

DALLAS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

# DGS Newsletter



Date April 2009  
Volume 34, Number 3  
Issue 289

A publication of the  
Dallas Genealogical Society

## DGS 2009 Summer Institute



July 23<sup>rd</sup>, Thursday 6:30 PM – 9:00 PM  
July 24<sup>th</sup>, Friday 9:30 AM – 5:30 PM  
July 25<sup>th</sup>, Saturday 9:30 AM – 5:30 PM

*Special Mini Lock-In for Summer Institute attendees on Saturday July 25<sup>th</sup> 6:00 – 9:00 P.M.*

*Topic information and registration form can be found on page 45.*

**Lloyd Bockstruck, FNGS, FTGS** has been with the Dallas Public Library since 1973 and currently serves as Supervisor of the Genealogy Section. He has been on the faculty of the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, Samford University, since 1974 and was the first recipient of Institute's Outstanding Alumni Award. Mr. Bockstruck is the author of *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers*, *Genealogical Research in Texas*, *Revolutionary War Bounty Land Grants Awarded by the State Governments*, and *Family Tree: Weekly Newspaper Columns* from the *Dallas Morning News* 1991-1996. He received the Award of Merit from the National Genealogical Society in 1982 and was named a Fellow of the Society in 1993. In 1999, he was named the first recipient of the Filby Prize for Genealogical Librarianship by the National Genealogical Society. Lloyd contributes weekly to *Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter*.

**Patricia Law Hatcher, FASG**, is the author of *Researching Your Colonial New England Ancestors*, *Locating Your Roots—Discover Your Ancestors Using Land Records*, and *Producing a Quality Family History*; the editor of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* and *The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*; and the course coordinator for "Land and Court Records" at the Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy. She is a former trustee of the Association of Professional Genealogists, a former president of the Dallas Genealogical Society, and in 2000 was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists.

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Dallas Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 12446  
Dallas, Texas 75225-0446  
[www.dallasgenealogy.org](http://www.dallasgenealogy.org)

# Dallas Genealogical Society Newsletter



## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

*Liz Kutz*

We are getting very close to the end of the school year. All the trees have their leaves and flowers are bursting out with color.

Last newsletter talked about our new website. I hope that you have looked us up at [www.dallasgenealogy.org](http://www.dallasgenealogy.org). We are close to going live with the ability of registering online for membership and for the Institute. This will make it very convenient and you will not have to buy a stamp! Also, you will be able to change your information (address, phone, email). I hope in the next newsletter to tell you that this is a go.

In an effort to reduce Society costs, the Board has elected to eliminate general meetings during the summer months (June, July & August). Because of the latest round of postal increases, the board voted to have four large newsletters a year, with one small one in between each.

The Institute will be the place to be as we will be doing Land and Court – Special Topics (these subjects were not covered in the previous Institutes). Lloyd Bockstruck and Patricia Law Hatcher will be our speakers. If you have been connected to the Genealogical Society for any time at all, you know what kind of treat that will be.

I just want to mention about the new offerings at the Dallas Public Library Genealogical Section. When I was at the library this week, they had gotten another group of books from the bindery. There were books on most states and some foreign books. Your ancestors are calling!



Lastly, I want to mention the trips to Little Rock and Salt Lake. Both of these are members-only benefits. Check on the website for the latest brochures for both of these. Salt Lake should be up soon. If you have not been to Salt Lake, you are in for a research treat!



**PATRICIA ANDERSON  
ANN CARLTON  
VAN JOHNSON  
TRACY HANCOCK  
DAWN LLOYD  
JOHN LUSK  
MARY MCINTOSH  
MARY J. MODLIN  
KATHLEEN MURRAY**

## DGS NEWSLETTER

The *DGS Newsletter* is published periodically throughout the year. We use articles that include things of a genealogical nature. They do not have to apply to Dallas County, Texas. All articles and correspondence for this publication should be e-mailed to the editor, Marie Navarro, at [Newsletter@dallasgenealogy.org](mailto:Newsletter@dallasgenealogy.org), or mailed to: DGS Newsletter, P. O. Box 12446, Dallas TX 75225-0446. Please put your phone number on ALL correspondence in case we have questions. You will receive confirmation of your submittal.

