

DGS NEWSLETTER



Mar. 2000

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Railroads and Regional Identity of the Southwest

27 March 2000

Richard Francaviglia, Ph.D.

In American history, railroads have held a fascination for most people. Many of us have ancestors who rode and worked the rails, and they do weave a romantic spell. They are truly the embodiment of quilting the past with the present, for were it not for them, our migration westward might have taken longer to accomplish, and some of our family histories and stories might not have been so colorful.

Richard Francaviglia, Ph.D., our speaker for the March meeting, will talk about how the railroads have changed America as we know it through time. The railroads used information, maps, logos and mascots to promote the regions they served, particularly the Southwest, as places to live and places to visit. Perhaps those ancestors we've been tracking were lured by the railroads to migrate to new places in the West and Southwest.

The railroads have also been instrumental in preserving such American wonders as Yellowstone Park and the Grand Canyon and have shaped how we view them.

In addition, Dr. Francaviglia will talk about the relationship between the railroads and the American Indians -- it's not necessarily the way John Wayne and the movies portray it.

Dr. Francaviglia is an historian and geographer interested in the way the American landscape has changed through time and how this change is depicted in maps, literature and popular culture. His background includes experience as a historical

resources consultant, college professor and administrator, and historical museum director. He currently is a Professor of History at the University of Texas at Arlington where he also serves as Director of the Center for Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography.

His research interests include the ways in which the American landscape has been shaped by individuals, corporations and religious groups; mining and transportation history; and environmental history. He has been a guest speaker at several genealogical societies.

He has written more than twenty articles in geographical and historical journals, has served as guest editor for *Journal of the West*, and has written six books: *The Cast Iron Forest: A Natural and Cultural History of the North American Cross Timbers* (manuscript in press); *From Sail to Steam: Four Centuries of Texas Maritime History; 1500-1900* (1998); *Main Street Revisited: Time, Space and Image Building in Small Town America* (1996); *The Shape of Texas: Maps as Metaphors* (1995); *Hard Places: Reading the Landscape of America's Historic Mining Districts* (1991); and *The Mormon Landscape: Existence, Creation and Perception of a Unique Image in the American West* (1978).

Please bring your family, friends and your memories and join us on 27 March, in the DPL auditorium. Social time is 6:30-7:00 P.M. The business meeting starts at 7:00 P.M., followed by the program.

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Regular meetings and special interest group meetings are held in the plaza level Auditorium and East/West Rooms of the Dallas Public J. Erik Jonsson Central Library, 1515 Young Street, in downtown Dallas. Guarded parking available underneath the library.

DGS meets **fourth Mondays** September – May. December meeting is second Monday. Social time is 6:30-7:00 for meeting fellow genealogists, renting audio tapes, and refreshments. The business meeting and program begins at 7:00 PM.

DGS Computer Interest Group meets on **second Thursdays** in the Library Auditorium beginning at 6:30 PM.

DGS African-American Interest Group meets **third Tuesdays** in the Library Auditorium beginning at 6:30 PM.

All DGS and SIG meetings are free and open to the public.

MEMBERSHIP is \$20.00 per 12 months beginning with receipt of dues. Members receive 10 issues of the *DGS Newsletter* and the annual *Dallas Journal* (optional). Members may also rent audio tapes from DGS and receive discount registrations to some events.

DGS EVENTS include Beginner Genealogy Workshop, Beginner Computer Workshop, Lecture Series, LDS/FHC Seminar, and Salt Lake City Research Trip.

Newsletter: The *DGS Newsletter* is published periodically. All articles and correspondence for the *DGS Newsletter* should be mailed to the society address listed above 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 & acknowledgment given the *DGS Newsletter* as the source. Letters requesting reprint permission should be sent to the newsletter editor. Printed by Arrow Reprographics, Inc., 102 Northlake Shopping Center, E. Northwest Hwy., Dallas, TX 75238 © Dallas Genealogical Society [ISSN 1091-3130].

Founded in 1955, the Dallas Genealogical Society (DGS) is the oldest organization of its kind in Texas. It is a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation and a member of the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS). The object of this society shall be to create, foster, and maintain interest in genealogy; to assist and support the genealogy section of the J. Erik Jonsson Central Library in Dallas, Texas, or to its legal successor; and to collect, preserve, copy, and index information relating to Dallas County and its early history.

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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, PO Box 12446, Dallas, TX 75225-0446, and marked "Attn.: VP, Membership." Current members receive the *Dallas Journal* and the *DGS Newsletter*.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Carole Chew Ruska

GOOD NEWS! The long-awaited equipment is finally going to be a reality. The money set aside for a server and six workstations to handle all the CD-ROMS in the Genealogy Section is now spent and we look forward to the installation and use before the end of this board year. As background, DGS held back some of the monies from FGS and from the budget starting in 1998, to find a better system of handling the CD's. The CD caddies were breaking, the CD's were disappearing, the CD readers were breaking—it was getting to be a mess and a hassle for all concerned. The server will allow the technology staff of the library to install the CD's on a hard drive. Then all the patron has to do is click on the menu, select the CD desired, and it will play without having to insert, take-out, or even touch the CD. This will be a more efficient method of using this type of genealogical research material. The library technology staff also devised a way to run FamilySearch from the hard drive just like in Salt Lake at the Family History Library. It pays to support DGS by joining, participating, contributing, and serving.

By the time this Newsletter gets to you, the group traveling to Salt Lake for research will be back. We hope with wonderful finds to share. The nominating committee will have been voted on and hard at work finding new officers for DGS. Please consider serving when asked. While it is hard work, it is also very rewarding. An organization is only as good as the people who run it and support it.

We have only one lecture left in our program of events and activities, but we still need your input by filling out and mailing the DGS Survey. Planning is a very important part of having a successful year, so send in those surveys as soon as possible.

The Grant and Acquisition Committee has submitted the first proposal for acquiring needed materials as part of DGS's efforts to support the expansion/renovation of the 8th floor. Hopefully a positive report will come before the end of the board year. While not acquired by a grant, the new equipment mentioned above will serve as a

prototype for new computers and workstations in the renovation of the Genealogy Section. Many changes will happen in the next two years, and DGS will try very hard to make sure the Genealogy Section has new materials and equipment to fill the new space.

IN MEMORIUM

EUGENIA B. TOLAND

member from Lubbock, Texas
passed away in February

APRIL

COMPUTER INTEREST GROUP

DOCUMENTING YOUR STUFF

by Shirley Sloat

We're all going to die sometime. And when we do, it would be nice if our personal household "stuff" is distributed in a way that would have pleased us as genealogists.

Shirley Sloat will present a creative and fun approach to ensure that happens, using mostly low-tech tools to create an inventory of items and their provenance. It is genealogy applied to "stuff" instead of ancestors.

Personal note: Shirley has four children who will all want many of the same items in her collection, so developing this approach represents enlightened self-interest!

History and Genealogy Go Hand-In-Hand

A brief synopsis of David Hackett Fischer's book *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*, by Jill M. Clark



My ancestors came from Great Britain.

