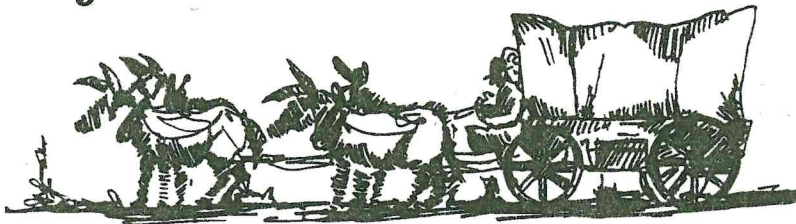


Cleveland County GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



P. O. Box 6176
Norman, Oklahoma 73070

Volume 15, Number 1

JANUARY 1994

Library Address: 1005 N. Flood, Suite 136, Norman, Oklahoma

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 6176, Norman, OK 73070

Hours: Tuesday 1-5 p.m.

Thursday 1-5 p.m.

Saturday 1-5 p.m.

Phone: (405) 329-9180

Meetings: 7:00 p.m., 3rd Tuesday of each month (except July & August)

Norman Public Library, Webster & Gray Streets

VISITORS WELCOME!

Dues: \$10 per year, \$15 for husband/wife, payable January 1

*** UPCOMING MEETINGS ***

The January 18 meeting will be held at OEC, 242 24th Avenue NW. A slide show on the Harn Homestead Museum and Territorial Oklahoma 1889 Farm and buildings, and upcoming events, will be presented by Brenda Peck, Administrative Assistant.

Chester Cowen, Oklahoma Historical Society Archives, will present our February 15th program at the Norman Public Library, on "Dating 19th Century Family Photographs."

The March 15th program and meeting place has not been set.

The April 19th program will be given at the Norman Public Library by Mary Bond, Librarian of the Archives at the University of Central Oklahoma, Edmond, on Oklahoma Township Cases and materials available for genealogical research.

RESEARCH TECHNIQUES WORKSHOPS

Cliff Brooks will work with a group on research techniques using each person's research questions as a starting point. This group will meet one day a week during January and February. If you would like to participate, call the CCGS library for details.

LEXINGTON MARRIAGES 1909 - 1932

This booklet is the latest CCGS publication. It is an index of 647 marriage licenses issued in the town of Lexington, alphabetized by both the grooms and brides. The introduction lists those persons who served as Court Clerk or Deputy Court Clerk during this time period. Price is \$6.50 (plus tax, s & h), total \$8.59. Total price for out-of-state residents is \$8.10.

DUES PAYING TIME

Once again it is January and time to pay your membership fee: \$10 for individual and \$15 for husband and wife. Fees are past due February 1, 1994, and further newsletters will not be mailed.

2 **BUSINESS INFORMATION FAIR --- USED BOOK SALE**

The Annual Business Information Fair will be held at Wal-Mart March 26 and will be combined with the used book sale. Please bring your book donations to either the CCGS Library or the January, February or March Meetings.

* * * * *

My warm and sincere thanks go to the library volunteers who have worked so hard on processing materials, doing paperwork, acquiring books, building and contributing furniture and other necessities, tending to the on-going duties of keeping the library organized and attractive, and for being of assistance to the many researchers who have been served. Thanks are also due to CCGS and its Board of Directors for their generous financial support, to the fund raisers, to all who have donated books, and to the Research and Publications Committee for their many additions to the resources and reference materials. Without your assistance the growth of the past would not have been possible. You have made working in the library a joy for me. Gwen Woods

* * * * *

The 14th Annual National Genealogical Society "Conference in the States" will be held in Houston, TX 1-4 June 1994, and is hosted locally by the Clayton Library Friends. The theme is Exploring a Nation of Immigrants--Houston Style. Special emphasis will be on the building of America by its various ethnic groups and Native American cultures. The program will offer something for everyone, with sessions that focus on immigration and naturalization, methodology and problem solving, history, migration patterns, religious groups, and the use of computers in genealogy. New offerings this year are extended "hands-on" workshops and seminars. There will be special presentations dealing with family health histories and genetic diseases. Exceptional research opportunities will be available for all participants. The Clayton Library, a division of the Houston Public Library, has one of the premiere genealogical collections in the U.S. Convenient transportation will shuttle attendees from their hotels or the Brown Convention Center to the Clayton Library, which will be open additional hours during the conference. Other resources are the special collections at local universities such as Rice, Texas Southern, Houston Baptist and the University of Houston. There are also numerous local historical societies and museums which welcome visitors.

For further information contact NGS, 4527 17th Street, North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399, (703) 525-0050.

* * * * * **NEW BOOKS** * * * * *

Some Georgia County Records, Vol. 6, by The Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas (we lack Vols. 1 & 7)
Gone to Georgia by William C. Stewart

* * * * *

McCLAIN COUNTY has completed the third book of the 1890 census and the 1878 annuity roll series for the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory is complete.

* * * * *

STEPHENS COUNTY Foot Steps, VOL 8, #4, PP 123-131 has marriage records for Stephens and Jefferson Counties. It's in our CCGS Library.

* * * * *

Passport applications can be an excellent source of genealogical information, especially for foreign-born ancestors. Applications from October 1795 through March 1925 are at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), while those from April 1925 to the present remain in the custody of the United States Department of State. "Passport Applications: A Key to Discovering Your Immigrant Ancestor's Roots" is an article in Prologue, Vol 25, #4, pp 390, discusses applications for the four major types of passports: regular, emergency, special, and insular. It's in our CCGS Library.