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## NATIONAL ARCHIVES ONLINE

By Shirley Stertz Hawn

<http://www.archives.gov/research/>



When you go to the website, one of the first statements you see is “we have so many records that, laid side to side, the pages in our holdings will circle the earth over fifty-seven times.”

Although only a small percentage of records are available online, there are many ways to access them. And while every record isn't web-search available, just once around the world should keep us busy for a while.

This site lists ten online databases.

Published Research Guides: provides help to prepare for researching at NARA with articles, inventories, and guides.

Browse List of Research Topics: Includes searching tips and finding aids.

Access to Archival Databases (AAD): This is a search engine for databases and indexes that you can search by person, geographic area, organization, or date.

Archival Research Catalog (ARC): An online catalog that can be searched by location, person, topic, organization, or digitized images.

Federal Records Guide: Records from the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government.

Microfilm Catalog: A searchable database of over 3,000 numbered microfilm publications.

Finding Aids for Holdings in the Regional

Archives: Provides links to finding aids by Region.

List of Record Groups: This is a list of all Federal records held in the National Archives in numeric order by record group, along with some statistical information.

Archives Library Information Center (ALIC): At this site you can search the online library catalog, get immediate access to online resources, and also search the online library catalog for holdings of the Archives libraries in Washington, DC, and College Park, MD.

Remember, their records date from the Revolutionary War era and are records *only* of the Federal Government.

## DPL'S 8<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR VOLUNTEER DESK

Becoming a volunteer is a great way to get involved and meet others. We encourage those of you who may be just starting out in your family research to volunteer a few hours a week or a few hours a month. This is a wonderful opportunity to become familiar with the genealogy section of the library and spend some time greeting visitors and meeting fellow researchers. And a fantastic perk is free parking!

Volunteers are needed to sit at the desk in either a regular weekly slot or to fill in on the substitute list. We are looking for individuals to fill in when a regular volunteer is out. If you're interested, email the Volunteer Coordinator at [Volunteer@dallasgenealogy.com](mailto:Volunteer@dallasgenealogy.com) or call Patrick McKinney at 214-522-9356.

## THE DALLAS JOURNAL

Entries for the DGS Journal can be submitted to Ora Penn at the following address [journal@dallasgenealogy.com](mailto:journal@dallasgenealogy.com). Guidelines for submitting your articles are located on the DGS website.





My initial interest in genealogy led me to spend many Sunday afternoons searching through books on the 8<sup>th</sup> floor of the Dallas Public Library. Being a rank beginner I found a few articles of interest but not many and sometimes went home frustrated and disillusioned with my new hobby. All my ancestors were from North Carolina so that narrowed the search. It didn't seem to simplify the process.

One Sunday afternoon, hoping to find "something", most anything, about **any** ancestor, I was browsing the index of the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, searching for any family names I could think of. To my great surprise and delight I came across the name of my great, great grandfather, Dr. James Thomas Leach (1805-1883). I knew some of the highlights of his life but I found there was so much I did not know. Indeed, because of this discovery I learned that he was in many respects quite the opposite of my imaginings. As a beginning genealogist, to my mind I'd hit the jackpot!

Sources listed in his biographical sketch included "The J. T. Leach Papers" in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. I had no knowledge of their existence even though I discovered that an aunt, who lived in Chapel Hill and to whom I was quite close, donated the papers. She died 20 years before my interest in genealogy began. On my next trip to North Carolina I went to the library where the papers are archived and found that there are 33 items in the file including newspaper clippings

relating to his life, dating from about 1858 - 1870, broadsides and circulars of his speeches, his letters to the editor, etc. I was only allowed to request copies for about half of the file, which was mailed to me later (at no cost). On a later trip to North Carolina, I intended to ask for copies of the remaining papers, only to find that the system had changed. Now they lend you a digital camera to use; if they make copies the charge is 75 cents a page. Fortunately for me, I had a friend with me who is more adept at digital photography than I am. We copied everything! I am now in the happy position of having almost more information than I know what to do with.