With a blanket statement like that I might have had ancestors who spoke Welsh, were Quakers, and came to North America, settling in what is now Pennsylvania by 1700; OR I might have had Anglican ancestors who came from the London area to live in Florida after the Second World War.

The "where" and "when" are very important in family history research. Using Britain (including the north of Ireland) as an example, we can find wide regional differences in culture, beliefs, language, and education. There were four main areas, according to author and historian David Fischer, from which immigrants came to the thirteen original colonies. These consisted of: East Anglia (counties in the east of England consisting mainly of Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, and part of Kent); the South of England (counties of Sussex, Bristol, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucestershire, Devon, Hampshire, Surrey, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire); the North Midlands (Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Wales); and the Borderlands (the northernmost counties of England, the southernmost counties of Scotland, and some of the northern counties of Ireland).

Throughout his book, *Albion's Seed*, Fischer introduces four main groups of people and their cultural attitudes toward such concepts as time. In the following paragraphs I will use these "time themes" as headings for each group. Keep in mind that these are only brief summaries and some generalizations are made.

Improving the Time

Most New England families originated from the area that forms a sixty-mile radius around the town of Haverhill, Suffolk, England. Many of these people were Puritans; yeomen and artisans whose

churches later became known as Congregationalist here in America. They had a particular worldview and vision ("city on a hill") that differed from that of other early settlers. Education was very important to them and their worship was lecture-centered. Their houses were wood-framed, they baked many of their foods, and they had strong, nuclear families, giving their children primarily Biblical names. When we think of these New Englanders, we think of men like John Winthrop, Cotton Mather, Thomas Hooker, Rev. Ralph Wheelock, and Dr. John Clark. They did play sports (mostly ball games) but their hard-working ways developed into what we call the "Puritan Work Ethic." Their progeny spread across the upper Mid-West toward the states of Washington and Oregon. This area is now dominated by ethnic groups who are primarily Roman Catholic, and Lutheran, but still retain customs, speech patterns, and other folk ways that are decidedly "Yankee" in tradition.

Killing the Time

The Cavaliers and the Loyalists who settled Virginia and surrounding states not long after the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies were established up north, sprang from the areas surrounding Bristol, and London, England. A large portion of these immigrants was wealthy or came from well-to-do families, although some were indentured servants. More than a few men were "second sons" who were destined to inherit little from their fathers. Others were "distressed Cavaliers" who were fleeing a hostile political/religious climate in England. They were concerned with rank, ceremony, fortune, honor, and leisure. They were mostly Anglican in faith, had lower literacy rates than the people of New England, and either were servants or had servants (or slaves). These earlier residents of what would someday be the setting for many Civil War battles, built their homes out of wood and brick, roasted or fried their food, and usually gave their children Norman and Teutonic names. The Berkeleys, the Lees, the Washingtons, the Culpeppers, the Carters, the Byrds, and the Jeffersons were some of the leading families in the early 1700s. Either blood or marriage often related them to one another. The Virginian's idea of "an autonomous individual, securely in command of self" is alive and well today.

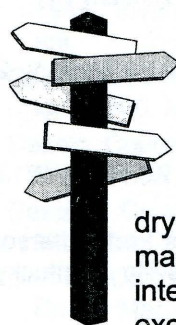
Redeeming the Time

The Friends and the "friendly" made up the third group of immigrants to our eastern shores. Not all of these were Quaker and not all were from Britain. Most of them came to America between the years of 1675 and 1725, settling in the Middle Atlantic States: Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the western portion of New Jersey. They easily assimilated with the Germans, Dutch, Welsh, and others who shared their faith or tolerated it. The Quaker sect believed in the "light within" and liberty of conscience. Such individuals as William Penn, Anne Cooper Whitall, Peter Collinson, John Bartram, and John Woolman professed these ideas. Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush, and Thomas Paine were not members of the Society of Friends, but often allied themselves with them or reflected the Quaker style of plain-dress and simple basics in daily living. When these Delaware Valley settlers participated in sport, it was only for "useful recreation." They boiled much of their food, built with stone and brick, and lived in farming communities. As a whole, they put a strong emphasis on common education and a weak emphasis on higher education (just the opposite of those to their south). Their children were named partly from the Bible and partly from other sources. They tended to vote Whig, and in the early days were not as pacifist as history leads us to believe. Of all these four groups, the people of this folkway co-existed most peaceably with their Native American neighbours. Their ideals (such as reciprocal liberty) as well as descendents spread out across Mid-America through the Ohio Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Methodism is now the dominant denomination in many of these once-Quaker families and locations.

Passing the Time

The reason the hills of Tennessee, the mountain slopes of North Carolina, and the woods of Kentucky were called "the back country" is that the coastline of America was *facing* mighty England across the sea even after the War of Independence. The people who moved to the backcountry were encouraged to do so by the ruling gentry of Virginia and even the Quakers in the *City of Brotherly Love*. The backcountry bordered with Indian Territory, and the habitat of wild animals. The hardy folk from the borderlands of Great Britain and Ireland were able to adapt to life in the New World rather well. They came from

Cumberland, parts of Yorkshire, and Lancashire, as well as Westmoreland, and Durham. They also came from Ayr, Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwickshire in Scotland, together with Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Fermanagh in Ireland. They were not all poor, ignorant, or lazy as is often characterized in stories written of the "cracker culture," hoosiers," or "rednecks." Their religious affiliation was usually Presbyterian. They tended to be herdsman and farmers who brought their log cabin style of housing from the Lowlands of Scotland (with some variations.) They were clannish and often named their children after Biblical characters or saints. They started private schools or had little education at all. They boiled or fried their food, held field contests as well as field prayer meetings. Some of the Scots-Irish elite included Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, John C. Calhoun, and Sam Houston. Their descendents eventually moved west to the Ozarks, Texas, and Oklahoma, where today Baptist are more abundant than Presbyterians. These Appalachian border folk gave us the idea of "natural liberty," raised up more US Presidents than any of the other three groups, and blessed us with colourful speech patterns and colloquialisms that persist today in country western music and trucks stops all across the country and even overseas.



If your people came from England, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, Man, or anywhere in the world, for that matter, it behooves you to find out what was going on during the time they lived. You do not have to study a dry, history text to learn this. There are many places online that provide interesting history articles, timelines, excerpts from books, and other readable resources. Put your ancestors in their time and place. See what was the main diet, type of shelter, transportation, popular music, latest fashions, shared concerns, natural disaster, or threatening epidemic during their lifetimes. Look at a US map for where your ancestors settled and see how the towns, creeks and rivers are named. It was common for places in the West to be named after places back East, and for places in the East to be named after place back home across the sea.

New Acquisitions in DPL's Genealogy Section

by Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, F.N.G.S.

Donations in the amount of \$490 have been received from the following individuals and organizations supporting the Genealogy Library: James Reece Pratt in memory of Lucile Anderson Boykin, Lone Star Camp #1 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War in honor of 1999 Camp Commander Mark Backus, Leona Markoff in memory of Lucile Anderson Boykin, Dr. Weldon G. Cannon & Patty Benoit in honor of Bill & Louise Griffith on their 50th Wedding Anniversary, Mesquite Historical and Genealogical Society in honor of Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, General Levi Casey Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of Gordon G. Bleuler, Huguenot Society of Texas in honor of Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, and Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck in memory of Claude Tellis Townsend.

