

# DGS NEWSLETTER



October 2001

Volume 25, Number 8 (Issue 222)

## DGS GENERAL MEETINGS

Social 6:30 – 7:00 p.m.

Meeting 7:00 p.m.

October 29, 2001

Pat Hatcher  
Subject TBA

November 26, 2001

John Slate  
Working in Large City Archives

## DGS CIG MEETINGS

6:30 p.m.

November 6, 2001

Don Raney  
Finding Your Ancestor in the  
State Land Records

December 4, 2001

Roy Scivally  
Access vs. Excel - Which is best  
for my records?

## DGS AAGIG MEETINGS

Meeting 6:30 p.m.

November 20, 2001

Shari Degan  
Murder, Mayhem, and the Law

December 18, 2001

Holiday Gathering/  
Membership Drive

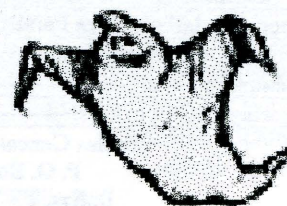
November Newsletter Deadline

November 12, 2001

## And the Ghostly Winner is ... !!!

by Shirley Hawn

Strange lights, a Connecticut Yankee, washtubs, and things that go bump in the night, all helped make the wonderful stories written by our members almost impossible to judge. However, we promised a winner, and the winner is ... **“Conjuring Up Great-Grandpa’s Ghost”** by Kathryn Madsen. It is a “ghostly” story about communicating with an ancestor.

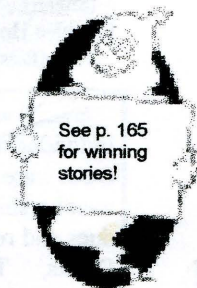


The judges also picked three stories as runners-up, “Grandma King” by Shelley Sharum, “Ghostly Story” by Mary Markley, and “Grandmother’s House” by Dava Ladymon.

As winner of the **Ghostly Story Contest**, Kathryn will attend one of the two remaining lectures as a guest of the Dallas Genealogical Society.

These four wonderful stories are reproduced in this newsletter for your reading pleasure.

We thank everyone who entered the contest, and wish we could have printed each entry.



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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 the Fall Conference, 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

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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.

### Executive Board

#### Officers:

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#### Appointed by the President:

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
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| Dorislee Hoffpauer      | Assistant VP Education |
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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*.

# DGS NEWS

## President's Column

by Shari Degan, DGS President

On September 29, 2001, AAGIG and DGS presented the first lecture in the "Discovering Genealogical Sources" Series featuring Mr. Tony Burroughs. Mr. Burroughs presented several interesting topics on research methodology and organization. The African American Genealogy Interest Group did a fantastic job in planning and organizing this successful lecture. AAGIG sold several hundred-affle tickets to support the Tony Burroughs lecture. AAGIG is currently selling an "I Love Genealogy" book bag for \$10 plus tax. To observe what the bag looks like, please visit the sales section of the website. A special thank you goes to the following individuals: Stacey Bennett, Vergie Freeman, Eva McMillan, Don Payton, and the rest of the AAGIG planning committee.

DGS is currently seeking assistance on possible church or building locations for future lecture events. If you have a church or building in mind, please contact Tresa Tatyrek at 972-529-7452 or email her at [tresa@home.com](mailto:tresa@home.com).

DGS is currently planning the annual Awards-Christmas Party on December 10, 2001 on the seventh floor of the Dallas Public Library. This is a free event for members but I am requesting that reservations be made to obtain an accurate head count for the caterer. Please fill out the coupon below and mail it to DGS Awards/Christmas Party, P.O.Box 12446, Dallas TX 75225-0446 or email the society at [info@dallasgenealogy.org](mailto:info@dallasgenealogy.org).

The third lecture in the "Discovering Genealogical Sources" will feature Curt Witcher of the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Witcher will lecture on the following topics: *Historical Research Methodology: Engaging the Process to Find All the Answers, Passenger and Immigration Research, Using Government Documents for Genealogical Research, and Who's Who Among Your Ancestors: Using Biographical Sources for Genealogical Research*. A brochure will be forthcoming.

For all of our members who had relatives or friends that were killed on September 11, 2001 in New York or Washington D.C., I would like to extend my deepest sympathy for your loss.

## CHRISTMAS PARTY RESERVATIONS

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Number Attending: \_\_\_\_\_

## New Members:

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Carol Gregston         | Colleen Gafney Rees     |
| Shirley & James Buhler | Arlene & Vernis Everett |
| Scott Fitzgerald       | Frances & Quint Quigley |
| Donna Kearley          | Delinda Richman         |
| Charlotte H. Henson    | Nancy E. Howell         |
| Dennis I. Williams     |                         |

## Burroughs Website

If you didn't attend the lecture on September 29, you missed a treat. AAGIG did a great job putting together the itinerary and the details of this event. Tony Burroughs is an intelligent, entertaining speaker when talking about hunting for your ancestors. He shared with us his experiences and tips for making the search a little easier for those elusive ancestors. To keep up with where Tony is appear go to <http://www.tonyburroughs.com/>.

## Silent Auction

We have begun to gather items for the Silent Auction in March. If you are planning on attending any DGS events or meetings through February you can bring them with you and give to Tresa Tatyrek. If you aren't going to be attending any of the events contact Tresa at 972-539-7452 or [tresa@home.com](mailto:tresa@home.com) to make arrangements for her to get the items. The deadline for the items receipt will be the February 25, 2002 General Meeting.

## Dues Increase

This is a reminder that dues will increase on 1 January 2002 to \$25.00 to cover the increase in postal and printing costs. DGS will accept early renewals for \$20.00 until 31 December 2001.

**PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW PHONE NUMBER!**  
**(469) 948-1106**

## DGS Journal A Winner!

DGS recently received the following announcement from the Texas State Genealogical Society:

Thank you for your entry in the Texas State Genealogical Society 2001 Writing Awards Competition. Your interests in preserving genealogy and family history are to be applauded. All entries in the competition have already or will be reviewed in "Book News and Views," for STIRPES, the official publication of the organization.

We are pleased to announce that your entry, The Dallas Journal, was awarded First Place in the Category of Journals of Partner Societies. Awardees will be presented during the Annual Conference Banquet on November 9, 2001 in Tyler, Texas. We hope you will be able to attend to accept your award. (Shari Degan and Tresa Tatyrek will be in attendance to accept the award.)

Congratulations to Barbara Ware and all her volunteers. We always knew our journal was a work of beauty and a real contribution to the society. It's wonderful to be recognized for making a difference!

### Annual Report, The Dallas Journal 2001

**Barbara A. Ware**

**V.P. – Journal**

*The report for the Dallas Journal was inadvertently omitted from our annual report issue earlier this year – and this seems like a perfect time to share with you the work done by the team that won this award! The following is the annual report for the 2000/2001 year:*

The Dallas Journal 2001 was delivered to the printer May 2, 2001.

Volunteers who provided articles, information and pictures for the journal included: Shari Degan, Dava Beisecker Ladymon, Jim Monaghan (deceased), Hallie Price Garner, Patricia Craig Johnson, Eleanor, Evans Borkehagen, Vergie Freeman, Eva McMillan, Donald Payton and Barbara Ware.

The editor is also thankful for the advice of Shari Degan and Adrienne Jamison in the journal layout, indexing, and production.

We had a wide range of records including funeral home registers, cemetery records, draft records, vital records and obituaries.

- Crawford Funeral home Registers (Shari Degan)
- Abstract of Delayed Birth Certificate Register No. 3 for Dallas County, Texas (Dava Beisecker Ladymon)
- Dallas County Divorces in Court Records 1901-1905 (Jim Monaghan and Hallie Price Garner)
- 1897 Buckner Home Fire (Patricia Craig Johnson)

- Dallas County World War I Draft Registrations, District 1, Cohen – Cullem (Shari Degan)
- Removals from Oakland Cemetery (Barbara Ann Ware)
- Obituaries from the Los Angeles Times and the Orange County Register (Eleanor Evans Borkenhagen)

We were able to finish the divorce records project and to continue with the draft registrations abstraction.