GENEALOGISTS DIG UP DEAD RELATIVES

THE OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

3

OHS now has microfilms of the New York and New Jersey 1900 census. The library has completed census records from 27 states for 1900, all but two of the primary states (Massachusetts and Florida) that contributed population to the settlement of Oklahoma.

OHS LIBRARY, ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION photocopy fees increased to \$.20 per sheet (\$.30 for 11 x 17 paper) on 1 September. Other increases: \$.30 for photocopies to be mailed; \$1 per page to fax; copy from reader/printer \$.50 per page; Dawes Commission Census cards \$1 each; Dawes application packets \$5 for up to 10 pages plus \$.50 per page above that; shipping/handling fee \$1.50 per packet and research fee for answering letters from out-of-state \$15. Revenue will replace old and worn-out equipment, said Executive Director Blake Wade. OHS headquarters are 2100 North Lincoln Boulevard, Oklahoma City, OK 73105.

* * * * *

Oklahoma death records are now \$10.00 and birth records are \$5. These changes went into effect 1 September 1993. Don't forget to send SASE when ordering. Vital Records, Health Dept, 1000 NE 10th, Oklahoma City, OK 73117

* * * * *

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION LIBRARY should not be overlooked as a major depositor of information of the genealogy of colonial Americans. An application for membership may be obtained for \$3. Non-members are charged \$1 per day if using the library. It is located at 1000 South Fourth Street, Louisville, KY 40203; telephone (502) 589-1776. The collection consists of 20,372 volumes and includes periodicals, microfilm and microfiche, as well as manuscript collections. Footprints, Fort Worth Gen. Soc, vol 31 #2

LOOKING FOR A CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR?

The Confederate Research Center, POB 619, Hillsboro, TX 76645 (817) 582-2555, has 3,500+ books, brochures, and pamphlets on the Civil War, including official records from the army and navy. Capsule histories are available on all 3,200 Confederate regiments and special units, as well as Confederate ships. If the regiment is unknown, you can check the microfilmed index of each Confederate state, duplicated from the National Archives. The charge was \$5 per history and they are quite willing to provide the same service by mail.

Another source is the Confederate Descendants Society, POB 233, Athens, AL 35611

CONFEDERATE WAR VETERAN BURIALS IN OKLAHOMA

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Oklahoma Confederate Grave Project, Col. Daniel N. McIntosh Camp 1378, POB 35851, Tulsa OK 74153-0851 is working on a grave location project for civilian personnel (state and national), and soldiers of the War Between the States who supported the Confederacy. You can also get info from them regarding a free military headstone for your Confederate veteran. Write for forms. SASE.

To apply for a Veterans Administration headstone, contact the local office at 1-800-827-2206 and request VA form 40-1330.

N. Dale Talkington, 833 Maple Street, Yukon, OK 73099-2414 is working on a grave location project for Union soldiers buried in Oklahoma. Write for forms. SASE. For Confederate burials outside Oklahoma, contact Confederate Grave Registration Project, c/o Rick Snider, POB 427, Barboursville, WV 25504. Write for forms. SASE.

If you haven't already sent data for your Civil War veteran, please do so at your earliest convenience.

TIPS FOR CEMETERY COPIERS

Use "sidewalk" chalk (GIANT chalk sticks which can be purchased at variety, craft and office supply stores) to highlight the writings. Residue washed away by the rain.

Use a block of styrofoam to clean off lichen and soil. It will not damage the stone and leaves a certain amount of residue in the grooves, making the stone easier to read. (NOTE: This does leave a non-biodegradable residue.)

USING NEWSPAPERS FOR RESEARCH

Janis Vessels Duhe and Rodman Kemps Kirkpatrick

Newspapers can provide a wealth of information regarding your family's heritage. They can provide articles describing a wide range of life's important events such as weddings, anniversary celebrations, social events and obituaries. Celebrity write-ups and personal profiles, especially from local newspapers, can also be a rich source of names and events from your family's past.

Back issues of newspapers are stored in numerous newspaper depositories. You may want to begin your search by visiting your state universities and local colleges; many of their libraries maintain a collection of newspapers on microfilm copies available for you viewing. Unfortunately, you will sometimes discover that their offices have been burned and all of the records destroyed. In that situation your only alternative is the public and university libraries.

There are several invaluable tricks that I have discovered to provide quick and inexpensive information. After you have determined the names of the newspapers in your geographical research area, you should first send a letter to the editor. You should explain that you are researching your family history, and briefly list the people/families for whom you are seeking information. Sometimes they will simply print your letter in the "Letters to the Editor" column (and without any charge!) Don't forget to inquire if they have a genealogy column, and also ask if there is a fee for queries to this column.

Another trick is to send a postcard (always postage paid self-addressed) and type the questions so as to allow sufficient space for their reply. I enclose a postcard with my letters and oftentimes I receive a response in only one week, rather than the month that it usually takes for a letter. Also, a postcard saves you money, and we genealogists know how quickly the postage adds up in our business!

One question for your postcard is: What is the price of a classified ad? In the event that the editor does not run your request for free, and there is no genealogy column, then an alternative is to run a short personal ad. A personal advertisement should state that you wish to contact someone of the desired family name, and include your address.

The postcard trick can readily be used in other situations to yield quick and inexpensive information. For instance you can send postcards to court houses to determine the fees for photocopying birth, marriage or death certificates. I hope these tips will assist you in your family research and if they do, I hope you will share them with others.

Most states will inter-library loan microfilmed copies of their newspapers (Oklahoma and Kansas are exceptions). If you know the town and approximate date of a newsworthy event and want to see what was in print about it, ask a reference librarian to assist you in finding the appropriate newspaper listing and microfilm availability for inter-library loan.