STATES

Arkansas

Cotton, Cornbread, and Cape Jasmines: Early Day Life on the Plantations of the Arkansas River Delta. Heritage Hot Springs County, Arkansas, v. 14.

District of Columbia

National Intelligencer Newspaper Abstracts 1824-1826.

Georgia

Citizens of Cass County, Georgia 1860 Census Index.
Cass County, Georgia 1840 Census Index ...
Confederate Pension Applications, Decatur County: Strickland, L.S. to Z; Dekalb County: Beauchamp to Miller, H.H. Microfilm, 5 rolls.

Illinois

Lake County Marriages 1860-1880, v. 2.
Fort Sheridan Cemetery Lake County, Illinois.
1901-1920 Death Register List Zion City, Illinois.

Indiana

St. Joseph County, Indiana Cemetery Inscriptions, v. 2, 3, & 5.

Kentucky

Vital Records from Newspapers of Paris, Kentucky 1813-1870.
The Personnel of George Rogers Clark's Fort Jefferson and the Civilian Community of Clarksville [Kentucky] 1780-1781.
Kentucky Postal Contract Routes Guide 1884.
Graves County, Kentucky Tax List 1899.
Graves County, Kentucky Directory 1905-1906.

Louisiana

New Orleans Irish Famine Exiles.
Massachusetts
Massachusetts Vital Records: Athol 1734-1905. Microfiche, 138.
Massachusetts Vital Records: Newburyport 1635-1905. Microfiche, 259.
Worcester Centennial 1948.

Michigan

Subject Guide to Michigan History Magazine 1978-1994.

Missouri

Southwest City, Missouri Cemetery and Some Records of Nicols Brothers Funeral Home.

Boone County, Missouri 4811 Deaths Reported in....

North Carolina

David Carpenter's Account/Ledger Book Anson County, N.C.

Oklahoma

Anadarko: Days of Glory.

South Carolina

*Index to South Carolina Wills. Microfilm, 3 rolls.

Tennessee

The Directory of Nashville and Davidson County Historical Markers.
American Historical Magazine, v. 1-9, 1894-1904. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
Benton County Circuit Court Minutes, v. A-D, 1-6A, 1826-May 1899. Microfilm, 5 rolls.
Benton County Bonds & Letters, Aug. 1874-Dec. 1946. Microfilm, 1 roll.
Benton County Settlements, v. I-D, 1860-1900. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
Benton County Deeds, v. A-P, 1836-Oct. 1889. Microfilm, 7 rolls.
Benton County Survey/Entries, Jan. 1821-Jan. 1849. Microfilm, 3 rolls.
Benton County Administration/Guardian Index Mar 1858-June 1875; Vital Statistics July 1908-Jan. 1912. Microfilm, 1 roll.
Campbell County Chancery Court Minutes June 1842-May 1900. Microfilm, 3 rolls.
Campbell County Circuit Court Minutes, May 1849-June 1898. Microfilm, 5 rolls.
Campbell County Probate of Deeds 1833-1847, 1882-1903. Microfilm, 1 roll.
Campbell County Clerk Minutes, Apr. 1839-Apr. 1901. Microfilm, 3 rolls.
Campbell County Guardian Settlements Oct. 1858-Apr. 1909. Microfilm, 1 roll.
Campbell County Estate Book Dec. 1806-Sep. 1841; Deeds of Conveyance July 1848-July 1881. Microfilm,

- 1 roll.
- Campbell County Deeds Dec. 1806-Nov. 1887. Microfilm, 8 rolls.
- Campbell County Surveyor's Entry Sep. 1825-July 1910; Entry Takers 1824-1902; Entry Book Oct. 1831-Oct. 1834. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
- Campbell County Tax Books Jan. 1849-Dec. 1866. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Campbell County Military Discharges Jan. 1919-Nov. 1965. Microfilm, 3 rolls.
- Campbell County Chancery Court Minutes Aug. 1840-Apr. 1891. Microfilm, 3 rolls.
- Cannon County Circuit Court Minutes, Feb. 1862-Oct. 1902. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
- Cannon County Guardian Settlements Feb. 1854-Jan. 1872; Administrator and Executor Settlements May 1859-Mar. 1868; Claims Against Estates Aug. 1871-Sep. 1914; Administrator and Executor Settlements Jan. 1868-May 1876; Vital Statistics May 1881-June 1912; Road Books Feb. 1866-Apr. 1885; Minutes Oct. 1898-June 1902. Microfilm, 4 rolls.
- Cannon County Deeds, Apr. 1836-Nov. 1917. Microfilm, 10 rolls.
- Cannon County Oil Leases Apr. 1869-Nov. 1881; Surveys June 1836-Nov. 1860; Entry Book May 1836-Jan. 1897. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Cannon County Tax Books 1853-1889. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Cannon County Military Discharges 1917-Aug. 1987. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
- Carroll County Chancery Court Minutes, Oct. 1836-Feb. 1890. Microfilm, 5 rolls.
- Carroll County Marriages, Mar. 1838-Jan. 1895. Microfilm, 5 rolls.
- Carroll County Clerk Minutes, Mar. 1822-Apr. 1898. Microfilm, 9 rolls.
- Carroll County Administrator Settlements Apr. 1847-Sep. 1854, Apr. 1855-May 1880; Guardian Settlements Apr. 1887-Nov. 1914. Microfilm, 3 rolls.
- Carroll County Deeds, Apr. 1822-June 1893. Microfilm, 20 rolls.
- Carroll County Land Entries Dec. 1820-Dec. 1838, Dec. 1842-Nov. 1866; Surveys Nov. 1820-Nov. 1857. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
- Carroll County Military Discharges, June 1919-Sep. 1971. Microfilm, 4 rolls.
- Carroll County Guardian Settlements Nov. 1842-Jan. 1855, Jan. 1855-Mar. 1887. Administrator Settlements Aug. 1860-Dec. 1869; Road Book July 1867-Dec. 1874; Chancery Court Minutes Aug. 1842-Mar. 1843; Enrollments Feb. 1874-Aug. 1876; Guardian Minutes May 1885-Dec. 1885; Insolvent Estates May 1854-Aug. 1871; Guardian Bonds Dec. 1882-Jan. 1901; Insolvent Estates Nov. 1853-Apr. 1907; Administrator and Executor Letters Apr. 1852-Mar. 1880; Quarterly Minutes Jan. 1873-Oct. 1880; Guardian Bonds Apr. 1852-Nov. 1882; Administrator & Executor bonds Jan. 1852-Oct. 1882. Microfilm, 8 rolls.
- Carroll County Military Discharges Oct. 1971-Jan. 1988. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
- Cheatham County Chancery Court Minutes Feb. 1868-Mar. 1893. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Cheatham County Circuit Court Minutes Feb. 1877-June 1907. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
- Cheatham County Insolvent Estates, Aug. 1859-Aug. 1951. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Cheatham County Administrators Letters June 1868-Feb. 1963. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Cheatham County Marriages May 1856-Sep. 1938. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Cheatham County Military Discharges World War I; Aug. 1919-Feb. 1997. Microfilm, 4 rolls.
- Cheatham County Land Entries, Sep. 1856-Sep. 1915. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Cheatham County Tax Books 1856-1891. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Cheatham County Clerk Minutes, May 1856-Mar. 1909. Microfilm, 3 rolls.
- Cheatham County Wills July 1856-May 1927. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
- Cheatham County Deed Index 1856-1876, 1891-1921. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Dekalb County Circuit Court Minutes, Oct. 1860-Nov. 1897. Microfilm, 4 rolls.
- Dekalb County Chancery Court Minutes Mar. 1844-Mar. 1857, Apr. 1883-Dec. 1897. Microfilm, 4 rolls.
- Dekalb County Administrators Bonds May 1860-Mar. 1892. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Dekalb County Administrators Letters Feb. 1888-July 1914; Inventories July 1928-May 1951. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Dekalb County Administrators Settlements May 1846-Oct. 1906. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Dekalb County Guardian Bonds Jan. 1874-Feb. 1916. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Dekalb County Marriages Aug. 1848-Apr. 1899. Microfilm, 3 rolls.
- Dekalb County Deeds, Index Mar. 1838-Jan. 1926; Deeds Mar. 1838-Jan. 1898. Microfilm, 13 rolls.
- Dekalb County Wills Aug. 1838-Jan. 1968. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Dekalb County Entry Books Mar. 1838-Sep. 1849, July 1890-Aug. 1905. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Dekalb County Tax books Jan. 1857-Dec. 1870; Jan. 1889-Dec. 1890. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Dekalb County Greenbelt Jan. 1983-Dec. 1990. Microfilm, 1 roll.
- Dickson County Marriages Jan. 1817-Oct. 1836; May 1837-July 1839; Jan. 1838-Dec. 1899. Microfilm, 3 rolls.
- Dickson County Administrators Settlements Apr. 1823-Feb. 1860, Nov. 1874-Jan. 1924. Microfilm, 2 rolls.
- Dickson County Clerk Minutes July 1830-Dec. 1852; May 1861-July 1870; Aug. 1870-Mar. 1886; Apr. 1886-Apr.