For The Dallas Journal 2002, we have already received the following:

- Samuel Pryor, First Mayor of Dallas (Nova Lemon)
- Mayors of Dallas, Birth, Death and Burial Records (Barbara Ware)

We are also expecting to include:

- Delayed Birth Certificate Register for Dallas County (Dava Beisecker Ladymon)
- Dallas County World War I Draft Registrations D-A for District 1 (Shari Degan, Barbara Dossett, Shirley Hawn, Dorothy Roberts, Petty Sutherin, Barbara Ware and others)
- Oakland Cemetery Records (Shari Degan, Suzan Younger, Alvin Harper, Barbara Ware)
- Several other articles in development

### Downloadable Charts and Forms

*The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2001 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. (From the October 14, 2001 issue.)*

Looking for some blank forms that you can fill in during your genealogy research? You can download free, high-quality blank forms online and print them on your own printer. These are as nice looking as the commercially available forms. Best of all, they are free.

The charts are available as Adobe Acrobat files. They should work equally well on Windows, Macintosh, Linux or a few other operating systems. You can obtain a pedigree chart (called an Ancestral Chart), Research Calendar, Research Extract, Correspondence Chart, Source Summary and Family Group Sheet.

You can do all of this at:

<http://www.ancestry.com/save/charts/ancchart.htm>

## Tom Thumb Reward Card

Remember that you can use your Tom Thumb Reward Card to make painless donations to DGS! Just give the cashier DGS's code (No. 4253). Last year members donated over \$1,200 through the Tom Thumb program!

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***And the Winner is ... !!!***  
**Conjuring Up  
Great-Grandpa's Ghost**

**by Kathryn B. Madsen**

Melba and her friend, Ida May, were hunkered down in the microfilm readers at the Dallas Public Library. It had been a long day of deciphering scrawly handwriting. Melba turned off the machine light and rubbed her eyes.

"Did y'all find any answers today?" drawled Ida May.

"Not a thing," said Melba, as she shoved the microfilm into the box. "I'm half convinced that my great-grandpa was an alien like E.T. I can't locate his birthplace or his parents."

"Where are y'all fixing to look next?" asked Ida May.

"I'm not. I'm tired of looking. I'm going to go straight to the source and ask," said Melba.

"So, y'all fixing to have a séance?" chuckled Ida May.

"That's exactly what I'm going to do. I'm going to have a séance and ask my great-grandpa about his parents and where he was born," said Melba.

"That's nuts!" cried Ida May.

"I know it sounds crazy, but just think of all the information I could get at one time. Will you come?" asked Melba.

"Well ... why not," said Ida May. "Maybe your great-grandpa is friends with my relatives and can tell me something too."

"Good. Come to my house two weeks from tonight," said Melba.

The candles flickered as Melba, Ida May, and other invited guests sat around the table, holding hands and exchanging nervous glances. Melba noticed Ida May's legs were shaking. With a monotone voice, the medium threw back her head and chanted incomprehensible words. A gust of wind swirled through the room, blowing out the candles, but the room remained lit. And there he was – Melba's great-grandpa standing before them scowling.

"Great-Grandpa!" exclaimed Melba. "I can't believe you're really here." Great-grandpa remained stony-faced. "Why are you so grumpy-looking? Aren't you glad to see me?" asked Melba.

"I was busy and you summoned me here," said Great-Grandpa.

"Busy? Doing what?" asked Melba.

"That's privileged information. But, I do have a life, you know. I'm not just floating on clouds waiting for you

to call me. You do believe in life after death, don't you?" quizzed Great-Grandpa.

"Of course I do or I wouldn't have held this séance," replied Melba.

"Hurry up. I need to get back to my project," said Great-Grandpa.

"And what would that be?" teased Melba.

"Now, now. Don't try to trick me," warned Great-Grandpa.

"Oh, very well. Just tell me where you were born and your parents' names and you can go back," said Melba.

"Can't do that," said Great-Grandpa.

"Why not?"

"Maybe I think asking me like this is the same as cheating. Kind of like asking your mom to spell a word so you don't have to look it up in the dictionary," said Great-Grandpa.

"My, you are stubborn. I wouldn't have to ask if you had written a diary or journal or something," retorted Melba.

"I did write one, but it was a casualty of war," said Great-Grandpa.

"What war? You didn't fight in any war," said Melba.

"See, your research has taught you quite a bit about me," said Great-Grandpa with a smile. "I was referring to the war of staying alive and fed. We didn't have microwaves, McDonald's or malls in early Texas days. I wrote a journal in my head as I plowed the fields, planted cotton, herded cattle, and hauled water. Just never got it down on paper."

"I guess you were kind of busy," said Melba. "But, can't you at least give me a hint of where to look?"

"I'll see if I can manage that, but I've gotta go back now. Can't overstay my time," said Great-Grandpa.

The wind swirled throughout the room in reverse order. Great-Grandpa disappeared, leaving the room in complete darkness. Suddenly, something fell from the bookcase with a loud thump, causing everyone to scream. The medium jerked awake. Hugging her knees and rocking back and forth, Ida May squeaked, "Please, can y'all get the lights on?"

Melba crawled to the light switch and turned it on. Everyone signed and turned to see what had fallen. Picking up the book, Melba read the title out loud, "*A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*."

"What's the meaning of that?" asked Ida May.

"I'm not sure," replied Melba. "But, I'm going back to the library tomorrow and start looking in Connecticut

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records for an Arthur as my great-great-grandpa. Want to come?"

"Okay," said Ida May. "But I'm definitely not coming to any more of your seances."

## **Grandmother's House**

**by Dava Ladymon**

The summer after the end of World War II when traveling on trains had begun to be a little more reliable, my mother and her two sisters decided they would have a family reunion at their parent's home near a little town outside Topeka, Kansas. They had not seen each other during the war as they were scattered all over the country. One sister lived in New York and one in Florida. We lived in Texas. Besides, their little brother had come home from the War and was living back with his parents helping out on their farm.

My grandparents lived in a big, red brick two-story house set back quite a way from the dirt road that ran in front of their house. My grandmother would take her morning constitutional just hiking down to the mailbox. The house was purposed to have been built before the Civil War. But then who really knew as Grandmother was a great story teller.

I was to meet my two cousins for the first time, girls a little younger than I. It was very exciting for me as I was an only child. We were to spend a whole week together on a farm. My Grandmother made us 3 girls pallets out of handmade quilts to sleep on in the large family room downstairs. Everyone else slept in the upstairs bedrooms. It was like a perpetual slumber party.

One evening after supper we were all sitting around the dining room table and Grandmother began to tell everyone about the house. They hadn't lived there long. She was really talking to the grown-ups and, at first, we children didn't pay much attention. But as she began to tell about the house being a station on the Underground Railroad, our ears started to perk up. She said that before the Civil War, the owners of the house had his runaway slaves in the cellar of the house. They had a secret room down there that had been walled up with bricks. Grandma said you could still hear moans coming from that room and that on certain nights she had seen eerie lights out in the fields close to the house. Was this just another tale of Grandmothers?

So that night after everyone had gone to bed upstairs, we children decided to take the flashlight our uncle had brought back from the war and go out and investigate. The cellar was a scary place for me as I was from Dallas and there aren't many cellars there. But we tiptoed outside and tried very quietly to pull up the wooden doors on the cellar. They were heavy and we were breathing hard as we shone our flashlights into the darkness. The stone steps were cold on our feet and the earthen floor was damp. We finally located the area of the cellar where Grandma had

said the secret room was located when our light went out. We froze. Then, as our eyes got used to the darkness, we began to see a small light coming from outside. We watched as it got bigger, thinking it might be one of those eerie lights Grandma had talked about. It came closer and closer and we shrank against the walls of earth hoping that it was not the slave catchers come to get us. But it soon became apparent that it was Grandma with a lantern come to find what had happened to her grandchildren that weren't asleep on their pallets when she went to check!

## **Ghostly Story**

**by Mary Markley**

As a young pre-teen girl growing up in rural Arkansas, spending the night with school chums was a very special event. The highlight of the night was telling ghost stories after the lights were out and scaring each other half to death. I can recall on one occasion when two girls were spending the night at my home and as usual we were telling our ghost stories. One girl always told the best stories. As she was telling her story, we heard a strange scratching sound coming from our front porch. The noise was just outside our window and was a very eerie sound. It stopped and shortly began again. We were terrified and ran to my parents' bedroom at the back of the house and jumped on their bed. As we were trying to explain what we had heard, I noticed that there was a rope sticking through the open window where a corner of the screen had been pulled back. My father always had a good sense of humor. This time he really "got us"! He tied a rope to the handle of an old washtub, brought the rope around the house to his bedroom. By pulling the rope, he dragged the tub across the front porch in front of our bedroom window making a scary racket. We couldn't tell ghost stories again without recalling the time we had actually heard a ghost.

