Fe Trail Archives at the Las Vegas Carnegie Public Library and the Special Collections Branch, Albuquerque Public Library by the New Mexico Genealogical Society.

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Meeting Information

Regular Meetings: Unless otherwise indicated, DGS regular meetings are held on the fourth Monday, January–May and September–November, in the Auditorium of the J. Erik Jonsson Central Library (Dallas Public Library), 1515 Young Street in downtown Dallas. A "problem-solving" session is held one hour before each meeting in the West Room, DPL. Meetings times alternate each month between 11:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. to accommodate all members. Regular meetings are free; visitors and guests are welcome.

Computer Interest Group: Unless otherwise noted, the DGS Computer Interest Group (DGS/CIG) meetings are held at 6:30 P.M. on the second Thursday, January–May and September–November in the Auditorium of the Library. Additionally, the DGS/CIG holds a "question & answer" period in the Library's East Room (across the hall from the Auditorium) one hour prior to the regular DGS monthly meetings. Meetings are free, and visitors & guests are welcome.

DGS African-American Interest Group (DGS/AAIG): Unless otherwise indicated, meetings are held in the East/West Rooms of the Library on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. Meetings are free, and visitors & guests are welcome.

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