
Cleveland County Genealogical Society

Volume 43 Number 3

September 2022

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President's Message

BY MARILYN HENRY

Hello to everyone. As per the last newsletter I am now the President of CCGS.

I have some items I would like to accomplish this year, first rearranging the office at CCGS, then reinstating office hours. My major goal is to revitalize the Society and move toward in person meetings. The first in-person meeting to be reinstated will be the society meeting on the 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Next I want to finish any outstanding projects, such as the Tax records from the late 1889 to statehood.

Be patient will us all, as the officers and volunteers work on these items.

Save the Date!

Join us for our first in-person CCGS meeting since Covid-19!

Tuesday September 20th, 6:30 PM

Norman Public Library

Lowry Board Room (3rd Floor)

Come share your genealogy stories!

Punch & refreshments will be served.



The following were elected to the CCGS Board for the 2022-2023 year:

President..... Marilyn Henry
Vice President..... Jeffrey Wilhite
Secretary

..... Jane Harris
Treasurer
..... Mike McCurtain
Member at Large
..... Margaret Barbour
Member at Large
..... Betty Hall
Member at Large
..... Diane Lewis
Past President.....
..... Sarah Pool (resigned)

Frank Appl graciously agreed to serve again as past president. We thank him heartily!

**Cleveland County
Genealogical Society**

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NOTICE: The following dates represent our regular hours in normal times. We have been sheltering in place during the Pandemic, canceling all in-person meetings. We are starting to test in-person Society meetings, and will evaluate how they go. Watch your email for further announcements from CCGS.

OFFICE HOURS: 1:00 to 4:30 p.m.
Tuesday
Thursday

SOCIETY MEETINGS: 6:30 p.m. 3rd Tuesday of each month except January, February, July and August, Meetings in Norman Public Library Central. Meeting room to be announced later.

MEMBERSHIP: Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2022

Individual	\$25
Family	\$30
Institution	\$45

OFFICERS -2022-2023

PresidentMarilyn Henry
Vice PresidentJeffrey Wilhite
SecretaryJane Harris
TreasurerMike McCurtain
Member at LargeBetty Hall
Member at LargeMargaret Barbour
Member at LargeDiane Lewis
Past PresidentFrank Appl

DONATIONS

Your financial donations help support the projects of the Cleveland County Genealogical Society.

Donations to CCGS are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue code.

**CLEVELAND COUNTY
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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FEATURE

**Censuses of the United States from 1910 to
1950**

BY DIANE LEWIS

This article continues information begun in the March and June 2022 newsletters. Information is provided in this article about U.S. Censuses from 1910 through 1950, which was just released in April of this year, and is well on its way to being fully indexed. In addition, a chart is included at the end of the article showing the information requested on each of the 1910 to 1950 censuses.

The 1910 census

The 1910 census was begun on Friday, April 15, 1910. The director of the Census Bureau suggested the change from June 1, because he felt that much of the urban population would be absent from their homes on summer vacations in June.

This was also the first census in which enumerators were hired through the civil service system, rather than appointed through political patronage.

A month before the census, the census act was amended to require an additional question on nationality or mother tongue of foreign-born persons and their parents. As forms had already been printed, enumerators were instructed to add this information to column 12 (birthplace) of the form.

In 1902, the Census Bureau was established. The enabling legislation for the 1910 census created several new full-time positions for the Bureau. These positions included a geographer, chief statistician, and an assistant director, who was appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate, and was to be an experienced practical statistician. All census employees not appointed by the president were hired on the basis of their scores in nation-wide, open, competitive exams.

The 1910 census was the first census in which enumerators in large cities distributed questionnaires a day or two in advance of April 15, so that people could become familiar with the questions and have time to prepare their answers. This went over about as well as it would today, with only a small fraction of people filling them out before the enumerator visit.

Enumerators were given two weeks to complete their work in cities of 5,000 or more inhabitants, and 30 days in smaller and rural areas.

Automatic counting machines had been introduced in the most recent censuses. However, even with the automatic counting machines, difficulties still remained with the tabulation process. Correction of these issues caused a delay in the publication of some population numbers.

The Census Bureau provided critical information in 1917 when the U.S. entered World War I, as its compiled population and economic data could be used to report on populations of draft-age men, and the industrial capacity of each state.

The 1920 census

The 1920 census was begun on Thursday, January 1, 1920. The Department of Agriculture requested the date change, on the theory that harvests would be complete in January, and information about those harvests would be fresh in farmers' minds. They also argued that more people would be at home in January than in April.

The 1920 census act authorized an increased work force in Washington, and created a special field force to collect the data, during a three-year decennial census period starting July 1, 1919. This act provided that individuals could obtain copies for genealogical or other purposes, so long as the information was not used to the detriment of the person to whom the information referred.