## **Grandma King**

**by Shelley Sharum**

Grandma King experienced many unusual things in her long life, but she never believed in ghosts. "Ain't nothing can't be explained," she used to say. But I think even Grandma would find it difficult to interpret what lived inside the walls of our first home.

After saving for years, we purchased our first home. Located on a beautiful, tree-lined street in an old established neighborhood, the three bedroom tract house seemed perfect for our family of four. But immediately after moving in, we knew something was terribly wrong.

The house was small, and each bedroom contained a compact closet recessed into the wall, with sliding wooden doors. On the first night, exhausted from the move, we retired early. At 3 a.m., we were jolted awake by a loud banging, only to discover that all the closet doors were shaking and rattling furiously. This became a chronic occurrence, happening two to three times a week. We

would intermittently hear loud dragging and scraping noises across the attic floor. The neighbors were puzzled to see the lights inside blink on and off repeatedly when we were gone. Home inspectors, pest control specialists, and electricians could find no evidence of air drafts, rodents, or any other earthly reasonable explanation for the events.

We also soon discovered that ghosts don't need keys to turn a deadbolt, after we were repeatedly locked out of our home inexplicably.

The TV and stereo would turn on and off at random, with the volume vacillating from an ear shattering din to a muted strain.

Scratched into the wood on the inside closet door of the front bedroom, where our son slept, were the names "Larry" and "Bill." One morning before dawn, my son was awakened by someone shaking him. The room was frigid. Standing over him was the transparent apparition of a woman, calling "Larry?" My son let out a blood curdling Rebel yell that General Lee would have been proud of, and the woman disappeared.

We later learned that the previous owner had two young sons, Larry and Bill, who had occupied the same bedroom as our son. More chilling news, however, was the fact that their mother had died in the house, allegedly by her own hand.

Most of the time, the disturbances were mere annoyances. However, occasionally, we would sense the presence of something malevolent, especially in the second bedroom, where our daughter slept. She often had horrifying dreams that were difficult to awake from. Once, while sitting on her bed doing homework, she was startled by the shrill voices of children playing outside. Suddenly, the voices were closer, and she was surprised to see two young children walk through her bedroom wall and proceed to play ball on the carpet next to her. At night, she would leave her door open, propping a chair, book, or block against it; but, each morning when she awoke, the door would be closed – the book, etc., tossed across the room.

Over the 16 years we lived in the house, our friends would often ask, "Why don't you leave?" But, after investing everything into the house, moving was not an option.

In 1997, we sold the home to a young couple. Since then, four other families have lived there, all for short periods of time. The house is once again for sale. Whatever the explanation, our former home seems to have a dark pall hanging over it, from permanent spiritual residents who are unwilling to vacate.

## AN ARCHIVIST'S 10 COMMANDMENTS

We were evaluating a few agency rules the other day, and the thought struck me that a "10 Commandments" for amateur genealogists might be helpful. These are what I came up with off the top of my head . . . This is, of course, meant in fun, and reflects my own twisted sense of humor, not the opinions of my agency.

1. Thou shalt be brief.
2. Thou shalt not complain about using microfilm. Thou cannot have the original documents.
3. Thou art perfectly capable of finding the bathroom on thine own.
4. Eateth not thy peanut butter cups in the Search Room, nor thy potato chips.
5. Honor the Archivist, and bring him/her chocolate chip cookies.
6. Thou shalt not put a death grip on the microfilm reader at closing time.
7. Thy spoiled unruly child shall never enter unto the Search Room, nay, not to the fifth generation, that My Staff's sanity may be preserved.
8. Honor the Sabbath Day. Sitteth not down next to me at Burger King on Sunday morning as I peruseth the paper and telleth me all about thy family (this actuallyeth happened to me, folks!).
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness (thy grandmother, Bridgett McGillicuddy, was not a full-blooded Indian princess).
10. Thou shalt faithfully obey Commandment Number 5, lest the chances of thy locating that "critical" birth record be diminished.

*Written by Art Dostie, [Arthur.Dostie@STATE.ME.US](mailto:Arthur.Dostie@STATE.ME.US)*

*Search Room Supervisor, Maine State Archives.*

*Previously published in RootsWeb Review: Vol. 4, No. 36, 5 Sept. 2001*

## PEARL'S SECRET

If you take Reader's Digest, you may have read an article in the November 2001 issue ("We've Got America in Us") introducing a new book, "Pearl's Secret: A Black Man's Search for His White Family." The article tells a bit of the story of black journalist Neil Henry's 17 year search for the white relations of his family after he learned that his great-great-grandfather had been an overseer on a Louisiana plantation. He discovered many surprises along the way, not the least of which was that there was, as is often the case, much more to his family's story than he dreamed. While I was unable to tell from the article how "professionally" the research is presented, the excerpt proved fascinating in content. The book is published by University of California Press; ISBN: 0520222571, and retails for about \$25.

## WORLD RELIGIONS

When, where and how did the world religions form?  
Here's a handy list to help you out:

|                                 |  |                        |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Judaism                         | Middle East<br>Founder: Abraham  | approx. 4,000 yrs. ago |
| Hindu                           | India  | 1500 B.C.              |
| Buddhist                        | India<br>Founder: Prince Siddhartha Gautama<br>Split from Hinduism         | 500 B.C.               |
| Roman Catholic                  | Middle East<br>Founder: Jesus Christ                                       | 33 C.E.                |
| Islamic                         | Saudi Arabia<br>Founder: Mohammed  | 600 C.E.               |
| Eastern Orthodox                | Split from Roman Catholic  | 1000 C.E.              |
| Lutheran                        | German<br>Founder: Martin Luther   | 1517 C.E.              |
| Church of England<br>(Anglican) | England<br>Founder: Henry VIII   | 1534 C.E.              |
| Presbyterian                    | Scotland<br>Founder: John Knox<br>(spreading the teachings of John Calvin) | 1560 C.E.              |
| Unitarian                       | Europe   | 1500's C.E.            |
| Congregationalist               | England<br>Split from Puritanism   | 1600's C.E.            |
| Baptist                         | Amsterdam<br>Founder: John Smyth   | 1607 C.E.              |
| Methodist                       | England<br>Founders: John and Charles Wesley                               | 1744 C.E.              |
| Episcopalian                    | England-Colonies<br>Founder: Samuel Seabury                                | 1798 C.E.              |
| Mormon<br>(Latter Day Saints)   | Palmyra, N.Y.<br>Founder: Joseph Smith                                     | 1830 C.E.              |
| Salvation Army                  | London<br>Founder: William Booth   | 1865 C.E.              |
| Christian Scientist             | Founder: Mary Baker Eddy   | 1879 C.E.              |
| Jehovah's Witness               | Pennsylvania<br>Founder Charles Taze Russell                               | 1870's C.E.            |
| Pentecostal                     | United States  | 1901 C.E.              |

--Ann Landers, November 11, 1996, *Dallas Morning News*

## CORRECTION TO PATTEN MAKER!

The article, "Old Occupations," (v. 25, p. 130) contains a slight error: "Pattern Maker" should be "Patten Maker." I know because I made the same mistake: my ggggrandfather was a member of the Patten-Makers Company of the City of London. One did not have to be in the occupation of the company. At the time my ggggrandfather became a member (1807), pattens were not made much any more and that company may have become more "speculative," that is, its purpose may have been one of socialization and fellowship, rather than maintaining the standards of the craft. However, being a member of one of the livery companies also had the important benefits of enabling you to vote and to establish a business in the City (the "square mile" of old London). My ggggrandfather was, in fact, a maker of pipe and barrel organs, and pianofortes.

--Gerry Dobson

*(Thanks, Gerry, for taking the time to correct our error!)*

## The Great Molasses Flood of 1919

Genealogists normally like to study the current events of the times in which our ancestors lived. Wars are easy to study as they are well documented in history books. Yet the other calamities of the times are often not so well known and documented.

One great disaster in the early twentieth century was the great Molasses Flood of January 15, 1919 in Boston, Massachusetts. This sounds humorous until one reads that 21 people died as an eight-foot high wall of molasses rolled down Commercial Street at a rather high speed. Two million gallons of crude molasses can move quickly when warmed by the sun. You could say that these unfortunate people were molassassed to death. Not exactly how I wish to go.

**You can read an account  
of this bizarre accident at:**

[www.mv.com/ipusers/arcade/molasses.htm](http://www.mv.com/ipusers/arcade/molasses.htm)

**Upon receiving the Nobel Peace Prize,  
Mother Teresa said:**

**"What can you do to promote world  
peace? Go home and love your family."**

*(and maybe research your family  
history at the same time?)*



## And 100 years ago: This was year 1901

The average life expectancy in the United States was forty-seven.