1902. 3 rolls.

Dickson County Dentist Professional Registers 1891-1945; Guardian Settlements Aug. 1842-Aug. 1866; Nov. 1894-Nov. 1949. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Dickson County Chancery Minutes Apr. 1836-Nov. 1899. Microfilm, 3 rolls.

Dickson County Circuit Court Minutes Sep. 1810-Nov. 1889. Microfilm, 4 rolls.

Dickson County Deed Index Mar. 1804-Apr. 1912 & Apr. 1912-Dec. 1973; Deeds May 1839-Oct. 1898. Microfilm, 10 rolls.

Dickson County Military Discharges Oct. 1920-Jan. 1964. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Dickson County Tax Books 1831-1901. Microfilm, 6 rolls.

Dickson County Chancery Court Minutes Oct. 1854-Sep. 1860; Enrollments Dec. 1871-Mar. 1877. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Dickson County Deed and Trust Deed Index Dec. 1973-Dec. 1989. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Dickson County Circuit Court Minutes, May 1878-Dec. 1885. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Dickson County Insolvent Estates Apr. 1859-June 1906; Settlements of Estates June 1869-May 1896; Administrators Bonds Jun 1910-Aug. 1912. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Dickson County Administrators Settlements Apr. 1860-Sep. 1874. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Dickson County Guardian Settlements Nov. 1851-Dec. 1894. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Dickson County Miscellaneous Records dec. 1965-May 1970. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Fayette County Circuit Court Minutes, June 1829-SEp. 1900. Microfilm, 11 rolls.

Fayette County Marriages Feb. 1838-May 1871; Bonds Oct. 1866-Dec. 1869; May 1871-Aug. 1883; Nov. 1881-Dec. 1897; Dec. 1897-Sep. 1912. Microfilm, 4 rolls.

Fayette County Clerk Index to Minutes July 1833-Mar. 1840 & Mary 1844-Sep. 1848; Minutes July 1831-Feb. 1906. Microfilm, 12 rolls.

Greene County Deeds Apr. 1862-Sep. 1890. Microfilm, 11 rolls.

Greene County Tax Books 1848-1885. Microfilm, 4 rolls.

Greene County Surveyor's Books May 1824-June 1905. Microfilm, 1 roll.

Greene County Military Discharges Jan. 1865-May 1882; Apr. 1916-June 1998. Microfilm, 8 rolls.

Texas

Fort Davis.

Death Index of Nolan County, Texas 1903-1950.

Ancestor Charts of Members of the Grand Prairie Genealogical Society.

Records of Jones County Cemeteries, pts. 1-4.

Index The Victoria Advocate 88th Anniversary Number.

Vermont

The Annotated Cemetery Book Stowe, Vermont 1798-1998: Histories and Inscriptions.

Pittsford's Second Century.

Virginia

Historical Boundary Atlas of Virginia's Tidewater and Chesapeake Counties.

Historical Boundary Atlas of Central Virginia.

Historical Boundary Atlas of Southside Virginia.

Historical Boundary Atlas of the Potomac, Shenandoah, and Rappahannock Valleys of Virginia and West Virginia.

Richmond, Her Past and Present.

Winchester, Virginia Streets, Churches, Schools.

Where a Hundred Thousand Fell: The Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Court House.

UNITED STATES

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, v. V: Delaware and Maryland.

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1996-2000, Cumulated Supplements, 3 vols.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[CAN] The Twelve Townships of Wellington County.

[ENG] Norwich Landgable Assessment 1568-70, Norfolk Record Society, v. 63.

[ENG] Clandestine Marriages in the Chapel and Rules of the Fleet Prison 1680-1754.

[ENG] Victoria History of Shropshire, v. 10.

[IRE] Tracing Your Cork Ancestors.

[SCT] The Burgess Roll of St. Andrews 1751-1775.

[SCT] The Marines of Kirkcaldy and West Fife, 1600-1700.

[SCT] The Mariners of Angus 1600-1700.

[SCT] Scottish Goldsmiths 1600-1800.

[SCT] Dunonald Burial Register.

GENEALOGIES

[Bledsoe] The Bledsoe Family in America, v. I.

[Busey] Ancestry and Descendents [sic] of Samuel Busey of Old Claiborne County, Alabama A Genealogy 1620-1965.

[Greer] Our Greer Heritage.

[Hollon] Some Descendants of Joseph John Hollon and Hannah Bond.

[Kay] The Descendants of Robert Kay. 2nd ed.

[Littleton] Littletons of Early Onslow.

[Spencer] Descendants of Samuel Spencer. 3rd ed.

MISSING TAPES

The following tapes are missing from the tape library. Some were never returned to DGS, and some were returned but disappeared from the volunteer desk. At \$7.00 a tape, this represents a lot of money to DGS; not to mention the frustration of others wanting to rent the tape. Please check your tapes at home, and if you find any of our missing tapes, please return to one of the genealogy librarians. Thank you very much.