The 1920 census was the first census to use "usual place of abode" rather than where they worked or were visiting, as the basis for enumeration. People with no regular residence, including "floaters" and members of transient railroad or construction camps, were enumerated as residents of the place where they were when the count was taken. Enumerators were also told to ask if any family members were temporarily absent, and to list these people either with the household, or on the last schedule for the census subdivision.

The bureau modified the enumeration of inmates of institutions and dependent, defective and delinquent classes. There was no separate schedule for Indians in 1920.

Because World War I resulted in changes in some international boundaries, enumerators were asked to report a province (state or region) or city of persons declaring they or their parents had been born in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, or Turkey. For those born in any other countries, only the country was to be recorded.

Instructions to enumerators did not require individuals to spell out their names. Enumerators wrote down the information given to them; they were not authorized to request proof of age, date of arrival, or other information. Race was determined by the enumerator's impressions.

Fights over reapportionment are not new. The results of the 1920 census revealed a major and continuing shift of population from rural to urban areas. Thus, representatives elected from rural districts worked to derail the apportionment process. The final solution was a reapportionment bill passed in 1929, stating that the House of Representatives would be reapportioned based on the 1930 census. The bill also provided for automatic reapportionment by the last method used unless Congress passed legislation prescribing otherwise. The bill also authorized the 1930 and subsequent decennial censuses, removing the need to pass a census bill for each decennial census.

The 1930 census

The 1930 census was begun on Tuesday, April 1, 1930, the date being restored to April 1. The Fifteenth Census Act, approved June 18, 1929, (discussed in the previous section) authorized "a census of population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, and mines." This was the first act to specify only general areas, leaving specific questions to the discretion of the Director of the Census Bureau.

Each state was included in the census, as well as Washington D.C., Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. In addition, the governors of Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone each completed a census that same year.

In the enumeration of Indians, enumerators were instructed to ask whether the Indian was of full or mixed blood, and for the tribe to which the individual belonged, rather than the State or country of birth of the parents. A special report, "1930 Census: The Indian population of the United States and Alaska" was issued, comparing the 1930 census statistics, as far as practicable, with

the 1920 census and the special enumeration of Indians made as part of the 1910 census.

Between the time the census act was passed and census day, the stock market crashed, and the Great Depression began. The public and academics wanted the unemployment data collected in the census quickly. The Census Bureau was unprepared to process the unemployment information so quickly, and the numbers it reported were attacked as being too low. Congress required a special unemployment census for January 1931, which confirmed the severity of the situation. Congress mandated another unemployment census for 1937, which was largely voluntary. Postal carriers delivered a form to every residential address in the country, and those who were unemployed were expected to fill it out and mail it back. This special census was an early opportunity for Census Bureau statisticians to experiment with statistical sampling; two percent of households were delivered a special census questionnaire whose results were used to test the accuracy of the larger census.

The 1940 census

The 1940 census was begun on Monday, April 1, 1940.

In August 1939, Congress authorized for the 1940 census a national census of housing in each state, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska, to provide information concerning the number, characteristics (including utilities and equipment), and geographic distribution of dwelling structures and dwelling units in the United States. Because this legislation came so far into the census planning process, and the nature of the questions was so different than population census questions, a separate census form was used to collect this information. Enumerators generally collected this information at the same time as the population census information, however.

Advanced statistical techniques, including probability sampling, which had only been used on an experimental basis before, were used in the 1940 census. Sampling had been tested in a trial census of unemployment in

1933-1934, and surveys of retail stores in the same decade, and in an official sample survey of unemployment in 1937, that covered about 20,000 households.

Sampling in the 1940 census allowed the addition of a number of demographic questions without unduly increasing the overall burden on either respondents or on data processing. It also allowed the publication of preliminary returns 8 months ahead of the complete tabulations, allowed the number of detailed tables published to be increased, and allowed more efficient review of the quality of the data processing.

Several of the new questions reflected concerns of the depression years. The 1940 census focused on the condition of the nation's housing stock and the need for public housing programs, as well as including questions about employment, unemployment, internal migration, and income.

The Name field in 1940 instructed the enumerators to enter a circled "X" after the name of the person furnishing information, which could be very important information for genealogists.

The 1950 census

The 1950 census was begun on Saturday, April 1, 1950. It encompassed the continental United States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and some of the smaller island territories.

For the first time, there were a large number of military and government workers living overseas with their families. Special forms were required for this population. Enumerations for those stationed in places such as Germany and Japan were overseen by the Departments of Defense and State, while enumerations of those at sea, either in military or merchant vessels, were overseen by their agency, service or company. This population increased significantly from the 1940 census. The majority could not be attached to a particular state, and so were not included in the apportionment count. However, those aboard vessels docked in the

United States were included in the count for the state in which they were docked. Those living abroad, but not working for the federal government, were not included in the count, although some Overseas Census Reports were received.