Footprints, Fort Worth Gen. Soc., Vol 31 #4

RESTORING OLD NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

The acid in newsprint is what causes yellowing and also causes the newspapers and old clippings to self-destruct. Archivists have been aware of this for many years, yet very little effort has been expended by the paper mills to produce paper that can be used for documents requiring a longer life. One method of returning discolored paper to its original color and at the same time warding off the effects of acidity is to soak the clippings in a solution of four tablespoonsful of milk of magnesia mixed with a quart of club soda. Insert the clippings in the solution and then let them drip dry supported by nylon netting. After most of the moisture has vanished, the clippings may be dried between sheets of white blotting paper weighted down by books or weights. This process was developed by Dr. Richard D. Smith of the University of Washington in Seattle.

Footprints, Fort Worth Gen. Soc., Vol 31 #2

* * * * *

KENTUCKY: If you have ancestors who passed through the Cumberland Gap, you are invited to submit information about these ancestors and their families to the Cumberland Gap Archives. Material may be in the form of letters, documents, histories, family group sheets, etc. Please do not send originals. The Archives will house all information and make them available to researchers. Send your information to: Cumberland Gap Archives, P.O. Box 1848, Middlesboro, KY 40965

1994 NGS FAMILY HISTORY WRITING CONTEST -- Must cover three generations, starting with one person. The subject may have been born overseas but must have spent most of his life in the USA. The article is limited to 4,000 words, 10-12 pitch type, double spaced, on one side of the paper, facts documented. Send to National Genealogical Society Chairman Carmen J. Finley C.C. Ph.D., 4820 Rockridge Lane, Santa Rosa, CA 95404.

GENEALOGICAL PROJECTS REGISTRY

This is a cooperative effort of the National Genealogical Society, and the Genealogical Society of Utah. The GSU maintains the registry. This society identifies the indexing, abstracting and transcription projects sponsored by genealogical, historical and lineage societies and by individuals.

The purpose of the database is to avoid duplication and to inform researchers about forthcoming resources. Records include birth, marriages, death, church, obituaries, cemetery, immigration, census, naturalization records and published genealogies. Also Masonic memberships, index of delayed births, German tombstones, poorhouse admissions, orphan trains.

Registry projects forms can be obtained from GP, Projects Director, Family History Library, 35 NW Temple Street, Salt Lake, UT 84150.

NOTE: The Genealogical Society of Utah has approached our Society about filming Cleveland County records. This would involve CCGS volunteers "negotiating" with record holders for permission to film the records and then to help with the actual filming process. In return, the CCGS Library would receive a complete set of the microfilm and credit toward any other microfilm the GSU has.

REMOTE ACCESS NOW AVAILABLE TO GENERAL LAND OFFICE RECORDS

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Eastern States office, located in Springfield, VA, can now respond almost immediately to requests for federal land title information through its General Land Office (GLO) Automated Records Retrieval System. With a PC and modem, researchers can access the system from anywhere in the U.S., locate the appropriate information and obtain copies through FAX or mail of the federal land records that follow our early pioneers as they began the great migration west.

BLM has computerized more than 1,000,000 patents dated from the late 1700s to 1908 for the states of AR, LA, MN, MI, FL, WI, MS, and OH. The rest of the eastern public domain states -- AL, IL, IN, IO, MO -- and all the remaining patents (those after 1908) will be automated in the next few years.

The information contained in these documents and even the image itself can be viewed on computer terminals at the BLM office in Northern Virginia. And a copy of the document can be printed immediately for those who request it. Users with modem capability can view the data, but not the image, when accessing the system. However, a FAX copy of the image can be requested with a keyboard command, or a printed copy can be mailed from the BLM office.

The GLO Automated Records System can be used on site Monday through Friday from 7 am to 5 pm at 7450 Boston Blvd, Springfield, VA. The system is user-friendly and offers plenty of practice screens. In addition, BLM staff provides assistance.

A user with a BLM account can access the GLO Automated Records System from remote locations 24 hours a day using a Hayes-compatible modem with Kermit communications software which costs about \$35. In addition, remote users will need the GLO Automated Records System Remote Communications Diskette, which is free of charge when you open an account with BLM. On-line time is charged to your account at the rate of \$2 per query session minute. Copies cost \$.13 per page. Contact the BLM, Eastern States Public Service Section, at (703) 440-1600 to obtain complete information on remote access to the GLO Automated Records System.

NGS Newsletter, Vol 19, #5

Our sincerest condolences to member Olier Valliere in the loss of his wife, Rachel. The Vallieres observed their 50th wedding anniversary last November.

BOOK REVIEWS

The following four books were donated to our library by Heritage Books, Inc., through Carol McGehee, the reviewer. They are available at 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie, MD 20716, phone 1-800-398-7709 or (301)390-7709. Shipping is \$3.00 per order.

Haywood County, North Carolina, Families, by Alice R. Cook. The author has spent 18 years gathering this material from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park Library in Gatlinburg, TN, and from the records and tombstones of over 15 cemeteries, a vast collection of newspaper obituary clippings, home interviews, and family Bible records. The information dates back to the mid-1700s, though most of it is concentrated around 1800- 1850, and extends to the present.

County lines were re-drawn several times between 1791 and 1851, so this collection of Haywood County family data includes some areas which were once in parts of Buncombe, Burke, Jackson, Macon, Rutherford, and Swain counties. This encompasses most of western North Carolina. Economic pressures in the late 1800's forced some residents to take part in the "cotton mill exodus", working in the South Carolina mills to help finance farms back in Haywood County. Additionally, the creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1930, when the Federal Government bought nearly one million acres of land in the area, caused many families to move elsewhere.