Only 14 percent of the homes in the United States had a bathtub.

Only 8 percent of the homes had a telephone. A three-minute call from Denver to New York City cost eleven dollars.

There were only 8,000 cars in the US and only 144 miles of paved roads.

The maximum speed limit in most cities was ten-mph.

Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, and Tennessee were each more heavily populated than California. With a mere 1.4 million residents, California was only the twenty-first most populous state in the Union.

The tallest structure in the world was the Eiffel Tower.

The average wage in the U.S. was twenty-two cents an hour. The average U.S. worker made between \$200 and \$400 per year.

A competent accountant could expect to earn \$2000 per year, a dentist \$2500 per year, a veterinarian between \$1500 and \$4000 per year, and a mechanical engineer about \$5000 per year.

More than 95 percent of all births in the United States took place at home.

Ninety percent of all U.S. physicians had no college education.

Instead, they attended medical schools, many of which were condemned in the press and by the government as "substandard."

Sugar cost four cents a pound. Eggs were fourteen cents a dozen.

Coffee cost fifteen cents a pound.

Most women only washed their hair once a month and used borax or egg yolks for shampoo.

Canada passed a law prohibiting poor people from entering the country for any reason, either as travelers or immigrants.

The five leading causes of death in the U.S. were:

1. Pneumonia and influenza
2. Tuberculosis
3. Diarrhea
4. Heart disease
5. Stroke

The American flag had 45 stars. Arizona, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Hawaii and Alaska hadn't been admitted to the Union yet.

Drive-by-shootings -- in which teenage boys galloped down the street on horses and started randomly shooting at

houses, carriages, or anything else that caught their fancy - were an ongoing problem in Denver and other cities in the West.

The population of Las Vegas, Nevada was thirty. The remote desert community was inhabited by only a handful of ranchers and their families.

Plutonium, insulin, and antibiotics hadn't been discovered yet. Scotch tape, crossword puzzles, canned beer, and iced tea hadn't been invented.

There was no Mother's Day or Father's Day.

One in ten U.S. adults couldn't read or write. Only 6 percent of all Americans had graduated from high school.

Some medical authorities warned that professional seamstresses were apt to become sexually aroused by the steady rhythm, hour after hour, of the sewing machine's foot pedals. They recommended slipping bromide -- which was thought to diminish sexual desire -- into the women's drinking water.

Marijuana, heroin, and morphine were all available over the counter at corner drugstores. According to one pharmacist, "Heroin clears the complexion, gives buoyancy to the mind, regulates the stomach and the bowels, and is, in fact, a perfect guardian of health." Coca-Cola contained cocaine instead of caffeine.

Punch card data processing had recently been developed, and early predecessors of the modern computer were used for the first time by the government to help compile the 1900 census.

Eighteen percent of households in the United States had at least one full-time servant or domestic.

— From the Lorraine County, Ohio Rootsweb List

**Creativity is allowing yourself to make mistakes. Art is knowing which ones to keep.**

--Scott Adams

## DGS CIG – A GREAT IDEA IS BORN

As a contribution to the newsletter, the CIG is going to compile a 4 page pull-out reference section of favorite websites. Please submit your nominations (up to 5 per person) for the list to [DEAL1FOX1@aol.com](mailto:DEAL1FOX1@aol.com). The list will be published in an upcoming DGS Newsletter.

As a sample:

- Ellis Island Records Site: [www.ellislandrecords.com](http://www.ellislandrecords.com)

An amazing (and free!) resource, this site allows you to search for Ellis Island immigration records. You can even view online family scrapbooks.

Get your favorites in today! Sites need not be specifically geared to genealogy research, but should be applicable in some way; i.e., a history based site or site of local city interest that maybe of general interest is welcome.

# The Soundex Indexing System

Updated February 19, 2000

To use the census soundex to locate information about a person, you must know his or her full name and the state or territory in which he or she lived at the time of the census. It is also helpful to know the full name of the *head of the household* in which the person lived because census takers recorded information under that name.

The soundex is a coded surname (last name) index based on the way a surname sounds rather than the way it is spelled. Surnames that sound the same, but are spelled differently, like SMITH and SMYTH, have the same code and are filed together. The soundex coding system was developed so that you can find a surname even though it may have been recorded under various spellings.

To search for a particular surname, you must first work out its code.

## Basic Soundex Coding Rule

Every soundex code consists of a letter and three numbers, such as W-252. The letter is always the first letter of the surname. The numbers are assigned to the remaining letters of the surname according to the soundex guide shown below. Zeroes are added at the end if necessary to produce a four-character code. Additional letters are disregarded. Examples:

- **Washington** is coded W-252 (W, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 2 for the G, remaining letters disregarded).
- **Lee** is coded L-000 (L, 000 added).

## Soundex Coding Guide

### Number Represents the Letters

- 1 B, F, P, V
- 2 C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z
- 3 D, T
- 4 L
- 5 M, N
- 6 R

Disregard the letters A, E, I, O, U, H, W, and Y.

## Additional Soundex Coding Rules

### 1. Names With Double Letters

If the surname has any double letters, they should be treated as one letter. For example:

- **Gutierrez** is coded G-362 (G, 3 for the T, 6 for the first R, second R ignored, 2 for the Z).

### 2. Names with Letters Side-by-Side that have the Same Soundex Code Number

If the surname has different letters side-by-side that have the same number in the soundex coding guide, they should be treated as one letter. Examples:

- **Pfister** is coded as P-236 (P, F ignored, 2 for the S, 3 for the T, 6 for the R).
- **Jackson** is coded as J-250 (J, 2 for the C, K ignored, S ignored, 5 for the N, 0 added).
- **Tymczak** is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored, 2 for the K). Since the vowel "A" separates the Z and K, the K is coded.

### 3. Names with Prefixes

If a surname has a prefix, such as Van, Con, De, Di, La, or Le, code both with and without the prefix because the surname might be listed under either code. Note, however, that Mc and Mac are **not** considered prefixes.

For example, **VanDeusen** might be coded two ways:

V-532 (V, 5 for N, 3 for D, 2 for S)  
or

D-250 (D, 2 for the S, 5 for the N, 0 added).

### 4. Consonant Separators

If a vowel (A, E, I, O, U) separates two consonants that have the same soundex code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is coded. Example:

**Tymczak** is coded as T-522 (T, 5 for the M, 2 for the C, Z ignored (see "Side-by-Side" rule above), 2 for the K). Since the vowel "A" separates the Z and K, the K is coded.

If "H" or "W" separate two consonants that have the same soundex code, the consonant to the right of the vowel is **not** coded. Example:

**Ashcraft** is coded A-261 (A, 2 for the S, C ignored, 6 for the R, 1 for the F). It is not coded A-226.

## Free Brochure

This essay is based on "Using the Census Soundex," General Information Leaflet 55 (Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1995), a free brochure available from [inquire@nara.gov](mailto:inquire@nara.gov) (include your name, postal address, and "GIL 55 please").

--From the [www.nara.gov](http://www.nara.gov) website

## Clues in Census Records

### 1790-1840

Experienced genealogical researchers use clues found in one record to find other records about the same individual. Although the first six federal decennial censuses taken from 1790 through 1840 contain less data than those taken later, they still contain useful clues that should not be overlooked.

#### **Date of Birth**

The 1790-1840 censuses generally named only the head of household but reported the age of each household member in age categories. For example, the 1810 census reported the number of free white males and females in these age categories:

- “Under ten years of age”
- “Of ten years, and under sixteen”
- “Of sixteen, and under twenty-six”
- “Of twenty-six, and under forty-five”
- “Of forty-five and upwards”

While the age range provided by age categories does not indicate an exact date of birth, it at least gives a “ballpark” figure useful (1) for tracking the head of household from one census to the next, especially if other people have the same name, and (2) for tentatively estimating the composition of the family, which the researcher must confirm from other records.

For example, in 1810, the household of Alexander Tackles of Warsaw, Genesee Co., NY, consisted of two males age 16-26 (sons Alexander Jr. and John B.), one male over age 45 (Alexander), one female under age 10 (daughter Sophronia), one female age 16-26 (daughter Polly), and one female over age 45 (wife Philena Howard). The census provided the age ranges of family members; names and exact dates of birth of Alexander’s family members were obtained from other records.

The 1840 census reported the name and exact age of Revolutionary War pensioners; examples are given in the next section.