The most surprising thing I learned about my great, great grandfather was his sentiment about the Civil War. I knew he had been a member of the Confederate Congress; as he was a large planter and a slave holder so I logically (I thought) assumed that he was an admirer of Jefferson Davis and a proponent of the War. He was neither! He detested Jefferson Davis. He was unalterably opposed to secession. He wrote fiery articles condemning the South's desire for secession and probable war, declaring that it would be a devastating war where the poor man would fight while the wealthy planters' sons would be exempt. However, when North Carolina joined the Confederacy and war began, Dr. Leach supported the state. Two of his sons joined the southern fight.

He ran for Congress in an attempt to bring the war to an honorable close. He campaigned fiercely on the platform that he would work for a negotiated peace, believing that the North and the South could achieve peace through negotiation rather than continued war. He won his seat in Congress but despite his continuing efforts through speeches, publications, and endless attempts at persuasion, he was of course unsuccessful.

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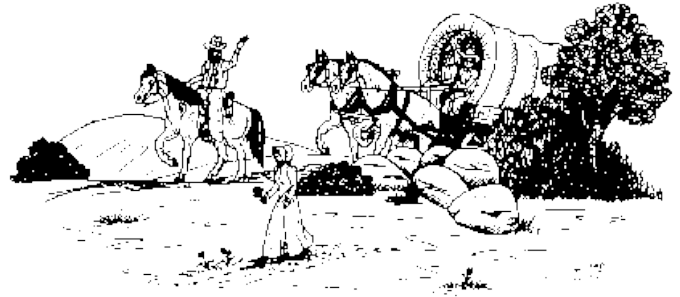


## Beginner's Luck continued from page 40

All of this was unknown to me until that one eventful afternoon at the library and the University of North Carolina archives to which I was directed.

Back to the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*: While the papers at the UNC library were a treasure trove, other statements in the biographical sketch were not verifiable. The biography says Dr. Leach received his medical education at Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia. Hoping to find the dates he attended the college and perhaps his thesis, I e-mailed the school numerous times with no reply. Eventually I wrote a letter. I very promptly received a lengthy reply and apology from the college for the delay, but saying they found no record of James Thomas Leach having attended.

They also checked some other Philadelphia possibilities but found nothing. I later found this apparent error in other publications, one copied from the other(?) Another source listed in the biography was Mrs. J. C. Ferguson. I knew Mrs. Ferguson. She was a distant cousin of my father's generation (and of Dr. Leach) and was passionate about family history. However, one of our scientifically oriented relatives always questioned Nan Ferguson's genealogical work, believing she often was not accurate. Indeed, "Nan Ferguson genealogy" was a bit of a family joke. Although many seemingly reliable sources are listed, there may be other unverifiable statements in James Thomas Leach's biography in the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*. This reinforces the adage: "genealogy without documentation is mythology" - and even the documentation can sometimes be suspect!



## THEY MIGRATED WEST FOR CHEAP PUBLIC LAND By Garland D. Vinyard

Genealogy also involves understanding the motivation of our ancestors. The population census of 1810 found 92% of United States population involved in agriculture, only eight cities had a population above 10,000 with only 6% living in towns over 5,000. In these small rural towns, merchants, skilled and unskilled workers were engaged in supplying farmers. Much of America's foreign trade came from agricultural products.

Southern farm families moved west in the nineteenth century for better opportunities and cheap public land. Small family farms were self-sufficient, which required a large amount of labor; resulting in large families. When estates were divided among heirs, often insufficient shares of land and capital remained. These heirs had to obtain new land and equipment.