The entries in this book are presented in a dictionary-style format, in easy-to-read type. Each entry includes the person's dates of birth and death, father's name, date of marriage, spouse's name and dates of birth and death, spouse's father's name, and children's names, dates of birth and death, and marriages. Military service and other information is presented when available. A cross-index provides quick reference to "buried" names of spouses and maiden names. 1993, c150pp., index, paper \$18.50 #C554.

* * * * *

In Search of Family History: A Starting Place, by Paul Drake, J.D. Would you like to research your family tree but are not sure where or how to start? Or did you already start on your family history but now find yourself stuck? Help is on its way. Paul Drake, veteran genealogist with more than 55 years experience, teacher and published author, knows what you need.

Grown from class materials this book will guide you from your first interview through exploring cemeteries, churches and the secrets of your local libraries to discovering the treasures hidden in courthouses and the National Archives. In his own unique style the Tennessee-based author will alert you to the true value of your data, teach you how to weigh your information, and warn you of the pitfalls you may encounter.

This large-format book is illustrated with no less than 30 documents from the author's own collection which will familiarize you beforehand with the kind of documents you are likely to encounter in your own research. (There is a special section on how to read early English which explains the typical flourishes those early scribes were so fond of.)

Topping it all off are three Appendices and a Glossary. Appendix 1 gives you a Pedigree Chart, A Family Unit Chart and the Census forms you need to start your new hobby straight away; Appendix 2 gives you all the information you need to deal with the National Archives without wasting time. And Appendix 3 will show you the way into the world of genealogy with the names and addresses of some of the most popular and respected genealogical societies, periodicals and directories. The Glossary explains more than one hundred genealogical terms. The carefully prepared index makes this the most user-friendly beginner's guide on the market. A great gift! 1992, 145 pp., 8.5x11, illus., glossary, index, paper, \$24.00 #D605

* * * * *

People of Color: Black Genealogical Records and Abstracts from Missouri Sources, vol 1, by Teresa Blattner. "Finding source material that offers practical value to Missourians of African ancestry is the largest single obstacle in researching their family history. What little information there is has focused primarily on either a small geographic area, or has documented a single family."

This volume includes information on individuals from the late 1700's to this century, and reflects the varied sources necessary for successful research. A brief summary of the laws and statutes affecting both free blacks and slaves has also been included.

Chapters are as follows: Roster of 56th Regiment U.S.C.T. Infantry; Slave Schedules of Maries, Dunklin, Chariton, and Reynolds Counties; Church and School Records; burial records of Ste. Genevieve, Cooper, and Iron Counties; Plantation Records of Saline and Montgomery Counties; Black Marriages of Callaway and Morgan Counties; County and Circuit Court Records of Howard, Callaway, and Boone Counties; Cemetery Records of 18 counties; Runaway notices from the Missouri Intelligencer, Acts by the Twelfth General Assembly; Contraband Negroes, Tipton Post, (Moniteau County) 1862; Statutes and Laws. 1992, 180 pp., paper \$17.50 #B409

* * * * *

The Black Hawk War, by Frank E. Stevens. This work opens with an overview of Black Hawk's birth in 1767 and his growth, noting that he was not a chief but a brave. When his father died, Black Hawk inherited his medicine bag, "with its attendant responsibility. During the 1830s Andrew Jackson's administration pursued a policy of forcing all eastern Indians to move west of the Mississippi River. As part of this effort a treaty of dubious merits was negotiated by the government with certain members of the Saux and Fox tribes by which they ceded to the U.S. 50 million acres of their land comprising the northwestern half of Illinois, much of southwestern Wisconsin and eastern Missouri. Chief Black Hawk denied the validity of the treaty, and attempted to take back the land by force which resulted in the Black Hawk War of April-August 1832. The Indians were defeated, and many of Black Hawk's followers were annihilated. In addition, the Winnebagos were forced to relinquish their holdings in Wisconsin, and the Saux and Fox all of eastern Iowa as punishment.

This volume provides a detailed history of the war with data on many participants (including numerous portraits), and extracts from contemporary documents. It is interesting to note that Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis both served in this war. "Illustrated with upward of 300 rare and interesting portraits and views." (1903) reprint, 323 pp., illus, paper \$22.00 #S718

** LITTLEFIELD RESEARCHERS **

Marguerite (Fleury) Kernaghan, 511 La Escena Dr., Bellvue, CO 80512-6322, (303) 493-4471, is recording on computer data on all immigrant Littlefields down to the youngest members in 1993, all matrilineal and patrilineal lines. When completed it will be donated to the Allen County Library in Ft. Wayne, IN. It will not be copyrighted and will be available to all researchers. She is looking for family history items such as obituaries, newspaper or magazine articles, probate records, birth, marriage, death certificates, service records, anecdotes, family group sheets, etc.

LITTLEFIELD Family Newsletter, Genealogical Quarterly Publication, contact Charles Littlefield Seaman, POB 817, Ogunquit, ME 03907, (207) 646-4753, FAX (207) 646-1219.