#### **Military Service**

The 1840 census asked for the names and ages of “Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services, Included in the Foregoing [Household].” Pensioners included both veterans and widows. For example, veteran Alexander Tackels, aged 85, was enumerated in the household of Jonathan Arnold in Middlebury, Genesee (now Wyoming) Co., NY, and the widow Chloe McCullar, aged 81 1/2, was enumerated in the household of W.W. Blake in St. Albans Township, Licking Co., OH.

This clue should lead the researcher to Revolutionary War military service and pension records. The pension files, which are especially useful, have been reproduced in NARA microfilm publication M804, *Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files* (2,670 rolls). Military service records are also available on

microfilm; for more information see listings for Record Group 93, War Department Collection of Revolutionary War Records, in *Microfilm Resources for Research: A Comprehensive Catalog* (Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1996), which is available online or for purchase.

Since elderly persons usually resided with kinfolk, the pensioners’ presence in these households should be a clue that the pensioner may be related to someone in the household. For example, William W. Blake’s wife’s maiden name was Nancy McCullar; she was one of Chloe McCullar’s children.

#### **Immigration and Naturalization**

The 1820 census reported the number of “Foreigners not naturalized” in each household; the 1830 census reported the number of “ALIENS--Foreigners not naturalized” in each household. For example, the 1820 census for Geauga County, Ohio, reported that these households included aliens:

| Name             | Number of Aliens | Township    |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Thomas Ainslee   | 2                | Parkman     |
| Francis Bark     | 1                | Painesville |
| Francis Billette | 3                | Painesville |
| John Graham 2d   | 1                | Perry       |
| Abel Levins      | 1                | Parkman     |

Although these censuses do not specify which person or persons in the household were aliens, this clue should alert the researcher (1) to search for known household members in immigration records, (2) to be alert to clues in other records that point to the suspected immigrant’s possible foreign origins, and (3) to search for possible later naturalization records for the suspected immigrant. Unfortunately, however, there are relatively few ship passenger lists (immigration records) before January 1, 1820, when the Federal Government began requiring such lists to be presented to collectors of customs.

#### **Occupation and Economic Data**

##### **1810 Census**

In 1810, the U.S. marshals and their assistants who took the census were instructed to obtain information about manufacturing. However, since they were not told what questions to ask, the information collected varied widely. For example, Eli Waste of Wilmington, Windham Co., VT, owned one loom that produced the following yards of cloth: 60 woolen, 50 linen, 10 cotton, and 50 mixed fabrics, while James Weston [*sic*, Westurn] of Orwell, Rutland (now Addison) Co., VT, owned seven sheep, one spinning wheel, and one little spinning wheel that produced 25 yards of woolen cloth and 15 yards of linen cloth.

Clues about livestock may lead to personal property tax records, kept by the county treasurer, county auditor, or equivalent official.

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## 1820 Census

The 1820 census reported the number of persons in each household who engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing.

If household members engaged in agriculture (i.e., were farmers), the researcher should check for deeds and mortgages in the county recorder's office or equivalent agency, and for real and personal property tax records kept by the county auditor, county treasurer, or equivalent official. Not all farmers owned land or livestock, of course, but it is always worthwhile to check all extant records for the place where a person is known to have lived.

If household members engaged in manufacturing, the researcher should examine NARA microfilm publication M279, *Records of the 1820 Census of Manufactures* (27 rolls). According to the instructions given the U.S. marshals and their assistants, persons engaged in manufacturing included both (1) both employees in "manufacturing establishments" and (2) "artificers, handicrafts men, and mechanics whose labor is preeminently of the hand, and not upon the field." The manufacturing census schedules in M279 include information about:

- The type of business;
- Kinds and quantities of raw materials used;
- Number of persons employed;
- Number and type of machinery;
- Expenditures for capital (equipment) and wages;
- Type and quality of goods produced annually; and
- General remarks.

Three cautions are in order, however:

First, a person listed as a manufacturer in the population census may not be included in the 1820 manufacturing schedules in M279. For example, M279 contains information about 13 manufacturing establishments in Batavia (now Middlefield), Burton, Chardon, and Parkman Twps., Geauga Co., OH, but the population census lists 60 households in the same townships in which one or more persons were engaged in manufacturing!

Second, a household may include only persons "engaged in agriculture" according to the population census, yet have a manufacturing schedule in M279. For example, M279 includes a manufacturing schedule for a pot and pearl ashery owned by "Ives & Doty" of Parkman Twp., Geauga Co., OH, yet the population census reported Jesse Ives and Asa Doty's households only included persons "engaged in agriculture."

Third, persons who are not listed as head of household in the population census may have a manufacturing schedule in M279. For example, Daniel Earle, Oliver Gavitt, and R. W. Scott are all listed in M279 as manufacturers in Parkman Township, Geauga Co., OH, but are not named as heads of household in the population census anywhere in the county.

## 1840 Census

The 1840 census reported the number of persons in each household who engaged in mining; agriculture; commerce; manufactures and trades; navigation of the ocean; navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers; and learned professions and engineers. Again, researchers should check land and tax records kept by county officials, especially when the household was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

## Conclusion

Experienced genealogical researchers use clues found in one record to locate other records about the same individual. However, it is always best to thoroughly exhaust all extant records for the place where the person is known to have lived, as shown by the above analysis of the surprises found in the 1820 manufacturing schedules for Geauga Co., OH.

This essay is adapted from Claire Prechtel-Klusken, "Clues in Census Records, 1790-1840," *The Record*, Vol. 4, No. 5 (May 1998).

## Clues in Census Records

### 1850-1920

Experienced genealogical researchers use clues found in one record to find other records about the same individual. This article describes some of the clues found in census records.

### Date of Birth

The 1900 census (column 7) indicates the person's month and year of birth; the 1850-1880 and 1910-1920 censuses indicate the person's age.

The 1870 census (column 13) and 1880 census (column 7) indicate the month in which the person was born, if born "within the year," that is between June 1, 1869 and May 31, 1870 for the 1870 census, or June 1, 1879 and May 31, 1880, for the 1880 census. The official census day was June 1 in both 1870 and 1880, although the enumerator may have visited the household at a later date.

While the person's age is not an exact date of birth, it at least provides a "ballpark" figure useful (1) for tracking the person from one census to the next, especially if other people have the same name, and (2) for locating the person in any existing vital records.

### Place of Birth

The 1850-1920 censuses indicate the person's state or country of birth, which helps narrow the geographic scope of search for the specific town of birth.

### Date of Marriage

The 1850 census (column 10), 1860 census (column 11), 1870 census (column 14), and 1880 census (column 12) indicate whether the person had married within the year.

"Within the year" means during the year before the official census day, that is, between June 1, 1849 and May 31, 1850, for the 1850 census; between June 1, 1859 and May 31, 1860, for the 1860 census; between June 1, 1869 and May 31, 1870, for the 1870 census; and between June 1, 1879 and May 31, 1880, for the 1880 census. The official census day was June 1 in each of these census years, although the enumerator may have visited the household at a later date.

The 1900 census (column 10) and 1910 census (column 9) indicate the number of years of marriage for each married person.

### **Number of Children**

The 1900 census (column 11) and 1910 census (column 10) indicate how many children were born to each woman. The 1900 census (column 12) and 1910 census (column 11) indicate how many of those children were still living. These clues can help determine whether the researcher has identified all children in a given family, and whether any were deceased when either census was taken.

### **Immigration**

The 1900 census (column 16), 1910 census (column 15), and 1920 census (column 13) each indicate the person's year of immigration to the United States. This information should help in locating a ship passenger arrival list.

### **Naturalization**

The 1870 census (column 19) has a check mark for "Male Citizens of the U.S. of 21 years of age and upwards." If the person was a foreign-born citizen, this means that he had become naturalized by 1870.

The 1900 census (column 18), the 1910 census (column 16), and the 1920 census (column 14) indicate the person's naturalization status. The answers are "A" for alien, "Pa" for "first papers," and "Na" for naturalized.

The 1920 census (column 15) indicates the year in which the person was naturalized.

These clues may lead to naturalization records; see Naturalization Records for more information.

### **Foreign-born parents**

The 1870 census (columns 11-12) have check marks if the person's parents were "of foreign birth."

The 1880 census (columns 25-26), 1900 census (columns 14-15), 1910 census (columns 13-14), and 1920 census (columns 21 & 23), indicate the person's parents' birthplaces.

### **Service in Union or Confederate Army or Navy**

The 1910 census (column 30) indicates whether the person was a "survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy." The answers are "UA" for Union Army, "UN" for Union Navy, "CA" for Confederate Army, and "CN" for Confederate Navy. These clues lead to military service

and pension records; see Civil War Records and Confederate Pension Records for more information.