The 1950 Census specified, on the form, the order of listing persons in the household. The head is first, then his wife, unmarried sons and daughters (in order of age), married sons and daughters and their families, other relatives, and finally other persons, such as lodgers, roommate, maids, or hired hands who live in, and their relatives.

The 1950 census included a new survey on residential financing. Information was collected on a sample basis from owners of owner-occupied and rental properties and mortgage lenders, in a separate operation.

Efforts to improve the accuracy and completeness of the 1950 census included improved enumerator training, providing enumerators with detailed street maps of their assigned areas, publishing "Missing Person" forms in local newspapers, and

setting a specific night to conduct a special enumeration of persons in hotels, tourist courts, and other places frequented by transients. In addition, a post-enumeration survey was conducted as a further check on the accuracy and completeness of the count. A sample of about 3,500 small areas were recanvassed and compared to the original census listings, to identify households that may have been omitted originally. A sample of about 22,000 households were reinterviewed to determine the number of persons likely omitted in the initial count.

During the 1950 census, the Census Bureau began using the first non-military computer - UNIVAC 1 - to process and tabulate data collected.

In August, 1954, Congress codified the various statutes, including the 1929 act, authorizing the decennial and other censuses as Title 13, U.S. Code. Since then, Title 13, along with other laws, has been the underlying authority for the census-taking process.

Chart of Census Questions for 1910 to 1950 censuses

Supplementary questions for those enumerated on lines 14 and 29 in the 1940 census are marked with ✓4
Supplementary questions for those enumerated on lines 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 in the 1950 census are marked with ✓5.

Similar questions are grouped together, but the specific questions for each year are listed.

‡ Questions for only persons 14 years of age and over.

U.S. Federal Census Years 1910 to 1950	Census Year				
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Field					
Heading Fields:					
Page (1910) / Sheet Number (1920-1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
State	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
County	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Town/township (1910) / Township or other division of county (1920 - 1940)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Name of Incorporated Place (1920-1940) / Incorporated place or township (1950)		✓	✓	✓	✓
Name of Institution (1920-1940) / Name of Hotel, Rooming House, Institution, Military, Etc. (1950)		✓	✓	✓	✓
Type of Hotel, Rooming House, Institution, Military, Etc.					✓

U.S. Federal Census Years 1910 to 1950	Census Year				
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Lines No ___ to ___, inclusive, of hotel, rooming house, institution, military, etc.					✓
Ward of City		✓	✓	✓	
Block No.			✓	✓	
Unincorporated Place			✓	✓	
Date of Enumeration (1920-1940) / Date Sheet Started (1950)		✓	✓	✓	✓
Supv. Dist No.		✓	✓	✓	
Enum. Dist. No.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Enumerator		✓	✓	✓	
Individual Fields:					
Line number			✓	✓	✓
Name of Street (1910) / Street, avenue, road, etc. (1920 - 1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
House Number (1910, 1940) / House number or farm (1920) / House Number (in cities or towns)(1930) / House (and apartment) number (1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Visitation number (1910) / Number of dwelling house in order of visitation (1920, 1930) / No. of household in order of visitation (1940) / Serial number of dwelling unit (1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family number (1910) / Number of family in visitation order (1920, 1930)	✓	✓	✓		
Name: The name of each Person whose place of abode on census date of this census year was in this family (1910, 1920, 1930) / Name of each person whose usual place of residence on April 1, 1940, was in this household (1940) / NAME: What is the name of the head of the household? What are the names of all other persons who live here? (long list of types omitted from this list) (last name first) (1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Relationship to head of household (1910, 1920) / Relationship of this person to the head of the family (1930) / Relationship of this person to the head of the household, as wife, daughter, father, mother-in-law, grandson, lodger, lodger's wife, servant, hired hand, etc. (1940) / RELATIONSHIP: Enter relationship of person to head of household, as Head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, lodger, lodger's wife, maid, hired hand, patient, etc. (1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Residence, April 1, 1935. In what place did this person live on April 1, 1935? For a person who lived in a different place, enter city or town, county and State.					
City, town, or village having 2,600 or more inhabitants. If less, enter "R"				✓	
County				✓	
State (or Territory or foreign country)				✓	
On a Farm? (Y or N)				✓	
1950 Census supplemental Questions:					
Was he living in this same house a year ago?					✓5
Was he living on a farm a year ago?					✓5
Was he living in this same county a year ago?					✓5