ILLINOIS VETERANS

The Illinois State Archives has indexed names of men who served in the Illinois regiments during the Indian Wars, Civil War and Spanish American War. On request they will search one index and provide information on two persons at a time. Send a SASE to Illinois State Archives, Archives Building, Springfield, IL 62756. San Joaquin Gen Soc, Vol 14 #5

* * * * *

1800 Ohio surnames are referenced in Ohio Families: A Bibliographic Listing of Books About Ohio Families by Donald M. Hehir. It is a listing of all printed Ohioan genealogies and family histories that have made their way into major library collections across the U.S. A flyer fully describing the book is posted on the CCGS Library bulletin board. It's available thru Heritage Books beginning this month for \$30 + \$3 s/h. #H141.

GENEALOGISTS WILL DATE ANY OLD THING

IMMIGRATION PAPERS

Need help locating an ancestor's immigration papers? Many immigrants filed their Declarations of Intent at the port where they entered the USA. Prior to 1890, this first step was completed on Castle Green Island and the records for this entry are at the Bayonne, NJ Federal Records Center.

If an ancestor arrived before 20 Sept 1906, check the court nearest to where he/she settled to find the final papers. If the ancestor was naturalized after 1906, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I St. NW, Washington, DC 20536 has an index that may be of help in locating the court where the final papers were filed.

After a statutory wait of about five years, immigrants completed the naturalization process (final papers) by getting affidavits of neighbors, taking an oath of allegiance and filing a final application. Remember, not all immigrants filed for citizenship.

Footprints, Fort Worth Gen. Soc. vol 31 #1

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS

YOEMAN - not necessarily a naval petty officer, but a farmer. In Colonial America, a man owning or cultivating a small estate - freeholder under the rank of gentleman.

HUSBANDMAN - One who tills or cultivates the soil - or a farmer.

GENTLEMAN - One entitled to bear a coat of arms - a rank below a nobleman - did not do manual labor or engage in trade. Income derived from his own estate - or from business.

MR. AND MRS. - Reserved for persons of social position - landed gentry, clergymen and public officials.

MRS. OR MISTRESS - More pitfalls, for the term was applied to both married and unmarried women and girls of social position. So if you see "Mrs." do not jump to the conclusion that she was married.

GOODY, GOODMAN, OR GOODWIFE - Prefixes used in New England for people of substance who ranked below the landed gentry.

BROTHER - May mean full brother, half brother, stepbrother, brother by adoption, brother-in-law, church brother or an Indian tribal brother.

COUSIN - May be uncle or nephew - a prevalent term in America.

NEPHEW - A sticky one - Sometimes means grandchildren or an illegitimate son.

NIECE - Originally meant granddaughter or a female relative.

NATURAL SON OR DAUGHTER - Originally meant illegitimate, but in the 18th Century it did not have the connotation of illegitimacy.

"NOW WIFE" - Does not mean the man had been married previously, but the woman he was married to at the time the will was written. It was a safeguard for the issue of the now wife.

SENIOR OR JUNIOR - Did not apply to the father and son relationship as it does today. It could be two cousins bearing the same name, but of different ages. It could be an uncle and a nephew.

SPINSTER - A woman who spun fibers or an unmarried woman, usually beyond the marrying age; and in the 19th century, was used to designate wives and widows. Many spinsters were engaged in transactions in their own right such as selling or giving land they received or acquired in their own right. "A woman legally capable of carrying on her own business."

TWO SURNAMES - (In England): Illegitimacy - The Parish Register shows the putative father's name - alias - mother's surname. Or it may mean an inheritance - such as a man marrying an heiress and adding her name to his separated by the alias. Or if a man's mother was of a distinguished family, he might add her surname with an "alias."

SERVANT - when a boy was apprenticed to a trade, he was called "servant" during his seven year apprenticeship. The man to whom he was apprenticed was called "Master" and he had to supply the boy's food, clothing, shelter and a certain amount of education. "Servant" in no way meant a low social status.

DERANGED - In Colonial Revolutionary times, this did not mean that the person had lost his marbles, but it was a military term meaning he had served his tour of duty and was no longer needed as a soldier.

CRAZY - Used in wills of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, not as meaning insanity, but a person who was ill or in feeble health. Footprints, Fort Worth Gen. Soc. Vol 31 #2

* * * COLONIAL OCCUPATIONS * * *

accountant	accountant		
almoner	giver of charity to the needy		
amanuensis	secretary or stenographer		
artificer	a soldier mechanic who does repairs		
bluestocking	female writer		
boniface	keeper of an inn		
brazier	one who works with brass		
brightsmith	metal worker		
burgomaster	mayor		
caulker	one who fills cracks (in ships or windows)		
chandler	dealer or trader; candle maker; store keeper		
chiffonier	ragpicker		
colporteur	book peddler		
cooper	one who makes and repairs barrels, tubs, etc.		
cordwainer	shoemaker; originally any leather worker using leather made in Cordova or		
costermonter	fruit and vegetable peddler		/Cordoba, Spain
crowner	coroner		
currier	one who grooms horses with a curry comb; one who tanned leather by using oil		
docker	stevedore		/or grease
dowser	one who finds water		
draper	dealer in dry goods		
drayman	one who drives a cart without fixed sides for carrying heavy loads		
dresser	surgeon's assistant in a hospital		
drover	one who drives cattle or sheep to market		
duffer	peddler		
factor	agent; commission merchant		
fletcher	bow and arrow maker		
fuller	cloth finisher and cleaner		
gaoler	jailer		
glazier	window glass man		
hind	farm laborer		
hooper	one who makes hoops for casks		
hostler	groom who cares for horses, especially at an inn		
husbandman	farmer		
joiner/joyner	carpenter		
journeyman	one who has served his apprenticeship and mastered a craft; no longer bound		
leech	physician		/out to serve but hired on a daily basis
mintmaster	one who issues local currency		
patten maker	one who makes a clog shod with an iron ring		
peregrinator	itinerant wanderer		
peruker	wig maker		
pettifogger	shyster lawyer		
rattlewatch	town watchman		
saddler	one who makes, repairs or sells saddles or other furnishings for horses		
sartor	tailor		
sawbones	physician		
sawyer	one who saws		
scribbler	a minor or worthless author		
shrieve	sheriff		
stuffgownsmen	junior barrister		
tanner	one who tans hides		
tapley	one who puts tap in an ale cask		
teamster	one who drives a team for hauling		
tipstaff	policeman		
turner	one who forms articles with a lathe		
vulcan	blacksmith	webster	loom operator
wagoner	teamster not for hire	wheelwright	one who makes or repairs wheels
wainwright	wagon maker	whitesmith	tinsmith
yoeman	farmer who owns his own land		