- 003—Sourcery: Gaining Information from Reluctant Sources
- 019—Tracing African Americans in Cities and Towns
- 022—What is Fee Simple Absolute? How Understanding American Legal Concepts Helps Research
- 029—Time for Genealogy: Calendars, Dating Systems, Legal Ages and Other Time Considerations
- 031—Understanding Texas Land Records
- 033—African-American Genealogy: Problems and Methods
- 034—City Directories: Line by Line, Year by Year
- 040—To and From Georgia, 1784-1820
- 046—Organizing Your Material: Turn a Pile of Notes into a Quality Finished Product
- 047—Using Court Records Effectively: Case Studies in New England
- 054—Tidewater Research—Virginia, Maryland, Delaware
- 056—Research in Mississippi Court Houses
- 069—Genealogical Publishing, Pt. 2: Newsletters, Quarterlies, etc.
- 073—Solving Genealogical Problems through Land Records
- 084—How to Build a Case When There's No Evidence
- 089—Federal Land: the Amazing Records it Generates
- 093—The Law: Introduction for Genealogists
- 097—Freedmen's Bureau Research
- 146—Taking Your Ancestor Back to Virginia, Pt. I
- 147—Taking Your Ancestor Back to Virginia, Pt. II
- 164—Virginians on the Land: Deeds and Patents
- 171—Kentucky & Tennessee Pioneers: Tracking Them
- 172—Vital Records of the Russian and Austrian Empires
- 191—Library of Congress: Overview for Genealogists

LOST & FOUND

Maroon windbreaker left at 12 February Lecture. Call Carole Ruska, 214-324-2928 or email at ccruska@aol.com to claim.

Black sweater already claimed

Did You Know? (Some interesting quick tips)

- Emigration and Immigration; how to tell the difference? Exit/Emigrate, come Into/Immigration
- One branch of the Quakers was called "Shakers." They did not believe in marriage or procreation. They are the ones who gave us the folk hymn "'Tis the Gift to Be Simple" (Or "Simple Gifts")
- The "West" in 1750 was the Appalachian Mountains; in 1800, between there and the Mississippi River.
- The first Scotsmen to settle in what is now the United States are thought to be the prisoners of war who were shipped to Boston from jails in London, between 1651 - 52. They served out their time as indentured servants, after which many were married, had families, and prospered.
- There is a distinct difference between Puritans and Separatists; pioneers and settlers; Border Scots (sometimes called Ulstermen) and Highlanders (Celts). Be sure to consult your dictionary or encyclopedia for more information.
- Some historians believe that Myles Standish was the first "Manxman" (from the Isle of Man) in America.
- Kirkcudbright, Scotland is pronounced Kur-COO-bree. (Now say "Kirkcudbrightshire!")

**SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY SYMPOSIUM
TO PRESENT "THE SCOTCH-IRISH"
IN ARLINGTON, TEXAS, IN JUNE, 2000**

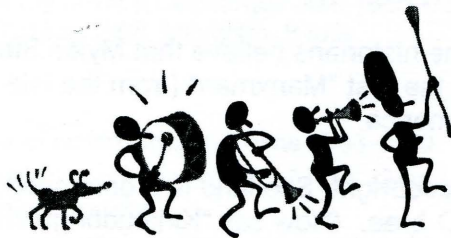
The 2000 Scottish Family History Symposium sponsored by the Texas Scottish Festival and Highland Games will be held Friday, June 2, 2000, at the LaQuinta Conference Center in Arlington, Texas.

The theme of this year Symposium is "The Scotch-Irish" presented by Dr. Jack Weaver of Winthrop University, Rock Hill, South Carolina. Research of the Scotch-Irish is particularly challenging and difficult and the subject is not frequently addressed. The family researcher frequently discovers an ancestor who is believed to be Scotch-Irish, but the researcher does not know what to do next. The Symposium will meet these problems directly with discussions of historical background, unique cultural characteristics, migration patterns, and genealogical research of the Scotch-Irish.

Dr. Weaver will introduce the Scotch-Irish as a culture as well as a group of people. Then he will give the account of people from England, Scotland, and Wales who ended up in Northern Ireland followed by the story of the Scotch-Irish in the American colonies. Part of the Symposium will be devoted to the resources and techniques for genealogical research of the Scotch-Irish in Ireland and America. There will be a panel discussion and ample time for questions.

Dr. Weaver is perhaps the foremost expert on the Scotch-Irish. He has traveled and researched extensively in Ireland and has written numerous articles and books. He is active in Scotch-Irish societies serving as consultant and manuscript reviewer.

The registration fee is \$40. For further information call Ray McDonald, Texas Scottish Festival and Highland Games, (817) 654-2293.



**New Online Genealogy Project:
StateGenSites
(<http://www.stategensites.com>)**

Tom Sluder, Michelle Rich, and Bill Hocutt wanted to create a different kind of genealogy site. With combined talents and experiences as webmaster, author, family researchers and volunteer hosts on America Online's Golden Gate Genealogy Forum (keyword: roots) they saw the need for a beginner-friendly, multifaceted project, with an emphasis on US genealogy.

November 1, 1999 brought the official grand opening of StateGenSites and by the first day of the this year they had almost 5000 searchable links (thanks to link-coordinator Michelle Rich) and close to 30,000 visitors to their home page. Seven columnists, all volunteering their gifts, have come on board to add their personal expertise to the project, with a promise of more to be added in the future. Currently the topics covered include: beginning genealogy, Native American roots, African American genealogy, Civil War research, and Hocutt's "Adventures in Genealogy." Genealogist and well-known columnist "DearMyrtle" has a link here and a couple of the other columnists are published authors as well.

Visitors to StateGenSites can search by state or topic for helpful links, read and post queries, find out what books the site's columnists enjoy or recommend, and view the "tip of the day" plus other informative material. The project differs in scope from the USGenWeb, for example, and is not as overwhelming to the beginner as Cyndi's List.

Webmaster Sluder plans to have the site redesigned by the middle of February but will continually be adding to and improving it. Comments are welcome as are suggestions for new links.

Adopt-A-State Report

A total of \$2,105.86 has been raised as of February 12th for the Adopt-A-State project. DGS members and guests have contributed toward the purchase of materials from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio at recent monthly meetings, fall conference and lectures. Adopters listed have contributed \$30 or more for a specific state since the last report.

Put your "Susies"* in a jar. Bring loose change and bills to the next meeting for your favorite state! All three jars will be there.