Another reason to move west was caused by the wasteful practice of barely scratching the soil and planting the same crops over and over, thus wearing out the soil. Land was cheap, but labor was expensive, clearing fresh land became more important than fertilizing and rotating crops. As the Native Americans were pushed further west, hundreds of farmers left their homes and relocated into the wilderness in search of cheap fertile land, new opportunities, and freedom from restrictions. The rapid movement of settlers brought five new states into the Union in just six years and

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## They Migrated West – continued from page 41

millions of new acreage were put into cultivation. Eleven of the original thirteen states (except New York and Georgia) lost rural population from the quest for cheap virgin land.

Many farmers moved west with a few tools, a gun, a hoe, an ax, and a wagon loaded with a few personal belongings, bedding, and cooking utensils. Land selected required waterways for irrigating and draining the soil and for transportation of products to the market. Trees and rocks were cleared and a small crop of corn was planted, the area fenced and a crude log cabin erected. Later trails were established for movement of livestock and wagon-loads of grain and tobacco to market. When the land wore out, the farmers sold out and moved on.

The cotton gin greatly increased the cultivation of cotton, and cotton production increased 600% between 1795 and 1815. Small farmers could not compete with large plantations using cheap slave labor. Extensive land grants in Kentucky found seven persons gaining control of 1.7 million acres of the best land. Most settlers in Kentucky and Tennessee came from Virginia and North Carolina and produced barley, rye, oats, corn, and wheat. Hemp also became an important crop for use in baling cotton.

By treaty the Federal Government was deeded all the land claimed by the thirteen states beyond their Colonial borders as public domain. In 1812 Congress created the General Land Office to survey and sell land in the public domain for \$2 an acre. Six years later there were 21 districts, but by 1860 there were 78 districts. Originally 320 acres was the minimum tract to be sold; this was reduced to 160 in 1804, and then 80 in 1817. Credit was available at half down, 25% due in 40 days, and the balance within four years. Five years settlement was allowed before unpaid land was recorded as delinquent.

The economic panic of 1819 found cotton falling to half its former price, loans were unpaid, and banks collapsed and paper money became worthless. In 1820 public land was cut to \$1.25 an acre payable only in cash. This reduced the opportunity of new farmers to have money for tools and seed. The government further reduced the minimum requirement for purchase to 40 acres in 1832.

Land speculation peaked in 1818, 1836, and 1856 and fell sharply in between peaks based on the balance of trade and loose banking regulations. A panic in 1857 resulted in a sharp decline in farm prices. In just three months, wheat fell to fifty cents, oats to seventeen cents and cows from \$30 to \$18. Many farmers were forced into default on their loans. Reformers George Henry Evans and newspaper publisher Horace Greely joined with western agrarians George W. Julian and Andrew Johnson lobbying for Congress to offer free land to farmers. President Henry Buchanan vetoed their bill. Beginning in 1850, a series of Congressional Acts expanded land warrants from Revolutionary War veterans to all veterans serving in wars of the United States.

Many of these warrants were sold for as little as 70 cents an acre defeating the purpose of settlement of the public domain. In 1854 any federal land offered and unsold in the past ten years was cut to \$1 an acre, declining 50% or more each decade to as low as 12 ½ cents for land unsold after 30 years.

During the 1850s steel turning plows from England became available that cut soil much deeper in a curling action, increasing the life of the soil, and reducing draft power that resulted in increased tillable land and production.

The Homestead Act of 1862 granted 160 acres to any household or person over 21 years of age. The Act required the applicant to live on the land for six months and make improvements, and then pay \$1.25 an acre or

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# Dallas Genealogical Society Newsletter

## They Migrated West – continued from page 42

to live on the land and make improvements for five years and obtain the land for a small registration fee. This law was signed by President Abraham Lincoln.<sup>1,2</sup>

Farm families and neighbors often moved together in small wagon trains. Always be aware of your families' neighbors. They may help you find your families' previous homes. Be aware of movement patterns resulting from opening of new public land for settlement in places such as Illinois, Oregon, California, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Oklahoma<sup>3</sup>. Land available from Mexico, the Republic of Texas, and later the State of Texas also drew farmers in quest of virgin land. United States and Texas land was deeded as incentive for railroad, school, and court house construction. Much of this land was sold by the recipient to finance their construction projects.