10 DETERMINING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS WITH DEEDS

1. Related families in a county can be targeted through deed information.
2. Identify and list those individuals of the same surname who purchased property in the same geographical vicinity of the individual who is the target of your research. Use a landmark such as creek or river, a townsite, common neighbors, land description in either metes and bounds, quadrangle, lots, etc.
3. Prepare a deed index that lists all the land transactions in a county by a given surname, starting with the first transaction of that surname and inclusive of the time period that is relevant to the search objective.
 - a. Include grantee, grantor, date of deed, date recorded, volume and page number in deed book, number of acres and a description of the property.
 - b. If you have a computer, this can be done with a data base that gives you a "sort" option. In addition to previously mentioned fields, it can be beneficial to create a field for cost of property, names of witnesses, names of adjoining landowners as mentioned in deed.
4. Organize the deed index chronologically; note those transactions that took place between two census years. This provides clues to the names listed on the census as well as their relationships.
5. Compare a chronological time-line of deed information to the information listed on the census, starting with the earliest entry of that surname.
6. Compare the deed information to vital records information found on birth, marriage, death, and probate information. Include other court records.
7. Read each of the deeds for that surname thoroughly and abstract important facts.
8. It is usually necessary to re-read the deeds after this analysis process has been done. You will find many clues that you did not notice on the first reading. You are now more familiar with the activity of the family and will pick up on additional clues.
9. Compile a family pedigree, documenting all known information in chronological format.

TYPES OF INFORMATION FOUND ON DEED ENTRIES

1. As the purchase of cheap land was the primary reason for moving to the frontier, or newly developed townsites, the index to deed transactions of a given area can tell you when a family moved to that area, where they came from and when they left to move on.
 - a. Look at first grantee deed for prior residence. Note the sale of the final piece of property for death or move.
2. Numerous individuals did not get listed on the census, but reference to them will be found in the land records, i.e., deeds, plat maps, processor's records. 18th and 19th century families farmed as co-ops. Some of the sons were legally granted land of their fathers and some were not. These additional names will be found in deed descriptions that list the neighboring properties, or they may appear as witnesses to deeds.
3. By the 18th century, property began to list the wife and husband as joint tenants. Prior to this time, the only time a wife is listed by name is when she signs a release of her "dower rights" at the sale of the property, or if she leaves a will.
4. Women often received land as part of a dowry from their father. Look for property given to her alone, or to her husband, for "love and consideration." Often the information will not be revealed until the wife dies, and one of her children sells the land, stating that it was part of their mother's inheritance that "she received from her father."
5. Follow the history of land sales for the neighbors of your target family. This will help you better understand what was happening in that area, and most times they will refer to your family in their deeds.
6. If the property in question for your target family cannot be adequately identified in the deed, follow the deed of that land to subsequent sales for a better description. Often-times it will be referred to by the conditions of previous sales that name your family.
7. If you know that your family was in a certain area, and you have not been able to locate the name anywhere, try the trust deeds and mortgages. Many families did not own their land, so these records may prove to be of help to you.
8. If your family cannot be located through the usual courthouse records, have you checked estate sales? Sometimes you can "strike it rich!" After all, if a man is shown buying household furniture, it is not likely that he planned to load it up and move elsewhere --especially if some of his family were then living in the same area.

HOLOCAUST RECORDS BEING MICROFILMED: The Genealogical Society of Utah is currently micro-filming Holocaust records seized by Allied Troops in the liberation of Germany in 1945. They include death camp books, transport lists (including records of medical experiments) and forced labor camp records from Nazi facilities such as Buchenwald, Mauthausen, and Hadamar Institute.

A program of cooperation was developed recently between the Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, D.C. and the National Archives in attempts to identify records containing lists of victims of the Nazi Holocaust. Open to researchers since 1973, documents list approximately 400,000 victims. They were accessioned in 1968 and have been available to the public since 1973.

ARE YOU STUMPED WITH GERMAN RESEARCH IN KANSAS? Did you know that during World War I Axis Aliens were required to register? An index of these documents and over 8,500 names (including maiden names, married names and aliases) is available (for \$15.88) from Kansas Statistical Publishing Co., 7609 West 64th St., Overland Park, KS 66202.

Topeka Gen. Soc. POB 4048, Topeka, KS 66604-0048 is collecting family histories, genealogies, biographical sketches for inclusion in vol 2 of Kansas Pioneers. If your family came to Kansas prior to WWI, please submit your story for publication. Stories should NOT have been published before and contain no more than 4 double-spaced typewritten pages. Try to make your work as neat as possible - this helps keep errors to a minimum when edited. Please limit your entries to four (4) stories/family histories.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR WRITING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

1. Names and birth dates, of course, and don't forget the maiden names of the wives, marriage dates and places. A wedding experience -- old fashioned charivari (chivaree).
2. Where did the family come from?
3. Date they came to Kansas -- where they lived -- occupations. Were they in the military, farmers, professional, etc.
4. Anything unusual or different about their lives.
5. Interesting experiences your ancestors might have had.
6. Physical descriptions, if known.
7. Dates of death and burial places. Sometimes an unusual cause of death, burial place or circumstances can make an interesting story.
8. Did the family members stay or move away?--Where?
9. Marriages of the children--spouse names etc, occupations.