A word of caution: columns 30-32 are often "overwritten" with numbers like 2-1-0-0 or 6-9-0-0. These numbers are not the answers for columns 30-32, but were data summaries used by Census Bureau tabulators in Washington, DC, to compile statistical data.

### **Real property**

The 1850 census (column 8), 1860 census (column 8), and 1870 census (column 8) indicate the value of real property (land) owned by each person.

The 1900 census (column 25), 1910 census (column 26), and 1920 census (column 7) indicate whether the person owned ("O") or rented ("R") the home or farm.

The 1900 census (column 26), 1910 census (column 27), and 1920 census (column 8) indicate whether home and farm owners owned their property with a mortgage ("M") or free of mortgage ("F").

These clues should lead researchers to the county recorder's office or equivalent agency for deeds, mortgages, and property tax records.

### **Economic Data**

The 1850 census (column 7), 1860 census (column 7), 1870 census (column 7), and 1880 census (column 13) all indicate the person's occupation. If the answer is "farmer," the researcher should look for information about the farmer's land ownership, crops, and livestock in the agricultural census schedules. If the person was a saw or grist miller, cheese maker, or other "manufacturer," the researcher should check the manufacturing census schedules.

Agricultural census schedules exist for 1850-1880; manufacturing census schedules exist for 1820 and 1850-1880.

For more information and suggestions, see Claire Prechtel-Klusgens, "The Nonpopulation Census Schedules," *The Record*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Sept. 1995): 9, 25.

For nonpopulation census schedules available as NARA microfilm publications, see listings in Record Group 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census, in *Microfilm Resources for Research: A Comprehensive Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1996).

### **Conclusion**

Researchers who use these and other clues in census records will be more successful--and thorough--in their genealogical research.

This essay is adapted from "Clues in Census Records, 1850-1920," *The Record*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Jan. 1998): 26-27.

--from [www.nara.gov](http://www.nara.gov) website

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## Irish Family Names on CD-ROM

*The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2001 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. (From the October 7, 2001 issue.)*

Celtic New Media in Dublin, Ireland, is releasing a series of CD-ROM disks, each focusing on an Irish surname. This week I had the opportunity to try one of new CD-ROM disks, called "Homeland of the O'Moores." This disk covers the names Moore, O'Moore and O'Mordha. The company has similar CD-ROM disks available for O'Carroll, MacCoughlan, Doran, Dowling, O'Lalor, MacEvoy, O'Meagher, O'Molloy, and Murphy, with still more CD-ROM disks under development.

When I first read some of the advertising material produced by Celtic New Media, I wondered if this was a high-tech version of the old "History of Your Family Name" books produced by Halberts and others of their ilk. The advertising is a bit overpowering, with liberal use of words such as, "incredible use of new technology" and "richly detailed." It did sound a bit like the old Halberts ads. However, once I used the CD-ROM for a while, I found that this was a much more serious product.

The Irish Family Names CD-ROM disks provide multimedia "virtual tours." With the O'Moores disk, I found that the virtual tour started with the Rock of Dunamase. The CD-ROM proclaims that, in pre-Norman times, its name was Dun Masg, or "The Fort of Masg." It was granted by the King of Leinster, Diarmait MacMurchada, to his Norman ally, Strongbow, in 1170 as part of his daughter Aoife's dowry. It was captured, in turn, by the O'Moores and by the English over the centuries until it was destroyed in 1650 by Cromwell's forces.

The CD offers a 360-degree panorama view taken from the Rock of Dunamase. You watch on your screen as the camera continues to rotate time and again, offering a high-resolution picture. You can click and drag anywhere inside the picture to look up, down and all around. You can also zoom in and out, all in full motion. It was almost eerie to see the surrounding countryside in great detail and with the ability to navigate in different directions at any time. I then did the same for Ballyfin House, Killmainham (a 14th century church built on the site of St. Manman's 7th century monastery), Ballylinan (a modern town located near a hoard of silver coins dating 862-870 that were discovered in 1786), and many other locations in the area. The O'Moores Homeland CD-ROM appears to have about 40 of these high tech panorama photographs.

The O'Moores CD-ROM also contains a virtual tour of Ireland, featuring many of the country's historical sites. These are not specific to the O'Moore clan, of course, but they are quite interesting as well.

The O'Moore/Moore/O Mordha CD-ROM also has a rather brief description of the clan name's origins. In this case, it explains, "The O'Moores were leaders of the Seven Septs (or Clans) of Laois (pronounced leash). O'More or

O'Moore or usually simply Moore, is the English version of O Mordha, the original Gaelic form of the name." It then goes on to give a history of the area with reference to the names O'Moore, Moore and O Mordha as found in the ancient records. This clan name history is followed by a much longer "History of Ireland" section that mentions many additional clan names.

The O'Moore CD-ROM also contains many links to Web sites that contain further information about the O'Moore/Moore/O Mordha clan. Some of the links include the O'More Clan Society Web site, the Laois County Web site, the Offaly Historical and Archeological Society, and the Irish Midlands Ancestry Web site, as well as numerous links to Irish history and genealogy sites that are not specific to this clan.

The CD-ROM also contains pictures of the coats of arms normally associated with the O'Moore/Moore/O Mordha clan. These pictures can be printed on a sheet of photo-quality inkjet or color laser paper to a finished size of about 6.75 inches by 7.75 inches. The CD-ROM will also produce Windows screensavers of clan coats of arms.

The Homeland of the O'Moores CD-ROM and the other CD-ROM disks in this series are not genealogy products. They will not identify your individual ancestors. The CD-ROM's producers make no claims about tracing your ancestors. They do, however, provide historical information about the areas where a particular surname is commonly found.

The Homelands CD-ROM disks require a PC running Windows 98 or above, a Web Browser (Internet Explorer or Netscape) with Java enabled, a Pentium II 233Mhz or faster processor, and at least 64 megabytes of RAM memory. The disks sell for \$19.95 (U.S. funds), and that price even includes shipping. You may order any of the CD-ROMs from a secure Web site. For more information, especially for the latest list of clan names available, look at: <http://www.celticnewmedia.com>

## AAGIG NOVEMBER SPEAKER

AAGIG's November speaker will be our very own, Detective Shari Degan. Her topic will be: MURDER, MAYHEM & LAW ENFORCEMENT. Shari is a 17 year veteran of the Dallas Police Department assigned to the Crime Scene Response Section - AFIS Team. She has an extensive crime scene and fingerprint training background and holds the record for most fingerprint identifications in the world in one year. Awards accrued with the Police Department include Officer of the Year in 1997 (first female to win the award in Department history), Officer of the Month (December 1997), Shining Star Award (1997), Police Commendation Bar for Outstanding Work, and nominated for Rookie of the Year (1985).

Shari has been a member of DGS since 1996, served as Journal Editor for one year and is the Society's current President.

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# New Acquisitions in Genealogy

## Dallas Public Library

by Lloyd de Witt Bockstruck, F.N.G.S.

Monetary gifts received include: \$25 in memory of Alma Padon Andres from Felix and Lenore Pogliano, \$25 in memory of Lucile Eagleston Patten from Helen Mason Lu, \$25 in memory of Betty Markoff from Helen Mason Lu, \$50 in memory of Betty Markoff from Adrienne B. Jamieson, \$25 in memory of Betty Markoff from Shirley Remnant Sloat, and \$50 in memory of Betty Markoff from Lloyd Bockstruck. We would like to thank each of these donors.

Items marked with an asterisk (\*) are of major importance for genealogical research in the appropriate category below.

### UNITED STATES

- Our Family, Our Town: Essays on Family and Local History Sources in the National Archives.
- \*Passenger and Immigration Lists Index. Supplement. 2002, part 2.
- \*Holocaust-Era Assets: A Finding Aid to Records at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland.
- \*The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Supplement. Index, 5 volumes.
- Guide to the Holdings of the Still Picture Branch of the National Archives.
- Guide to Records Relating to U. S. Military Participation in World War II. Pts. 1 & 2.
- My History is America's History: 15 Things You Can Do to Save America's Stories.

### CALIFORNIA

- Solano County Cemeteries, vol. V: Sunrise Memorial Cemetery.
- Solano County Cemeteries; Some Early Deaths and Burials in the Vacaville & Elira Areas of Solano County, California, vol. II.
- Solano County Cemeteries, vol. IV: Fairfield-Suisun Cemetery.
- \*Index to the DAR Records of the Families of the California Pioneers, volumes 1-27.

### FLORIDA

- Polk County, Florida, Cemeteries.