**OH, HOW TANGLED ROOTS BECOME,  
WHEN IN-LAWS GRAFT ONTO  
YOUR TREE**

**BY MARIE NAVARRO**

<sup>1</sup> Gates, Paul W., *The Farmer's Age, Agriculture 1815-1860, Vol. III*, Rinehart & Winston, New York 1962.\*

<sup>2</sup> Schapsmier, Edward L. & Frederick, *Encyclopedia of American Agriculture History*, Greenwood Press. Westpoint, Connecticut.\*

\*Both books are available in the Dallas Public Library, History Section.

<sup>3</sup> For further reading see, Hone, E. Wade, *Land & Property Research in the United States*, Ancestry, Salt Lake City, Utah 1997.



My parents were cousins. Family reunions were always a mixture of relatives from both sides of the family. As a child, it didn't seem odd that both my great grandfathers were brothers, AND that both my great grandmothers were sisters. When I started genealogy I realized that something was not right. My parents were connected by my great grandfathers. Why were my great grandmothers sisters? Yikes! Were my grandparents cousins too?

It turned out to be an in-law connection. My grandfather on my father's side had married my great grandmother's husband's niece. This would have been simply an in-law connection, but because my parents were cousins, it made an extra tangle in my roots.

This branch of my tree would be my greatest challenge. My great grandmothers, Laura Cordilia and Eunice Josephine ALLIN/ALLEN were the daughters of Green Taylor ALLIN and Mary Adaline CAMPBELL. There were only a handful of clues, acquired from my dad and my great aunt. The Georgia Census records for that time period were filled with dozens of Mary Campbells, and I had no names of siblings to help identify which family was the right one. So, I spent my time locating the siblings to my two great grandmothers.

Soon the in-laws started popping up. Joseph had married the cousin of his brother Wesley's wife. Then after my grandmother Mary Adaline died, my grandfather married the mother of Joseph's wife. So, Grandpa ALLIN was both the father-in-law and the stepfather to his son's wife. Through several generations there were other in-law connections. However, it would be my great grand uncle Henry "Virgil" ALLIN that would prove to be the most puzzling.

I love mysteries and Virgil's life would not disappoint me. In the 1910 Census Virgil was listed as married to Laurenia ALLEN. Also listed were two children with the surname ALLEN, and six step children, all with the last

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name CAMPBELL. Virgil had married someone who had been married before and whose husband's last name was CAMPBELL. Did my Uncle Virgil marry someone related to my great grandmother Mary Adaline CAMPBELL? More perplexing was that Virgil was only 26, but his wife Laurenia was 42. Sixteen years is an enormous age difference, especially when it is the wife who is older. Perhaps the census taker had made a mistake and Virgil was boarding with a relative. That proved not to be the case. Virgil died in 1913, but I found a record of the family in 1920, living in the same city. His wife, with the last name of ALLAN, was listed as a widow and 4 of the children were living with her. It was then that my imagination just exploded. What if Virgil had married the wife of his uncle, one of his mother's brothers? Knowing the name of a brother could lead me to my CAMPBELL family. No, I decided, all of these in-law connections were affecting my commonsensical abilities. Rational or not, I had to know if there was a link to my CAMPBELL family.

The next logical step was to find Laurenia in the 1900 Census, living with her CAMPBELL husband. Because five of the CAMPBELL children listed on the 1910 Census were over ten years of age, she was easily found, living in Ellis County, Texas; however, there was one disappointing problem: Her husband was the last entry on the bottom of the previous page, and there was black smudge along the edge. All you could make out was "Cam" and "J" for the first name. Determined to learn the truth, I decided to look for a death certificate for one of the Campbell children to see if it would list the name of their father. I hoped his name would not be John!