Stories submitted, if selected, will be published by Topeka Genealogical Society and copyrighted. All stories become the property of the society and we reserve the right to edit the material and use as is appropriate. Only the author of the material submitted may, upon request, be granted permission to use any of the material they submitted.

It is requested by the Kansas Pioneers II Book Committee, that persons submitting stories for publication by TGS complete and submit the following release form with the manuscript. If you have already submitted material without the release, please complete the form and send it.

PERMISSION RELEASE FORM

It is my understanding that the material submitted will be used in a published book at a later date. It is further understood that the material submitted can be used by me should I decide to publish at a later date.

I, therefore, give permission to the TOPEKA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY to use my material for their publication as they see fit, allowing the material to be edited as necessary.

Signed this _____ day of _____ 19____

Signed

Street Address

City

State

Zipcode

FEMALES AND CHURCH RECORDS

1.2

Mary Lou Hill Napier, Smoke Signals, Ottawa Co Gen Soc, Vol XXV #3

Tracing female ancestors can be difficult. If you are lucky, you will find maiden names on marriage records, a father's probate records, death certificate, or census. Women seldom owned property (unless widowed), paid taxes, had a career outside the home, or served in the military. But females usually attended church. Church and school were sources of social and community activities including singings, dinner on the ground, spelling bees, quilting bees, etc. Church records are not easily found, not easy to read, and most are not indexed. Determining what church our ancestors belonged to is not easy. Remember a lot of the immigrants changed their religion when they arrived in the new country.

Check the marriage record. If married by a preacher, his name and church are usually in the city or county history. No preacher on marriage record? Still check early denominations to see if those churches are still there. Write the churches one at a time.

Check the county and agricultural census, alliances, immigrant societies, and life insurance companies.

Always send a SASE with every letter for a reply.

Your ancestor's ethnic background is a hint. Nineteenth century Irish were usually Catholics, Scots usually Lutheran or Church of Christ [EDITOR'S NOTE: Another source indicates that Scots are traditionally Presbyterian!], and Scandinavians were usually Lutheran, and so on.

Some local churches have their own records, especially Roman Catholics. Always start at their nearest Catholic Churches if your ancestors were Catholic. Quakers also keep their records well and the minutes of their meetings in their own church library.

SOME RESEARCH RESOURCES ARE:

1. "Harvard's Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups" edited by Stephan Thernstrom contains ethnic backgrounds and their religious preferences.
2. "UNI Guide to Family and Local Histories", a catalog from University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, price about \$5, contains a lot of early American church records and registers. Most Eastern states are available on microfiche.
3. The Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT has filmed a lot of church records from the USA and other countries. Check the catalog. Look up the country, the state, and the county to see what they have on microfilm.
4. "The American Library Directory" found in most large libraries. The following are some addresses to try. You will find a lot more in the directory.

CATHOLIC: 1. Try the church in the ancestor's area first.
2. Loyola Univ. Library, 6363 St Charles, New Orleans, LA 70118.
3. Kenrick Seminary, 7800 Kenrick Rd., St. Louis, MO 63119.
4. Texas Catholic Historical Society, 16th and Congress, Austin, TX 78711.

CHURCH OF CHRIST: 1. Pepperdine College Central Library, Malibu, CA 90265.

CHURCH OF GOD: 1. Anderson College Library, 1033 E. 3rd St., Anderson, IN 46011

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST: 1. D. of C. Historical Society, 1101 19th St, Nashville, TN 37212.
2. TX Christian Univ, TCU Station, Fort Worth, TX 76129.
3. Christian Theological Sem., 1000 W. 42nd, Indianapolis, IN 48267.

BRETHREN: 1. McPherson College, Miller Library, McPherson, KS 67460.
2. Church of the Brethren Library, 1451 Dundee Ave., Elgin, IL 60120.

LUTHERAN: 1. Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown, Philadelphia, PA 19119.
2. Luther College, Preus Library, Decorah, IA 52101.

JEWISH: 1. American Jewish Historical Society, 2 Thornton Rd., Waltham, MA 01254.
2. Brandeis-Bardin Institute Brandeis, CA 93064

EPISCOPAL: 1. Episcopal Diocese of MA, One Jay St., Boston, MA 02108.
2. Episcopal Diocese of West Texas, 111 Torcado, San Antonio, TX 78209.

SHAKER: 1. Shaker Heights Public Library, 5450 Lee Rd., Shaker Heights, OH 44120.
2. United Society of Shakers, Shaker Lib., Sabbath Bay, Poland Springs, ME 04274.

METHODIST: 1. Wesleyan University, Olin Library, Middletown, CT 06457.
2. Emory University Library, Atlanta, GA 30322.
3. Southern Methodist University Library, Dallas, TX 65275.

MORMON: 1. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Library, 35 Northwest Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150.
2. Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1001 N. Walnut, Independence, MO 64051.