Illinois \$909.28
Indiana \$369.79
Ohio \$826.81

Foster Parents

Illinois - Karen Avery Miller
Indiana - Beverly Holmes
Ohio - Sammie Townsend Lee

Adopters - Ohio

- Patricia Allgeyer, Coshocton county
- Doris Aubel, Fairfield county
- Bill Benson, Delaware or Marion counties
- Pam Edmon, Mahoning, Trumbull, or Belmont counties
- Judi McCoy, Clermont county
- Mary R. McKenney, Washington county
- Suzan Younger, memorial for Claude Townsend

Adopters - Indiana

- Bill Benson
- Suzan Younger, memorial for Lula McIlroy
- Vida Brooks Hughes

Adopters - Illinois

- Dawn Gore, Lee or Clark county
- Barbara Baylis, Crawford or Clark county
- Bill Benson, Brown or Morgan county
- Buel Hopkins, Kendall county
- Juanita Hogue, St. Clair county
- Dr. Jacqueline Latham, Pope or St. Clair county
- Mollie London, Stephenson county
- Mary Markley, Wayne county
- Judi McCoy, Pike county

- Marilyn Mollinson, Grundy or LaSalle county
- Pat Mutzabaugh, Boone or Winnebago county
- Barbara Ware, Union county

*Those Susan B. Anthony coins we get in the parking garage.

BYLAW CHANGE

Article IV, Section 1. Officers and Directors

The directors of this Society shall consist of library liaison, director of sales, director of the special interest groups, director of correspondence and mailings, director of publications, director of publicity and public relations, and director of volunteer coordination.

Change: delete position of director of special interest groups.

Article VI, Section 2. Duties of Directors

The director of special interest groups shall be responsible for the organization and operation of programs for all subgroups within the Society that are focused on a special area of genealogical research or activity.

Change: delete this section entirely

The board has determined that this position is no longer needed. The special interest groups are self-operating. The board will create a standing rule that allows the special interest groups to report directly to the President of DGS and to elect a liaison to interact with the board when necessary.

This bylaw change will be read at the February meeting, published in the March Newsletter, and voted on at the March meeting. If it is approved, the nominating committee will not have to fill that position.

Surfing Is Fun! Sometimes You Just Find Interesting Stuff

By Barbara Ware

On a recent Internet surfing adventure, I was looking for genealogy sites for kids and teens. I ran into the U.S. Census Bureau site. Boy, was I excited. I immediately thought they had been working hard and put on all those missing census records of my ancestor. But, no.

What I did find was interesting. The U.S. Census Bureau Name Search Files (<http://www.census.gov/genealogy/www/namesearch.html>) provides the frequency and rank of a last name, a male first name, or a female first name. There are 88,799 unique last names, 4,275 unique female first names and 1,219 unique male first names. There are of course some methodology constraints with the sampling which are described on the site.

The most ten popular last names are:

NAME RANK

Smith	1
Johnson	2
Williams	3
Jones	4
Brown	5
Davis	6
Miller	7
Wilson	8
Moore	9
Taylor	10

Mary and James hold rank 1 for first names. But, my first name is number 4. This may be the reason that there are three Barbaras on the DGS Board this year. Now I see why my Jackson, Russell and Williamson families are harder to pin down and why my Visage family (except those in South Carolina) are a little easier.

NAME RANK

Jackson	13
Russell	97
Williamson	213
Ware	532
Hight	5269
Strode	7571
Visage	41710

Volunteers Trace Family Roots

Yahoo.com has a list to help you with your genealogical research! If family history is your passion, having help in distant states or countries to look up family details has to be a godsend. Those volunteers are at Genealogy Helplist. The Helplist was formed five years ago and consists of volunteers willing to help out in genealogy hunts by looking up specific items such as birth, marriage and death certificates at institutions near them. It operates throughout the United States and in many nations abroad, from Britain to New Zealand.

The system is simple: Check the page representing the state or country where your ancestor lived, examine the items volunteers in the area will search, and if you find something of interest, you can contact the volunteer directly. The Helplist recommends requests be brief, specific and related to the item listed.

Such items can usually be accessed free of charge, but you will be expected to foot any postage bills or the cost of any copies you wish to receive. Remember, these are volunteers willing to help for free - - and not allowed to charge for their services.

The URL for the Genealogy Helplist is <http://helplist.org/>. While they are no means as complete as the USGenWeb in the number of counties that are covered, this is one more resource you can go to for local assistance!

From the Web!

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~genepool/sayings.htm>

Ye Olde English Sayings

The following list was downloaded from the above referenced Rootsweb page – and there are a number of other linguistic references listed on the page as well – you might want to take a look and see if there is something else there that would assist in your research! No representations are made about the veracity of these definitions – some sound speculative, but fun! If you visit the website, there is some pretty lively disagreement for some of the terms sent in by other readers . . .

THE CLINK: The name of a prison which was on Clink Street in the Southwark area of London.

BLACK MARKET: In medieval England there were nomadic mercenaries who wandered the country side and would sell their services to the highest bidder. These were hardened fighters who lived solitary lives in the wilderness. They did not have the luxury of servants to polish their armor and it would oxidize to a blackish hue, and they came to be known as black knights. At local town festivals they would have exhibition jousting matches in which the winner of the fight would win the loser's weapons and armor. The local gentry, softened by the good life, would lose to these black knights. The nomadic knights didn't have much use for an extra set of armor and would sell it back to them immediately after the fight. The losing nobility would be forced to buy back their armor and this after market came to be known as the "Black Market".

PATENT LEATHER: After the Patten shoe which the young women wore in the buttery. When the cream spilled on their shoes, the fat would tend to make the leather shiny.

DONE TO A TURN: Meat was roasted until cooked on an upright spit which had to be turned by hand.

BEAT AROUND THE BUSH: Game birds were scared out of their hiding places under bushes and then killed.

PITCHER: A leather jug treated with tar pitch to help it hold its shape.

GETTING BOMBED: A bombard is a leather jug which holds 8 pints or 4 quarts. A full bombard of ale would make you drunk.

WET YOUR WHISTLE: Many years ago in England, pub frequenters had a whistle baked into the rim or handle of their ceramic cups. When they needed a refill, they used to blow the whistle to get some service.

SAVED BY THE BELL: When our ancestors realized that they were burying a great deal of people before their time had actually come, they came up with a solution. They tied a string onto the "dead" person's hand, buried them, and tied the other end of the string to a bell and then tied it to nearby tree branch. If the person revived enough to ring the bell, their survivors would rush out and dig them up. Hence... "saved by the bell"

THRESHOLD: The raised door entrance held back the straw (called thresh) on the floor.

CHEW THE FAT: A host would offer his guests a piece of bacon, which was stored above the fireplace in the parlor, so they could chew the fat during their visit.

GETTING THE SHORT END OF THE STICK: Candles were expensive to make, so often reeds were dipped in tallow and burned instead. When visitors came, it was the custom for guests to make their exit by the time the lights went out. Therefore, if your host didn't want you to stay very long, he would give you a "short stick."

BURNING THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS: If they REALLY didn't want you to stay very long, they would light "both ends" at the same time!

NOT FIT TO HOLD A CANDLE TO: A menial household task was holding a candle for someone while they completed some type of activity. Some people were not held in much esteem, therefore they were "not fit to hold a candle to."

GETTING THE BUM'S RUSH: A short rush, which would burn for a short time, would be used when company came over rather late; when it burnt out, you would want to see the hind end of your guests out the door.

GIVING SOMEONE THE COLD SHOULDER: When guests would over stay their welcome as house guests, the hosts would (instead of feeding them good, warm meals) give their too-long staying guests the worst part of the animal, not warmed, but the COLD SHOULDER.