U.S. Federal Census Years 1910 to 1950	Census Year				
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
If not living in same county a year ago, what county and state or foreign country was he living in a year ago?					✓5
DESCRIPTION					
Age (1910) / Age at last birthday (1920, 1930, 1940) / How old was he on his last birthday? (If under one year of age, enter month of birth as April, May, Dec, etc.) (1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Race (1910, 1950) / Color or race (1920, 1930, 1940)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CIVIL CONDITION					
Single, married, widowed, divorced (1910, 1920) / Marital condition (1930) / Marital Status (1940) / Is he now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? (1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Age at first marriage (1930) / Age at first marriage, for all women who are or have been married (1940)			✓	✓4	
If married, widowed, divorced or separated, how many years since this event occurred?					✓5
Has this woman been married more than once? (Yes or No), for all women who are or have been married (1940) / If ever married, has this person been married more than once (Yes/No) (1950)				✓4	✓5
Number of years present marriage	✓				
Number of children born this mother (1910) / Number of children ever born (do not include stillbirths),for all women who are or have been married (1940) / If female and ever married, how many children has she ever borne, not counting stillbirths? (1950)	✓			✓4	✓5
Number of these children living	✓				
ECONOMICS / EMPLOYMENT					
Trade or profession (1910) / Trade, Profession or Particular Kind of Work done (1920, 1930, 1940 [†]) / What kind of work was he doing (1950 [†])	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Usual Occupation - Enter that occupation which the person regards as his usual occupation and at which he is physically able to work. [‡]				✓4	
If not entered on main schedule, what kind of work did this person do in his last job? [‡]					✓5
Nature of business (1910) / Industry, business, or establishment in which at work (1920) / Industry or business, as cotton mill, ... (1930, 1940 [†]) / What kind of business or industry was he working in? (1950 [†])	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Usual Industry - Enter industry which the person regards as his usual occupation and at which he is physically able to work. [‡]				✓4	
If not entered in main schedule, what kind of business or industry did he work in?					✓5
Employer/employee/self-employed (1910) / Employer, Salary or Wage worker, or working on own account (1920) / Class of worker (1930, 1940 [†]) / Class of worker (Private Employer, Government, Own Business, without pay on family farm or business) (1950 [†])	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

U.S. Federal Census Years 1910 to 1950	Census Year				
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Usual class of worker (1940 [†]) / If not entered on main schedule, class of worker (1950 [†])				✓4	✓5
UNEMPLOYMENT					
If employee, employed/unemployed	✓				
Whether actually at work yesterday (or the last regular working day) (1930) / Was this person AT WORK for pay or profit in private or nonemergency Govt. work during week of March 24 - 30? (Y or N)(1940 [†])			✓	✓	
If not actually at work yesterday (or the last working day), line number on unemployment schedule (1930)			✓		
If not AT WORK for pay or profit in private or nonemergency Govt., was he at work on, or assigned to, public EMERGENCY WORK (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during week of March 24-30? (Y or N) [†]				✓	
If neither at work nor assigned to public emergency work - was this person SEEKING WORK? (Y or N) (1940 [†]) / If did not do work other than around the house, was this person looking for work? (Yes or No) (1950 [†])				✓	✓
If neither at work nor assigned to public emergency work - if not seeking work, did he HAVE A JOB, business, etc.? (Y or N) (1940 [†]) / If not looking for work, and didn't do any work at all the last week, even though he didn't work last week, does he have a job or business? (1950 [†])				✓	✓
For persons answering "no" to previous 4 questions listed for 1940, indicate whether engaged in home housework (H), in school (S), unable to work (U), or other (Ot). [†]				✓	
What was this person doing most of last week - working, keeping house, or something else? (Wk, H, Ot, or U for unable to work) [†]					✓
If H or Ot in previous question, did this person do any work at all last week, not counting work around the house? (include work for pay, in his own business, profession, working on a farm, or unpaid family work) (Yes or No) [†]					✓
If at private or nonemergency Govt. work - number of hours worked during week of March 24 - 30, 1940. (1940 [†]) / If person was working last week or did any work at all last week, not counting working around the house, how many hours did he work last week? (Include unpaid work on family farm or business) (Number of hours) (1950 [†])				✓	✓
If employee, weeks out of work in 1909 (1910) / If seeking work or assigned to public emergency work, duration of unemployment up to March 30, 1940, in weeks (1940 [†]) / If looking for work, how many weeks has he been looking for work? (1950 [†])	✓			✓	✓5
Number of weeks worked in 1939 - equivalent full-time weeks (1940 [†]) / Last year, in how many weeks did this person do any work at all, not counting working around the house? (Number of weeks in 1949) (1950 [†])				✓	✓5