- NAZARENE: 1. Olive Nazarene College, Benner Library, Kankakee, IL 60901.
2. Southern Nazarene Univ. Library, 6729 NW 39th Expressway, Bethany, OK 73008.
- REFORMED: 1. Huguenot Historical Society, 18 Broadhead Ave., New Paltz, NY 12561.
2. Calvin College, 3207 Burton St. SE, Grand Rapids, MI 49506.
- UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST:
1. Yale University Library, 120 high Street, New Haven, CT 06520.
2. Harvard Univ. Library, Cambridge, MA 02138.
3. Washburn Univ, Mabee Library, Washburn, KS 66621.
- SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST:
1. Loma Linda Univ, Webb Library, Loma Linda, CA 94508.
2. Oakwood College, Dyke Library, Huntsville, AL 35896.
- PRESBYTERIAN: 1. Presbyterian Historical Soc, 425 Lombard St., Philadelphia, PA 19147.
2. Princeton University Library, Princeton, NJ 08540
- QUAKER: 1. Try the church closest to ancestor's residence first.
2. Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081.
3. William Penn College, Wilcox Library, Oskaloosa, IA 52577.
4. Friends University, 2100 University Ave., Wichita, KS 67213.
- MENNONITE: 1. Mennonite Historical Society, 2215 Mill Stream Rd., Lancaster, PA 17602.
2. Associated Mennonite Seminary, 3003 Benham, Elkhart, IN 46517.
- SOUTHERN BAPTIST: 1. Oklahoma Baptist Univ Lib, 500 W. University, Shawnee, OK 74801.
2. Ouachita Baptist University, 410 Ouachita, Arkadelphia, AR 71923.
3. New Orleans Baptist Sem., 4110 Seminary St., New Orleans, LA 70126.

These are just a few. There are a lot more religions. There are two different groups of Mormons, two different groups of Orthodox Catholics, and dozens of different groups of Baptists. Be sure to realize that Northern Baptists and Southern Baptists are two separate and different beliefs.

Always try the church nearest your ancestor's residence first. Then try the public library, then genealogical and historical societies of that area.

Use newspapers for obituaries, and tombstones at cemeteries. Was she a widow of a war veteran? Try his papers, the DAR publications, ask relatives, and remember you are learning about a real person with real love, fears, hope, and a real life. Your family! Usually a hard working 18th or early 19th century adventurer!

DON'TS WHEN USING CENSUS RECORDS

- DON'T believe the census indexes to be either correct or complete.
- DON'T assume the spelling of the name is as you know it now.
- DON'T assume the relationship to the head of the household is as stated (Anyone found a listing for a niece-in-law?)
- DON'T assume the wife is the mother of all or any of the children.
- DON'T assume the ages given provide a birth year.
- DON'T forget to copy the information at the top of the page as well as all the data to the right of the occupation column.
- DON'T forget to copy all the entries for your surname in the county. Better look over the neighbors too. Four Smiths in a row with a Jones in the middle could easily mean a married daughter and her family.
- DON'T think the records before 1850 cannot help. They may only have the one name listed, but at least you will know how many to look for in a whole family.
- DON'T stop with the Soundex findings: go back to the original census records.
- DON'T forget the 1880 plus records when you're stuck in the early 1800s. 1880 and later give the birthplace of the father and mother.
- DON'T forget the 1900 veterans census if your ancestor was in the military. Widows are also listed.
- DON'T forget the state census records.
- DON'T THINK CENSUS DATA GIVES ALL THE ANSWERS. Footprints, Fort Worth Gen. Soc. vol 31 #2

GENEALOGISTS WILL DATE ANY OLD THING

4 CHECKING THE AVERAGES

If your research in the pioneering period (before 1850) has come to a dead end, it's time for some creative thinking. You may find these trends helpful in analyzing your problems:

1. There are approximately three generations per century.
2. Average age for men to marry was 24. They rarely married before age 20.
3. Average age for women to marry was 20. They rarely married before 16.
4. First marriages were usually between couples near the same age. Women generally out-lived their husbands, but old widowers did frequently marry much younger women who had never been married.
5. Births generally occurred at two year intervals. Frequently the first child was born a year after marriage. As a woman aged, the interval between births grew slightly. Child bearing generally ended around age 45.
6. Families and neighbors generally migrated together from their old homes. Women rarely traveled alone.
7. Men usually married women from their neighborhood, but if a seemingly "strange" woman turns up, check the man's former home. Often men returned to their proper residence to find a wife.
8. If you can't find an old parent, chances are he "went West" with a son.
9. If you have a male ancestor born circa 1840, strongly consider Civil War service.
10. If your ancestor has a virtue name (ex: Patience or Silence), consider a New England heritage.
11. Children were often named for grandparents, both male and female. Frequently a middle name or even a first name was the mother's or grandmother's maiden name, especially if the name was repeated through several related families.
12. For those searching for Ohio ancestors, studies show that after 1850 Ohio pioneers frequently moved to counties in other states on the same latitude as their home county in Ohio.

Splinters From the Tree, vol 22:11, Pasadena, CA

* * * * *

GEORGIA: Current county maps for Georgia may be obtained from the Department of Transportation, ATTN: Map Sales, No. 2 Capitol Square, Atlanta, GA 30334. Cost \$1.50 each.

MOVING? PLEASE LET US KNOW YOUR NEW ADDRESS. IT HELPS US KEEP THE MAILING LIST CURRENT AND SAVES THE 29 CENTS RETURN POSTAGE!!! BULK MAIL IS NOT FORWARDED.

***** Carol McGehee, Newsletter Editor *****

Cleveland County Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 6176
Norman, OK 73070

! Non-Profit Org.!
! U.S. Postage !
! PAID !
! Norman, OK !
! Permit No. 303 !

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