FROG IN YOUR THROAT: Medieval physicians believed that the secretions of a frog could cure a cough if they were coated on the throat of the patient. The frog was placed in the mouth of the sufferer and remained there until the physician decided that the treatment was complete.

UPPER CRUST: Visitors to the Anne Hathaway's cottage (near Stratford upon Avon) are given this explanation while looking at the bread oven beside the fireplace in the kitchen: "The bread was put, as a raw lump of dough, straight into the bread oven. No bread tin, it just sits on the floor of the oven. The oven is heated by the fire and is very hot at the bottom. When the bread is done baking and taken out to cool, the base of the loaf is overcooked black and also dirty. The top of the loaf is done just right, and still clean. The bottom of the loaf is for the servants to eat, while the upper crust is for the master of the house.

EATING HUMBLE PIE: Servants ate "umble pie" which was made from deer waste while their Master and his guests had the better cuts of meat.

TURN THE TABLES: Tables only had one finished side. The other side, less expensive to make, was more rough. When the family was alone, they ate on the rough side to keep the good side nice for company. When company came, the whole top lifted off and was turned to its good side.

CLEAN YOUR PLATE BEFORE YOU HAVE

DESSERT: The square plate (above) was never washed either. After your daily dose of stew, you wiped your plate clean with a piece of bread. Then you flipped it over which provided a flat surface for your dessert portion (if there was any, that is)

ROOM & BOARD: An apprentice would journey to another village to learn more about his craft (journeyman). There he would pay someone for his room, and food for his board.

RULE OF THUMB: An old English law declared that a man could not beat his wife with a stick any larger than the diameter of his thumb.

GETTING YOUR GOAT: This apparently refers to an old English (Welsh?) belief that keeping a goat in the barn would have a calming effect on the cows, hence producing more milk. When one wanted to antagonize/terrorize one's enemy, you would abscond with their goat rendering their milk cows less- to non-productive.

SAVING FACE OR LOSING FACE: The noble ladies and gentlemen of the late 1700s wore much makeup to impress each other. Since they rarely bathed, the makeup would get thicker and thicker. If they sat too close to the heat of the fireplace, the makeup would start to melt. If that happened, a servant would move the screen in front of the fireplace to block the heat, so they wouldn't "lose face."

MIND YOUR OWN BEESWAX: This came from the days when smallpox was a regular disfigurement. Fine ladies would fill in the pocks with beeswax. However when the weather was very warm the wax might melt. But it was not the thing to do for one lady to tell another that her makeup needed attention. Hence the sharp rebuke to "mind your own beeswax!"

STONE COLD: Slate floors were often cold enough during the winter months that any bare skin coming in contact with them would "stick". The slate floors were covered with a layer of hay to provide some warmth. The kitchen was the only room kept heated during the winter. All of the family spent the day cooped up in this one room (often 10 kids or more) ... also the family cats and dogs who served important functions of "mousing," "garbage disposal," and etc.

SLEEP TIGHT: The bed frames were strung with ropes on which straw mattresses were placed. After some time the ropes would loosen and one of the young men would pull them tight. From Bob Vila's tour of famous American homes: In Colonial America (and, presumably in Europe as well) the beds were not of the box spring variety that we enjoy today. The mattress laid on top of a web of ropes. There was a tool - an iron type of gadget that looked somewhat like an old clothes pin but larger - which was used to tighten the ropes when they became too slack. Thus, the expression "sleep tight."

GET OUT OF BED ON THE WRONG SIDE: An old superstition said that it was bad luck to put the left foot down when getting out of bed.

TIE THE KNOT: Tying the knot of the ropes in the marriage bed.

PERIODICALS in the GENEALOGY SECTION, DPL

OHIO

<u>Call number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Holdings</u>	<u>Publisher</u>
929.3771 A538	Ancestry Trails(OHTA)	Jan. 1986 - Feb. 1991(v. 16:2); not numbered until v. 14 (1989)	Turnbull Co. Gen. Soc.
977.1005 E18	Echoes (OHEC)	v. 1 (1962) - v. 22 (1983); v. 20 missing	Ohio Hist. Soc.
929.37711 F736	Fort Industry Reflections (OHFI)	v. 5-6 (1986-87); v. 13-14 (1993-94); v. 16 (1996)	Lucas Co. Gen. Soc.
not yet cataloged	French Ancestors (OHFN) (in Western Ohio, Darke & Shelby Cos.)	current only	Marianne R. Doyle, Ed.
929.37711 F974	Fulton Footprints (OHFF)	v. 7:5 (1987) - v. 11:6 (1991) in one book; v. 17 (1997); v. 18 (1998)	Fulton Co., Ohio Gen. Soc.
929.1072 G362G	Genealogical Aids Bulletin (OHGA)	v. 14 (1984) - 16 (1987)	Miami Valley Gen. Soc.
929.1072 K99	Kyowva Newsletter (KOWV)	v. 6 (1983) - present; v. 7,19 missing	Kyowva Gen. Soc.
977.1 N879	Northwest Ohio Quarterly (OHNW)	v. 30:4 (1958) - v. 68 (1996); indexes v. 33-40, 41-45	Maumee Valley Hist. Soc.
977.1005 E18	Ohio Cues (for Ohio Youth) (OHCU)	v. 8 (1958) - v. 15 (1966); v. 21, 24, 27, 29 (1972-80) in one book; v. 22 (1972) - v. 30 (1981)	Hist. Soc. of NW Ohio
929.3771 N558N	Ohio Gen. Soc. Newsletter (OHGN)	v. 14 (1983) - v. 28 (1997)	Ohio Gen. Soc.
977.1 O37	Ohio History (OHHY), formerly Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly	v. 1 (1887) - v. 22 (1913); v. 1-66 (1887-1957) on microfilm w/index v. 1-11; v. 67 (1958) - present	Ohio Hist. Soc.
929.3771 O37	Ohio Records and Pioneer Families (ORPF)	v. 1 (1960) - present; v. 27 missing; index v. 1-25	Ohio Gen. Soc.
929.3771 O37	Ohio Researcher (OHRE)	v. 1 (1962) - v. 4 (1965); v. 3 missing	Allstates Research Co.
929.37718 P636	Pike Speaks (OHPC)	v. 3-5 (1977-79); v. 9 -13 (1992-97); v. 11 (1994); v. 14 (1998); not all issues have volume number	Pike Co. Gen. Soc.

<u>Call number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Holdings</u>	<u>Publisher</u>
not yet cataloged	Poplar Row (OHPR)	current only	Jackson Co. Gen. Soc.
929.3771 O37R	Report (OHRP)	v. 10 (1970) - present	Ohio Gen. Soc.
929.37718 N558N	Ross County Newsletter (OHRS)	v. 6-16 (1978-89); v. 17-19 (1989-92); v. 20-21 (1992-94)	Ross Co. Gen. Soc.
929.1072 S475	Seneca Searchers (OHSS)	v. 6 (1986) - present	Seneca Co. Gen. Soc.
917.7198 T149	Tallow Light (OHTL)	v. 1 (1966) - v. 11 (1977)	Washington Co. Gen. Soc.
929.10977 T759T	Tracer (OHHM)	v. 1 (1979) - present	Hamilton Co. Gen. Soc.