U.S. Federal Census Years 1910 to 1950	Census Year				
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Income in 1939 (12 months ending 12/31/1939) - Amount of money, wages or salary received (including commissions) (1940 [†]) / Last year, (1949), how much money did he earn working as an employee for wages or salary? (Enter amount before deductions for taxes, etc.) (1950 [†])				✓	✓5
Income in 1939 (12 months ending 12/31/1939) - Did this person receive income of \$50 or more from sources other than money wages or salary (Y or N) (1940 [†]) / Last year, (1949), how much money did he receive from interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, rents, or other income (aside from earnings)? (1950 [†])				✓	✓5
Last year, (1949), how much money did he earn working in his own business, professional practice, or farm? (Enter net income.) [†]					✓5
For 1950 Supplemental Questions: If this person is the family head, income received by his relatives in this household:					
Last year, (1949), how much money did his relatives in this household earn working for wages or salary? (Enter amount before deductions for taxes, etc.) [†]					✓5
Last year, how much money did his relatives in this household earn in own business, professional practice, or farm? (Net income) [†]					✓5
Last year, how much money did his relatives in this household receive from interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, rents, or other income (aside from earnings)? [†]					✓5
SOCIAL SECURITY					
Does this person have a Federal Social Security Number? (Yes or No) [†]				✓4	
Were deductions for Federal Old-Age Insurance or Railroad Retirement made from this persons wages or salary in 1939? (Yes or No) [†]				✓4	
If deductions were made, were deductions made from all, 1/2 or more, part but less than 1/2, of wages or salary? [†]				✓4	
VETERAN					
Union/Confederate Veteran (1910) / Veterans: Whether a veteran of U.S. Military or naval forces - yes/no (1930) / Is person a veteran of the U.S. Military forces, or the wife, widow, or under 18-year-old child of a veteran? (1940)	✓		✓	✓4	
If child of veteran, is father dead? (Y or N)				✓4	
If a veteran, what war or expedition? (1930) / War or Military Service (1940)			✓	✓4	
If male, did he ever serve in the U.S. Armed forces during World War II?					✓5
If male, did he ever serve in the U.S. Armed forces during World War I					✓5
If male, did he ever serve in the U.S. Armed forces during any other time, including present service					✓5
HOME OWNERSHIP					
Owned/rented (1910) / Home owned or rented (1920-1940)	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Owned free/mortgaged (1910) /If home owned, free or mortgaged (1920)	✓	✓			

U.S. Federal Census Years 1910 to 1950	Census Year				
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented (1930) / Value of home or monthly rental if rented (1940)			✓	✓	
Farm / house (1910) / Does this family live on a farm (1930) / Farm (Yes or No) (1940) / Is this house on a farm (or ranch)? (Yes or No) (1950)	✓		✓	✓	✓
If house is not on a farm or ranch, is it on a place of 3 or more acres? Yes or No					✓
No. of farm schedule (1910-1940) / Agricultural Questionnaire Number (1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Radio set			✓		
EDUCATION					
Attended school since Sept 1, {year before census year} (1910, 1920) / Attended school or college anytime since {Sept. 1, 1929 (1930)} {March 1, 1940 (1940)} / Has he attended school at any time since February 1st? (For those under 30 years of age, check Yes or No. For those 30 years old or over, check 30 or over) (1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓5
Able to read (1910, 1920)	✓	✓			
Able to write (1910, 1920)	✓	✓			
Whether able to read and write			✓		
Highest grade of school completed (1940) / What is the highest grade of school that he has attended? (1950)				✓	✓5
Did he finish this grade? Yes or No					✓5
NATIVITY / LANGUAGE					
Place of Birth of this person (1910) / Place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated. If born in U.S., give state or territory, if foreign birth, give the place of birth and, in addition, the mother tongue (1920) / Place of birth of each person enumerated and of his or her parents. If born in the United States, give State or Territory. If of foreign birth, give country in which birthplace is now situated. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English, and Irish Free State from Northern Ireland. (1930) / Place of birth. If born in U.S. give state, territory or possession. If foreign born, give country in which birthplace was situated on Jan. 1, 1937. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English, and Irish Free State from Northern Ireland. (1940) / What state (or foreign country) was he born in? If born outside Continental U.S., enter name of Territory, possession, or foreign country. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-other. (1950)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Native language (1910) / Mother tongue of individual, if of foreign birth (1920) / Mother tongue (or native language) of foreign born - Language spoken in home before coming to the United States (1930) / Mother tongue - language spoken in home in earliest childhood (1940)	✓	✓	✓	✓4	
Able to speak English (1920) / Whether able to speak English (1930)		✓	✓		
What country were his father and mother born in? (Enter US or name of Territory, possession, or foreign country)					✓5

U.S. Federal Census Years 1910 to 1950	Census Year				
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Place of Birth of father (1910) / Father, Place of Birth (1920) / Place of birth, father (1930) / Place of birth of father (1940) - see place of birth of person for directions	✓	✓	✓	✓4	
Mother tongue of father, if of foreign birth		✓			
Place of Birth of mother (1910) / Mother, place of birth (1920) / Place of birth, mother (1930) / Place of birth of mother (1940) - see place of birth of person for directions	✓	✓	✓	✓4	
Mother tongue of mother, if of foreign birth		✓			
CITIZENSHIP					
Year of immigration to U.S.	✓	✓	✓		
Citizenship of the foreign born				✓	
Naturalized/alien (1910, 1920)/Naturalization (1930) / If foreign born - is he naturalized? (Y, N, or AP for born abroad of American parents) (1950)	✓	✓	✓		✓
If naturalized, year of naturalization		✓			
HEALTH					
Blind	✓				
Deaf and Dumb	✓				

CCGS News

September and October 2022 Society Meetings to be In Person!