### GEORGIA

- \*History of the Georgia Militia, 1783-1861, vols. III & IV. 20th Century Henry County, Georgia.
- \*1870 Georgia Census.
- Lincoln Legends, vols. I-III.

### INDIANA

- Year Book of the Society of Indiana Pioneers.

### KENTUCKY

- Guardian Bonds. (Russell County). 3 volumes. 1830-1909.

### MAINE

- A Maine Family Index, 1900-1912. Vol. I Western Maine.

### MARYLAND

- Quaker Records of Baltimore and Harford Counties, Maryland, 1801-1825: Births, Deaths, Marriages, Removals, and Abstracts from the Monthly Minutes. Cemetery inscriptions of Camp Chapel United Methodist Church, Ebenezer United Methodist Church, and Hiss United Methodist Church.
- Tombstone Inscriptions of Holy Rosary Church Cemetery, Baltimore County, Maryland.

### MISSOURI

- Pitzman's New Atlas of the City and County of Saint Louis, Missouri.
- Cole County, Missouri.

### NEBRASKA

- Fillmore County Obituary Index. Vol. II 1949-1961.

### NEW JERSEY

- \*Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, 1681-1844. Microfilm, 9 rolls.

### NEW YORK

- \*Laws of the State of New York, 1647-1810. Microfilm, 9 rolls.

### NORTH CAROLINA

- Records of the Moravians in North Carolina.

### OHIO

- St. Bartholomew's Evangelical Lutheran Church: New Rumley, Rumley Township, Harrison County Ohio: Records 1879-1950.
- Perry County, Ohio Probate Court Birth Records. 2 volumes, 1909-19--.
- The Centennial Atlas of Athens County, Ohio.
- Ohio 1900 Soundex, rolls 5 & 6.

### PENNSYLVANIA

- \*Laws of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania 1715-1829. Microfilm, 8 rolls.
- St. John's Lutheran Church, Mt. Pleasant Township, Westmoreland County.
- Brush Creek Reformed Church, Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County. Part 1 & 2 1820-1921.

Baptism Index of the German Church Records, Lutheran and Reformed, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania: 1772-1820, Volume D.  
 Bethel Lutheran Church, Cook Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania: Parish Records, 1879-1935.  
 Grave Undertakings: Gravestone Inscriptions of Old Warwick Township in Lancaster County Pennsylvania.  
 Commemorative Biographical Record of Washington County, Pennsylvania: Containing Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens, and of Many of the Early Settled Families. 2 volumes.  
 Abstracts of Deeds, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.  
 Marriages Performed in the City of Reading, Berks County, PA, July 1, 1876 to October 1, 1885: Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans Court Division of the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, Pennsylvania.  
 St. John's Reformed Church, (Now St. John's United Church of Christ), Mt. Pleasant Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Parish Records, 1821-1960.  
 St. John's Reformed Cemetery, Harrolds, Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County, 1890-1999.

#### RHODE ISLAND

North Burial Ground, Providence, Rhode Island: Old Section, 1700-1848.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

\*Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, 1690-1857. Microfilm, 11 rolls.  
 Union County, South Carolina Deed Abstracts. Vol. III: Deed Books L-P 1811-1820 (1770-1820).

#### TEXAS

Cemetery Records of Washington County, Texas, 1826-1960.  
 Historical List of Justices of the Peace, Dallas County, Texas, 1846-Current. Collected Public Documents 1836-1871. Index and Docket of the Causes of the Supreme Court of Texas. Microfilm, 6 rolls.  
 The Journal (German-Texan Heritage Society). Volume 20.  
 Marriage Records of Smith County, Texas. Book II, 1900-1926.  
 Shelby County, Texas in the Civil War.  
 Austin, Texas, Cemetery Records: Oakwood Annex, Beth Isreal One, Beth Isreal Two.  
 Odessa: An Illustrated History.  
 Marriage Records of Delta County, Texas. Vol. II.  
 Dallas Social Directory. 2000.

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS

St. Thomas 1803, Crossroads of the Diaspora: the 1803 Proceedings and Register of the Free Colored Inhabitants in the Town of Charlotte Amalie, on the Island of St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies.

#### VIRGINIA

\*Journal of the Senate, 1776-1863. Microfilm, 7 rolls.  
 \*Journal of the House of Delegates of Virginia, 1776-1862. Microfilm, 28 rolls.  
 \*Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1732-1837. Microfilm, 5 rolls.  
 Piedmont Lineages: Quarterly Publication of VA-NC Piedmont Genealogical Society. Vol. 19-20.  
 Lunenburg County, Virginia, Order Book No. 10. 1764-1765.  
 \*Virginia Confederate Pensions. Microfilm, 196 rolls.  
 York County, Virginia Orders, Wills & Inventories, 1735-1737.  
 Land Grants and Surveys of Madison County, Virginia.  
 Brunswick County, Virginia, Court Minutes. V. I, 1732-35.  
 Obituary Index, Tazewell, Virginia...As Reported in Local Publications.

#### WISCONSIN

Wisconsin 1885 State Census. Microfilm, 10 rolls.

#### GENEALOGIES AND BIOGRAPHIES

Thirteen Wisconsin Families: Aldrich, Allen, Barber, Doty, Hughes, Mason, Moss, Rennert, Rhoades, Thumb, Van Cott, Wilmot, Wylie.

#### Brakehill

The Descendants of Peter Brakebill, 1760-1844: A Soldier in the American Revolution from Pennsylvania and Maryland Who Settled in East Tennessee.

#### Jupe

The Jupe Family Heritage Book.

#### Karr

Karr Family Record: A Genealogy of Some of the Descendants of Captain John C. Karr, a Revolutionary Soldier.

#### McCabe/Pettigrew

The Descendants of James McCabe and Ann Pettigrew.

#### Perry

John Perry, Mariner & Sarah Clark, His Wife: Their Parentage & Descendants.

#### Rauschhuber

The Rauschhuber Family Heritage Book.

#### Ringo

The Millenium Library Edition of the Ringo Family History Series. Book 10.

#### Uptmor

The Uptmor Family Heritage Book.

#### Willenborg

The Willenborg Family Heritage Book.

#### FOREIGN

#### Bermuda

19th Century Bermuda Wills, 1835-1913: Summarized and indexed: A Genealogical Reference Book.



## **Ireland**

Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.  
V. 106.

## **Germany**

Deutsche Wappenrolle. Band 65.

## **Mexico**

Catalogo del Fondo Colonial Coahuila-Texas, 1675-1821.

Chihuahua, Mexico Padrones/Census 1822: Para/For  
Babanoyava, San Andres, Santa Ysabel, Santa Cruz  
Tapacolmes, Satevo, Villa de Chihuahua y Quartels  
1,2,3,4, Ciudad de Chihuahua.

## **Netherlands**

IJzendoorn Civil Marriages, 1818-1882. Microfilm, 1 roll.

## **MEMORY MEDALLIONS**

*The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2001 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. (October 7, 2001 issue.)*

In the May 24, 2001 edition of this newsletter, I wrote briefly about a new product from Memory Medallions that caught my attention at this year's National Genealogical Society conference. In that article, I wrote:

One of the niftiest devices I came across was a product from Memory Medallions that can attach to tombstones. These 1 3/8-inch disks contain information about the deceased individual. This information would be supplied by family or friends and processed by the company for placement on the medallion. A visitor to the tombstone can then read this memory medallion, using an inexpensive scanner connected to a laptop or hand-held unit for instant on-site review, or else they can save the information and then add it to a larger database, such as a genealogy profile. The developer demonstrated reading the data on both a laptop PC and on a handheld Compaq iPAQ that uses the Windows CE operating system. He also said that a Palm version is possible. Imagine, if you will, walking through a cemetery holding a handheld computer and reading data about various individuals as stored in the memory medallions. The chip inside the medallion can hold enough data for one color picture and five to ten pages of single-spaced text about a person.

Memory Medallions has recently updated their Web page with more details. The company also reports that they have recently been contacted by representatives of New York City and Somerset, Pennsylvania, for consideration of using the Medallion in a future Memorial for the victims of the terrorists.

Memory Medallions is now offering the Medallion at \$99 for single purchases and will be providing discounts for multiple purchases that will reduce the per-Medallion cost down to \$59 per Medallion.

You can read more about the Memory Medallions for tombstones at: <http://www.memorymedallion.com>.