I found a death certificate at familysearch.org for Virgil P. CAMPBELL. His father's name was Jasper CAMPBELL. His mother was listed as Louvina RICHEY. Jasper was born in Georgia. I searched for Jasper in the 1870 census records, hoping to find that his family

included a sister named Mary born about 1859. It wasn't there. Instead there was a record for a Jasper CAMPBELL with a sister named *Adaline!*

The ages were correct, and the place of birth was correct. Among the children listed was Laura, the same name as my great grandmother. The census record was from Polk County, Georgia, which was where my two great grandmother's brothers had been born. It was a preponderance of evidence, enough to convince me that I had the right family.

Most of the children were traced to Cleburne, Texas. This was the county right next to where my ALLIN family had lived. All the pieces were fitting. I had the name of Mary Adaline's father, mother, and her siblings. A brick wall was broken.

Several living relatives were found living in Cleburne. A trip to Cleburne quickly followed, and soon I found myself surrounded by my CAMPBELL cousins. One cousin told me, "We never fully understood how the ALLINs were connected to our Grandmother Louvina." I explained that after their grandfather Jasper died, his nephew, Virgil, had married their grandmother Louvina. "Are you telling us that Virgil was NOT our great grandmother's blood nephew?" she asked. "He was only her nephew by marriage," I told her. Suddenly everyone in the room burst into laughter. Seeing my totally bewildered expression, they explained that a grandmother on the other side of the family had always told the family how appalling their grandmother Louvina's behavior was, and what a scandal had resulted because she had married her nephew. The way the story had been told, the family thought that Louvina had married HER nephew, not her husband's.

Yes, family roots can become quite tangled by in-laws, who graft themselves upon our tree. For me, the untangling led to that one single name needed to shatter a brick wall. Louvina may have created a scandal in her day, but she will forever be a beautiful blossom among the tangled roots of my family's history.





# Dallas Genealogical Society Newsletter

## DALLAS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Summer Institute 2009

### LAND AND COURT RECORDS AND OTHER SPECIAL TOPICS

July 23rd, 24th, and 25th

Guest Speakers:  
Lloyd Bockstruck, FNGS and  
Patricia Law Hatcher, FASG

The J. Erik Jonsson Dallas Public Library  
1st Floor Auditorium  
1515 Young Street Dallas, Texas  
Voice Mail 1-866-YOU2DGS (866-968-2347)  
[www.dallasgenealogy.org](http://www.dallasgenealogy.org)

#### Thursday evening, July 23

6:45–7:45 (Bockstruck)	The Serial Set and Other Special Government Documents
7:50–8:50 (Hatcher)	First Transfer of Land

#### Friday, July 24

9:30–10:30 (Hatcher)	Court Records: Far More Varied than We Realize
11:00–12:00 (Hatcher)	Colonial Land Records—Proof and Possibility
12:00–1:30	Lunch
1:30–2:30 (Bockstruck)	Court Records Related to the Military and Conflicts
3:00–4:00 (Bockstruck)	State Statutes and Legislative Journals
4:30–5:30 (Bockstruck)	Memorials: South Carolina and Georgia's Special Land Records

#### Saturday, July 25

9:30–10:30 (Bockstruck)	Bounty Land
11:00–12:00 (Bockstruck)	Bastardy and Illegitimacy
12:00–1:30	Lunch
1:30–2:30 (Bockstruck)	The Language of Court
3:00–4:00 (Hatcher)	The Taxman Cometh—Year after Year after Year
4:30–5:30 (Hatcher)	Land Causes—Those "Other" Virginia Land Books

6:00–9:00	Mini Lock-in
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## Summer Institute 2009 Registration Form

Registration Deadline:  
Postmarked by July 9, 2009

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

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

Special Needs: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Registration Fees Enclosed:

- Payment in Full (\$200 member)  
 Payment in Full (\$230 non-member)  
 \$100 deposit  
 (Balance to be paid at the door on July 23, 2009)

Note: Meals will *NOT* be provided

Make checks payable to:

*Dallas Genealogical Society*

Mail to:

*DGS Summer Institute 2009  
P. O. Box 12446  
Dallas, TX 75225-0446*

#### Office Use

Check # \_\_\_\_\_ Amount Paid \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received \_\_\_\_\_

No audio or visual recordings.  
Computers used in back row only.