The September 20 and October 18, 2022 Society meetings will be in-person meetings, at the Norman Public Library Central. The meetings will start at 6:30 p.m., The September meeting will be in the Lowry Boardroom on the third floor. The location of the October meeting will be announced later.

We will share genealogy war stories and refreshments at the September meeting. The program for the October meeting will be a speaker to be announced later.

Please join us for the first CCGS in-person meetings after Covid-19!

Meeting Times?

We are reconsidering our Society meeting times, as some members do not like to drive after dark. If you would prefer different or earlier meeting times,

please contact CCGS by email, or leave a phone message, including the time you would suggest.

Acquisition of New Storage Space Approved by Board

The Board approved the acquisition of new storage space in the September 12, 2022 board meeting. This will help alleviate the lack of space in the current office. The office space we acquired in the CSBI building after moving the majority of the CCGS library holdings to the Norman Public Library Central has always been cramped, but since we were not occupying the space during Covid-19, the issue was not dealt with until we started to work on opening the office and having regular office hours. The newly available office space will allow for multiple volunteers to work on projects in the office.

Calendar

CCGS Board Meetings: 1:30 p.m. second Monday, via Zoom until further notice

October 10, 2022
November 14, 2022
December 13, 2022

CCGS Society Meetings: 6:30 p.m. third Tuesday (except January, February, July & August) at the Norman Public Library Central

September 20, 2022
October 18, 2022
November 15, 2022
December 20, 2022

Family History Writers Group: 10 a.m. second Wednesday, via Zoom until further notice

October 12, 2022
November 9, 2022
December 14, 2022

NOTICE:

Please check the CCGS facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/CCGSOK/>) for timely changes regarding any of CCGS's meetings.

Norman Public Library Event to Include Short Tour of Genealogy Library, Including Materials Provided by CCGS

The Norman Public Library Central is holding an event on Thursday, October 13, from 10:00 am to 12:00 pm, entitled "*Information Investigation: Genealogy - Family History Research in Genealogy Libraries*". The event will be held in the Lowry Board Room, and will teach the skills and tools needed to become an information investigator. PLS Local History and Genealogy Librarian Kathryn Ramsay will explore the importance of genealogy libraries to family history research. Also included will be a brief tour of the new genealogy collection at Norman Central Public Library.

Registration is Required.

<http://pioneer.libnet.info/event/7082501>.

Read This Web Site for a Few Funny Genealogy Records

Example: The 1860 Census lists Oliver Butts as "pettifogger" and his presumed son Eli Butts, age 23, as "running around."

<https://www.legacytree.com/blog/funny-genealogy-records>

Answers to "Fill in the Blanks With The Names of Oklahoma Towns" from September 2022's newsletter

1. Tryon 2. Yukon 3. Ketchum 4. Dustin 5. Foyil 6. Broken Arrow 7. Lawton 8. Bowlegs 9. Newcastle 10. Gage 11. Cache 12. Bluejacket 13. Eufaula 14. Adair 15. Wagoner 16. Arnett
No answers were received.

Member News

- Frank Appl had surgery on Wednesday, September 14.
 - Ann Jacobs had a heart attack and is in a Care facility in Norman.
- Please keep Frank and Ann in your thoughts, and feel free to send cards and letters, and visit!

Do you want to know more about the 1950 Census? The National Archives has videos they presented in early 2022 (<https://www.archives.gov/calendar/genealogy-series/2022>) on the following topics:

- Overview of What's on the 1950 Census
- Mapping the 1950 Census: Census Enumeration District Maps at the National Archives
- The 1950 Census Website: Design, Development, and Features to Expect
- The Story of the 1950 Census P8 Indian Reservation Schedule
- From Parchments to Printouts: History of the Census from 1790 to 1950
- History of Census Records and the National Archives
- Historic Census Bureau Sources for Filipino, Guamanian and Chamorro, American Samoan, and Native Hawaiian Research

The Killing of Little "Sammie" Graham

BY PAM MOSER RANDORFF

I grew up hearing my mother tell the story of how Great Uncle Sam was killed by the Comanche Indians down in central Texas. This is the story told by my mother: The Graham family lived in Coryell County west of Waco and south of Gatesville. The land eventually was bought by the government and became Fort Hood. While Sam's father Capt. Gideon Graham left to deliver clothes and blankets to his oldest sons in the Confederate Army, Sam was left as the only male with his mother Elizabeth Minnix Graham (Betsy). He was 16 and went out by himself to gather the cattle up and bring them to the ranch or farm. When he didn't return Betsy feared the worst and notified men in the area. A posse was formed and the men rode toward the west. They would stop and ask settlers if they had seen Indians with a white boy. The settlers would say, "Yes, they are such and such time ahead." Eventually the posse caught up with the Comanches out near Lampassas. The Comanches threw Sam off the horse and shot an arrow through him. His mother Betsy rode to him. She was "frozen in the saddle." She cleaned the wound by drawing her silk hankie through it. Sam told her he didn't want to live with the Indians. They offered him only some horseflesh to eat and water from a dead horse's stomach. He died shortly thereafter and was carried home.