## **Free Family History Workbook Available**

*The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2001 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author. (October 21, 2001 issue)*

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has announced the release of a new genealogy workbook. "How Do I Start My Family History?" is a free workbook designed to help those just beginning to gather and organize their family's genealogy. It replaces the library's popular booklet "Where Do I Start?" Users will find simple instructions, examples, and 8.5-by-11-inch removable pedigree and family group worksheets to help them capture what they already know about their families.

"How Do I Start My Family History?" is a free booklet. You need to specify item number 32916. The new publication is available at Church distribution centers worldwide and can be ordered either by calling a U.S. toll free number, 1-800-537-5971, or on the Internet at <http://www.familysearch.org>.

## **DGS CIG HOMEWORK DUE @ JANUARY MEETING**

Bill Dow, our September speaker, made us realize that there was a great deal of missing detail and missed information in most obituary examples. Marti Fox "challenged" the attendees to develop their personal obituaries – a way to ensure that the information in their personal obituary is more accurate and written with the detail of a clear head! Bring your autobiographical obituary to the January meeting for an exchange and improvement session. Limit your write-up to 250 words, since we also discussed the rising cost of submissions in today's newspapers! Do this BEFORE the holidays so it does not get lost in the shuffle.

Need a copy of a fairly good obituary sample to use as a model? E-mail Marti at [DEAL1FOX1@aol.com](mailto:DEAL1FOX1@aol.com) with your FAX number and she will send you one.

### **We all know the following:**

- Don't assume that everything you find in an Internet database is accurate. Many researchers, unfortunately, do not verify or document their submissions.
- Consider your findings as a "clue," and search for the original records to verify your findings.
- It is recommended that you attempt to contact the submitter of the GEDCOM file for more information, and ask for the names of others researching the same ancestors.

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## Research Experiences in Fannin County, Texas and Muhlenberg County, Kentucky

by Frances Stobough

My first attempt to find something about my dead relatives was to go to Fannin County, Texas, where my grandparents were married. We found their marriage license copy in the Marriage Record Books stored in the County Clerk's office. Upon asking if we could get a copy of that page of the Marriage Book, the clerk said, "Let me see if we still have the original license." She immediately went to a file in the basement and came back with their original license. She gave me that original paper, and had me sign my name in the ledger book beside the copy of it so if anyone later wanted to see the original license, they would know who had it.

Last year, I made a trip to Muhlenberg County, Greenville, Kentucky, to research the area from which my grandfather and great-grandfather left to come to Fannin County, Texas, in the late 1800's. My great-grandfather was William Chesley Stobaugh, and his wife was Mary Shanks Stobaugh. William Chesley Stobaugh was born in either Christian County or Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. My grandfather, William Thomas Stobaugh, was born in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky. The family moved to Cooke County, Texas in the late 1890's. I was joined by two cousins who came from Massachusetts to help with the research. We found the set-up for researching for ancestors in Greenville to be excellent.

The Genealogical Society of Greenville has acquired a former store located just across the street from the courthouse. They have set it up as a research facility for genealogists. It is stocked with books, microfilm, a viewer for the films, and a copying machine. The building is located directly across the street from the courthouse. Their library is just one block from the research facility. The volunteer assistants who are there to help researchers told us that we were welcome to go to the courthouse and make copies of the deed books, will books, etc. The staff at the courthouse lets you make your own copies on their copying machine, furnishing the 11 x 17 paper free of charge, and making no charge for the copies. (Copies were 25 cents per page in the genealogical building.) One can copy from the large deed and will books which contain the original clerk's copies of the deeds and wills. They are located in a room adjacent to the copying machine.

We did not take time to research the original deed and will records, but they are filed in the attic of the courthouse and the clerks were reluctant to dig them out for us in the heat of the summer. If anyone has relatives from that part of Kentucky, I recommend taking the time to go to Greenville and use these research sources. The folks there really make one feel welcome. Besides, it was great to have people know how to spell and pronounce one's last name. There was even a Stobaugh Street in Greenville.

My great-grandfather's brother, Stephen Stobaugh, remained in Muhlenberg, and is buried with other of his family members in the Stobaugh cemetery which is now located on acreage owned by a very friendly farmer who permitted us to get through his gate and showed us where it was located.

### GRANNY WAS A WHAT?

My second home is the Family History Research Center in a large metropolitan area in California, and my mother asked me recently what was the funniest thing I had heard there.

One day, an elderly lady a few rows over screeched, "I finally found my grandmother! She's listed in the census in Chicago!"

Everyone clapped for her good fortune. Then she yelled aloud, "John, listed under 'occupation' is 'hooker.'" (John is an expert who is there daily doing professional genealogical research and everyone knows to go to him for help) . . . I'm puzzled as to what that means."

The place was packed, and everyone began to snicker. John got up, went over to where the woman was sitting and she asked him, "Maybe she made rugs?" At that point, everyone burst out laughing. I had tears rolling down my face.

"No, I don't think so, I'm afraid. In this case, it means just what it says!" John told her.

(MaryEllen Carson [mecarson@pop.ips.net](mailto:mecarson@pop.ips.net))

Previously published in RootsWeb Review: Vol. 4, No. 38, 19 Sept. 2001

### AND NOW FOR THE REST OF THE STORY ...

#### HOOKER?

In reply to last week's humor "GRANNY WAS A WHAT?" Marianne Pyeatt [mcpgene@excite.com](mailto:mcpgene@excite.com) writes that she found a good site listing occupations and their meanings at: <http://www.cpcug.org/user/jlacombe/terms.html> where it reveals that a hooker was a 16th-century reaper or a 19th-century worker in textile industry who operated a machine which laid fabric flat in uniform folds of any required length

(Marianne Pyeatt [mcpgene@excite.com](mailto:mcpgene@excite.com))

Previously published in RootsWeb Review: Vol. 4, No. 39, 26 Sept. 2001

*Well, that may be the RIGHT answer, but the first one is a lot more fun! Can you imagine being able to prove your grandmother was a hooker – and having the U.S. Census for proof!*

# 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 (spouse's name must be on application for membership benefits) \$20 \_\_\_\_\_
- Foreign Membership \$30 \_\_\_\_\_
- Annual Sustaining Membership (\$30 is tax deductible) \$50 \_\_\_\_\_
- Annual Patron Membership (\$80 is tax deductible) \$100 \_\_\_\_\_
- Life Membership, per individual, under 65 years old \$500 \_\_\_\_\_
- Life Membership, per individual, over 65 years old \$300 \_\_\_\_\_

Contribution to DGS Annual Library Gift \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Special Funds Contribution: (1) Endowment \$ \_\_\_\_\_; (2) 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!

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## Upcoming CIG Speakers

Tuesday - November 6, 2001

Speaker: Don Raney

### Finding Your Ancestor in the State Land Records

Our ancestors left a paper trail in the land records that exists in an uninterrupted series from the arrival of the first settler in the colonies to the present time. Land records and deed records provide a valuable resource for finding your missing ancestors. Over ninety percent of the adult white male population owned land before 1850. Most of our ancestors were ordinary farmers, and land records were often the only trace they left in county records.

The "State Land States," consisting of the original thirteen colonies and their daughter states, used the Metes and Bounds survey system. Don Raney will present guidelines for deed research to help find your ancestor in these deed records. He will demonstrate how to use USGS maps, county road maps, and plat maps to locate the land.

Don is a former DGS Board member, and he currently teaches beginning and intermediate courses in genealogy research at Richland College. He has presented genealogical lectures at FGS, GENTECH, DGS, Houston Genealogical Forum, Genealogical Institute of Texas, Angelina College Land Workshop, and many local genealogical societies. Join us to learn more about land research from this knowledgeable and experienced researcher.

Tuesday - December 4, 2001

Speaker: Roy Scivally

### "Access vs. Excel" - Which is best for my records?

Most users find Excel much easier to learn and operate than Access, but consider the time wasted trying to cross-reference your data. Add color to Excel spreadsheets to emphasize important information. Create queries in Access to cross-reference all of your documentation into one clear report. Learn the ease of using default templates and how to create your own templates in both programs. Roy Scivally will lead us through the pros and cons of these programs and help you decide the best way to spend your time.

Roy is a talented speaker and teacher who helps make complex software "user-friendly." He is a certified Microsoft Office User Specialist and currently teaches a range of computer software classes for Comp USA here in the Dallas area. He is also the favored instructor for Web Based Training for CompUSA Corporate. An earlier career pursuit included the radio field, as a DJ and production director, which led the way to theatre and TV.

Pick up software tips useful to all of us. And the follow-up "question and answer" discussion should prove most interesting. Plan to join us, to learn more about the capabilities of these programs and how they may be applied to your genealogy research needs.

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



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