# Dallas Genealogical Society Newsletter

## DGS SOCIETY PROGRAMS

DGS General and Special Interest Group meetings are held at the Dallas J. Erik Jonsson Central Library, 1515 Young Street, in the Plaza Level Auditorium, unless otherwise noted

### DGS GENERAL MEETING

#### USUALLY MEETS ON THE FOURTH MONDAY

Our monthly meeting begins at 7:00 p.m. with our speaker presentation to follow about 7:30 p.m.

- ❖ *Come early. We begin at 6:00 p.m. with refreshments and fellowship, and at 6:30 p.m. everyone is invited to the informal Q & A session.*

At 6:30, Lloyd Bockstruck (or substitute) hosts a pre-meeting discussion where members and visitors can ask any genealogically-related question. We expect that in any group of Dallas genealogists, most questions can be answered by someone in that group. After stopping off in the East Room for refreshments, see what you can learn and share. Please, no food or drinks in the auditorium.

The topics for this year's monthly meetings will emphasize resources found within our own Dallas Public Library. Be sure to check the website for future speakers and topics.

### Monday, May 18, 2009\*

Call of the West: Part II, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. Presented by Lloyd Bockstruck.

\*Because the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday is Memorial Day, this meeting was moved up a week.

**There will NOT be a meeting in JUNE**



## DGS Special Interest Groups (SIGs)

Under the support and guidance of DGS, a number of Special Interest Groups (SIGs) have been formed to concentrate on specific areas of genealogy. Meetings are free and open to the public.

### Saturday, May 9th

9:30am – 11:00pm	<b>Digital Imaging</b> Studio Room
11:30am – 12:45pm	<b>Brown Bag Group</b> Studio Room
1:00pm – 2:30pm	<b>Computer Interest</b> Studio Room
3:00pm – 4:30pm	<b>Master Genealogist</b> Studio Room

### Thursday, May 14th

6:30pm – 8:30pm	<b>Writers' Interest Group</b> McDermott Room on 8  Assignment: Outline of Summer Project
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### Monday, May 18th

6:30pm – 7:30pm	<b>DGS General meeting</b>
7:30pm – 8:30pm	Call of the West Part II Lloyd Bockstruck  Note: Part III, originally scheduled for August, will be re-scheduled.

### Tuesday, May 19th

7:00pm – 8:30pm	<b>AAGIG Meeting</b> Auditorium
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**Dallas Genealogical Society**  
**P.O. Box 12446**

*Dallas, TX 75225-0446*



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### DGS Calendar of Events 2009

May		June	
9 Saturday	Digital Imaging Brown Bag Group Computer Interest Master Genealogist	See You in September!	<i>The AAGIG, Writing Interest Group, Digital Imaging, Master Genealogical, and Brown Bag Group are taking a sabbatical for the summer.</i>
14 Thursday	Writing Interest Group	17 Wednesday	MGRG MacGen Reunion Group <i>Topic: Back to Basics, including Latest Features for Reunion.</i>
18 Monday	DGS General Meeting Speaker: Lloyd deWitt Bockstruck	There will NOT be a DGS General Meeting in June, July or August	
19 Tuesday	AAGIG	The DGS General Meeting will resume on September 28, 2009	

The DGS General and some special interest group (SIG) meetings are usually held on the Plaza level, in the Auditorium and East/West Rooms of the J. Erik Jonsson Central Library, 1515 Young Street, in downtown Dallas. The remaining SIGs Meet in the Studio on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, the Hamon Room on the 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, or the McDermott Room on the 8<sup>th</sup> Floor. Underground parking is entered from Wood Street.

**Bad Weather:** To find out whether a DGS meeting has been cancelled in the event of a major weather situation on a meeting night, log on to: [www.DallasGenealogy.org](http://www.DallasGenealogy.org) or call the genealogy section of the library at 214-670-1433.