What I've found in histories written about the local area: Indian Depredations in Texas, Texas Legal Bank and Book of Palo Pinto Co, Texas, History of Coryell County, Texas, The West Texas Frontier, Seventy Years in Texas and the WPA interview of James M. Graham, Okay, Ok. Most of these were copies of the books (with titles at the top, but seldom listing authors) given to me by other Graham researchers. The information basically follows what my mother told me and thus verifies this story—that it was not a folktale or Graham mythology.

The facts—Samuel Alexander Graham was either 14 or 15, not 16. I've read that he left to gather oxen or horses, not cattle, as such. Since the Indians were very dependent upon horses, I suspect that was the case. Mother Betsy was

"frozen in the saddle." This happened in February, 1865, so if it had been raining, she could have had ice form in her saddle. I have not read anywhere about Betsy trying to clean the wound with her silk hankie. That makes a great story, doesn't it?! Being offered horseflesh and stomach water was written in several accounts.

As the posse approached, the Indians motioned for them to stay back. But, the men kept coming. Sam tried to jump off the horse (he was behind or in front of the Indian). The Indian grabbed him as he slid off the horse and pierced him with a lance—not shot him with an arrow. Evidently one Indian was killed in the skirmish before they got away.

An interesting tidbit—when the government bought the land for Fort Hood the Graham cemetery was dug up and moved to Gatesville, Texas. In the line of all the Graham graves there are three that say "unknown." Could Sam and two baby sisters that likely died as very young infants with no information about burials be those three "unknown" graves in the Gatesville cemetery? It is an intriguing thought.

My mother often said she was 1/16 Cherokee Indian and very proud of it. Others in my family have often said they had Indian blood. In family mythology Gideon Graham said he hated the Indians so much for killing his son Sam, he would slash his wrist and drain the Indian blood out! Well, I know how the myth started. Not to belabor the story, but we are kin to Gideon's grandson (who definitely had Cherokee blood) on his father's side of the family. But the Indian blood came from the grandson's mother's side of the family. Alas, an untruth and just a myth.

Another interesting fact—there are quite a few documented stories of Comanche raids and killings in the 1860's in central Texas. Think—Cynthia Ann Parker. All these stories formed the basis for the John Wayne movie, *The Searchers*.

Two other cousins and I discovered that this story was basically lost to the current (and young) members of our family. So, the three of us did a family history program at a family reunion a year ago.

100 Years Ago

The Norman Transcript

Tuesday, September 19, 1922

Editor's Note: All newspaper abstracts are typed as originally printed. Occasionally ellipsis (...) is used to indicate omission of content.

[At this time, the Transcript was printing three issues weekly.]

306 PLEDGES NAMED BY GREEKS AT CLOSE OF ANNUAL RUSHING

**TOTAL EXPECTED TO REACH
FOUR HUNDRED MARK BEFORE CLOSE**

Twelve sororities and seventeen fraternities at the university pledged 306 of the incoming students this fall, according to incomplete figures compiled early this week.

One hundred and fifty of the number were pledged by the sororities and 156 went to the fraternities which will probably be increased to over two hundred before an official estimate can be made.

Nineteen university students from Norman were on the incomplete list of those pledged. They are:

William Halbert, Rudolph Little, Gentry Lee, Stanley Cunningham, Mildred Wright, Betty Kirk, Mary Dee Williams, Dorothy McCall, Elizabeth Parker, Beatrice Young, Celesta Frost, Nellie Grimm, Jewel Conkling, Yuki Deane Johnson, Hazel James, Margaret McKinney, Mary Fay Ensley, Edna Earl McCready, Jo Clair Rackley. ...

HARMON BREAKS JAIL BUT IS CAPTURED BY OFFICERS NEXT DAY ALLEGED MURDERER SAWES WAY TO LIBERTY SATURDAY NIGHT

W. A. Harmon, sentenced to serve four years in the state penitentiary for the murder of R. B. Cummings, sawed his way to liberty through the bars of the Cleveland county jail Saturday night but was caught by Sheriff W. N. Newblock and a force of deputies Sunday morning while hiding in the Canadian River bottoms, about four miles south of Norman.

Harmon sawed three bars out of the west window of the jail and made his escape

between eight and nine o'clock Saturday night. Just how the prisoner came in possession of the saws with which to cut the bars is still a mystery and no trace of the tools he used have been found so far by the county jailer.