DGS LECTURE SERIES

8 April 2000

Cedar Valley Junior College

Lancaster Rd. (Hwy. 342) exit off I 20

1 mile South of I 20 between I 35 & I 45

Registration 9:00 am

Lectures 9:30-4:00

Jim Slade

Tracking Ancestors Using Technology

Explains ways to track our ancestors using computer technology methods. Case studies will be used to demonstrate how a family can be tracked using deeds, wills, marriage records acquired via internet, email and various other software programs.

Mapping Ancestors: Using Technology Software to Locate where They Lived

Discusses mapping software programs and demonstrations on how to use these programs to locate your ancestor's land.

Technology Visits the Courthouse, Library, and Archives

Explains how using technology at these locations will assist you. Examples are shown to illustrate how to use technology at repositories and how to make the best use of records to be found there. Mr. Slade searches records using computer technology and software programs, and will help us to understand and use this technology at repositories.

John Wylie

Ensuring that Your Work Survives You

An informed preservation strategy is the first step in ensuring that our genealogical records survive. Presents strategies for preserving both print and electronic records. Unless we learn the computer's strengths and weaknesses, all our efforts and family history could be lost.

REGISTRATION FORM

DGS members: \$25 each
Non-members: \$30 each
\$30 for anyone not pre-registered
Registration must be received by the Saturday
one week prior to lecture to be pre-registered.

_____ Saturday, 8 April
Slade: Technology
Cedar Valley Jr. College

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ / ZIP _____

PHONE _____

Checks to: Dallas Genealogical Society
Mail to: DGS 1999-2000 Lecture Series
P.O. Box 12446
Dallas, TX 75225-0446

For more information call the DGS
Voice Mail at **214-670-7932**, or go to
our website Upcoming Events at
www.dallasgenealogy.org.

REMEMBER!

When you join or renew your membership, you have as a benefit of membership the option of receiving the *Dallas Journal*, an annual publication of Dallas County records and history. If you want to receive this publication, check **YES** on your membership or renewal form. If you do not have Dallas County ancestors and do not want to receive this publication, check **NO** on your form. The cost of membership is the same; however, the money saved by reducing the quantity of Journals produced and mailed will be added to the annual gift to the library.

LIBRARY LOCK-IN

6:00 PM - Saturday, 18 March 2000—
5:00 AM - Sunday, 19 March 2000

This activity is open to DGS members only, and the *Newsletter* is the only way to register. You can park underground free, eat free refreshments all night long, and have uninterrupted research time for 11 hours straight. What more could a genealogist want?

Bring your notes, research folders, and even your computer (it will be safe) and research (or organize) the night away. Copy cards will be for sale and change available for the machines.

Registration is between 6:00 - 7:00 PM only. You must stay until midnight. After midnight, the guards will escort you to the parking garage every hour on the hour to leave. Only a few crazy genealogists stay until 5:00 AM, but you are free to make your own schedule. Dress comfortably (house shoes allowed) and join us for this fun event for members only.

Registration is limited to 75 people and costs \$25.00. DGS will pay the cost of one night guard, and our police officer board member and a fellow officer will donate their time to share guard duties.

Register early since the space is very limited and goes quickly. Use the form below - no more will be available.

**Registration Form
Library Lock-In**

NAME _____

Address _____

City, St, Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

_____ \$25.00 enclosed Check # _____
Mail to: DGS Lock-In
P. O. Box 12446
Dallas, TX 75225-0446

DGS PLANNING SURVEY

Please fill this out and mail to DGS as soon as possible. It is very important in our planning and recruitment for DGS. Mail to: DGS Survey, P.O. Box 12446, Dallas, TX 75225-0446.

_____ Member of DGS _____ years _____ Non-member but attend functions of DGS

I have attended approximately _____ meetings in the last 2 years (1998-99).

I have attended approximately _____ events (lectures, seminars, workshops, lock-in, summer institute) in the last 2 years (1998-99).

Major reason(s) for not attending DGS meetings and/or events:

The best event I attended in the last 2 years was _____

My least favorite event of the last 2 years _____

Topics and/or Speakers I would like to have at DGS events:

Comments (good and bad) about the society, meetings, events, Newsletter, web site, or anything else:

I would consider holding a board position _____ YES _____ NO I would consider volunteering for DGS _____

Position considered _____

NAME _____

(This does not have to be signed unless you wish to be contacted, but we want your comments anyway.)

PHONE _____ EMAIL _____

DGS Membership Application or Renewal

New Member _____ Renewal _____ Want to receive Journal? YES _____ NO _____

Name _____

Spouse _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Home Phone _____ E-mail address _____

The above information will be used to publish a membership roster. Please specify what you do not want published

Annual Membership, per individual or couple	\$20	
<i>(spouse's name must be on application for membership benefits)</i>		
Foreign Membership	\$30	
Annual Sustaining Membership (\$30 is tax deductible)	\$50	
Annual Patron Membership (\$80 is tax deductible)	\$100	
Life Membership, per individual, <u>under</u> 65 years old	\$500	
Life Membership, per individual, <u>over</u> 65 years old	\$300	

Contribution to DGS Annual Library Gift \$ _____

Special Funds Contribution: (1) Scholarship \$ _____; (2) Endowment \$ _____; (3) NARA \$ _____

Check # _____ Date _____ TOTAL _____

Make check payable to DGS. Mail to: DGS Membership, P. O. Box 12446, Dallas, TX 75225-0446

Surname Exchange: Each member may submit unlimited surnames & localities to be used in a DGS database for exchange with other researchers. By submitting, you agree to having your name, address, phone, surnames available for use by others Attach extra surnames to this application form. The database is on the volunteer computer in the library genealogy section.

Surname	State	County	Country	Earliest Date	Latest Date
<i>Example: Johnson</i>	<i>TX</i>	<i>Tarrant</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>1860</i>	<i>1950</i>

Volunteer Opportunities: Willing to work for DGS? If so, please check all the areas where you could volunteer. _____
 Hospitality _____ Computer/Data Entry _____ Board/Committees _____ Library work _____
 Newsletter _____ Work at special events _____ Present workshops _____ Other _____ Thanks

DGS CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March

- 9 Computer Interest Group
Dallas Public Library Auditorium
CD's to help with your research
Gene A Burris
- 14 DGS Board Meeting
Location: TBA
- 18 Library Lock-in
- 21 African American Interest Group
- 27 DGS Meeting
Dallas Public Library Auditorium
*Railroads and Regional Identity
of the Southwest*
Richard Francaviglia, Ph.D.

April

- 8 Lecture Series
Jim Slade and John Wylie
Location: Cedar Valley Community College
- 11 DGS Board Meeting
Location: TBA
- 13 Computer Interest Group
Dallas Public Library Auditorium
Documenting Your Stuff
Shirley Sloat
- 28 African American Interest Group
- 24 DGS Meeting
Dallas Public Library Auditorium

Dallas Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 12446
Dallas, TX 75225-0446



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