The escape was discovered within an hour after Harmon's getaway and Sheriff Newblock and his deputies were put on the trail immediately. Their search led them to the home of Harmon's relatives near the river Saturday night. No trace of the escaped man was found, however, until Sunday morning when he is alleged to have sent word to the county officers that he was ready to give up and return to jail.

Officers were unable to lay their finger on the one who smuggled the saw inside the jail to Harmon. Harmon's wife has been the only regular visitor to call on him at the prison according to H. H. Houston, jailer and officers allege that she was the first to meet him after his escape, but any connection that she might have with the jail break has not been established.

Harmon was a model prisoner, his jailers say, and at no time since his detention in the jail has he caused any trouble until he made this break. He was being held in the county jail for a few days prior to his transfer to the state penitentiary at McAlester, where he is to serve four years for the murder of R. B. Cummings.

ENROLLMENT IN CITY SCHOOLS TOPS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

**HIGH SCHOOL TOTAL EXPECTED TO
REACH 500 MARK FOR YEAR**

SCHOOLS CROWDED NOW

New Ward Schools Not to be Ready Before November 1, Say Officials

With the opening of the second day of the Norman city schools, officials announced a total enrollment to noon today of 1536 students in all schools. Four hundred thirty-seven were enrolled in high school courses and 1099 were the total figures for the ward schools, figures show. ...

COLLEGE STUDENTS ANNOUNCE MARRIAGE

Announcement of the marriage of Miss Loretta Bell, university student from McAlester, and Raymond O. "Shad" Foster, former university student, was made here this week.

The announcement came as a surprise when it became known that the young couple had been married for eight months. ... The couple drove to Texas last January and were married at Montague. ...

Misses Helen Lee and Mary Minter of Chillicothe, Missouri, have come to Norman to attend the university and will make their home with their uncle, Mr. J. C. Minter and family at their home 203 University Boulevard.

Mrs. S. K. McCall will entertain Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Nannie Miller and Miss Helen Berry at her apartment, 411 West Symmes street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunt of Noble announce the birth of a baby girl on Sunday, September 17.

Mr. R. D. Evans left Monday for Tacoma, Washington, where he was summoned as a witness in a case in the United States court.

Mrs. J. H. Elledge returned Saturday from Waurika where she has spent the past three weeks visiting her daughter, Mrs. I. I. Derr and Dr. Derr.

Mrs. Ted Bagby arrived Tuesday morning from Hugo, for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller and family at their home, 600 Miller avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abbott of Tulsa announce the birth of a baby boy Thursday September 14. They formerly lived in Norman for a number of years.

Mrs. A. J. Hoover, Jr. returned to her home in Healdton, Oklahoma, Sunday after visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hoover and attending the rushing season at the Alpha Gamma Delta house.

Mrs. R. E. Ellinger, who has been very ill at St. Anthony hospital, was able to be taken to the home of her mother in Oklahoma City the

past week. Her many friends hope for a complete recovery soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Howell of Butler, Okla., are guests of Mrs. Howell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Corbett and family. They are also visiting Mr. Howell's brother, Dr. Nathan Howell and family at Noble.

Mr. Earl Badger will arrive in Norman Thursday to spend several days in Norman with Mrs. Badger at the Cottage Hotel. Mr. Badger will spend several days in Oklahoma City, when he will be in charge of a booth during the State Fair.

Miss Helen Brooks, who is teaching in the Oklahoma City high school this winter, spent the weekend with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Stratton D. Brooks and enjoyed the parties given by the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority during rushing season.

HERITAGE COOKBOOK REPRINT

Ham and Red Beans / Pinto Beans

Ingredients

ham with bone-in	water
1 lb bag pinto beans	salt and pepper

Trim off tough skin and as much fat as possible from ham-on-bone. Place in big pot or dutch oven. Wash beans thoroughly and pour around ham. Add enough water to be about two inches above beans. Heat quickly to boiling, then lower heat to simmer. Cover and cook two to four hours until beans are tender. Check frequently to be sure they don't run dry. Add more water as needed. Beans will absorb water fast and can easily run dry and burn. Salt and pepper to taste.

Contributed by Mae Davenport Cox

Anyone raised on an Oklahoma farm, or who has visited relatives on a farm knows all about red beans and ham. These were a staple a hundred years ago and kept many families fed, especially during the depression. Beans were cheap, yet they filled tummies well. My grandmothers - and probably great grandmothers as well - served their families this dish with fried okra, sliced tomatoes, and cornbread. Chow chow topped it all off.

Cleveland County Genealogical Society

OUR MISSION

To collect... local, historical, and genealogical materials

To preserve... selected local public records

To promote... the development of research skills

Cleveland County Genealogical Society
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know your new address.
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