

CENTRAL FLORIDA GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

We had a good response to our exhibit at KONI, which has turned out to be (in two years) probably the greatest of all Central Florida indoor craft and hobby exhibits. Our exhibit attracted much attention, and Lorraine Hanson's authentic Norwegian attire was lovely. Only one complaint: we did not receive the promised membership participation, which worked a hardship on some faithful souls. All of Mrs. Knisely's "How To" booklets were sold out at KONI, and re-run is going fast at \$1.50. For your copy write her at P. O. Box 177.

There was a splendid turnout to hear Mr. Ronald Bremer on Dec. 6th, upon the occasion of our joint effort with the Library. Mr. Bremer is an agile-minded young man who has "genealogisana" at his tongue's end. He was very popular with the crowd, and he read his paper with absorption and questions quite well for an arousing evening. We surely look forward to his return.

We are pleased to tell you that our first president, our past president, and, of course, our present president, are members of the Board and/or Council. The other Board members previously have held an office and/or had most helpful experiences in their fields. We have been fortunate in obtaining Miss Minnie Witham to aid the Corresponding Secretary and co-attend with her. For the first time in our history, therefore, we have nine people to assist in the formulation of plans for the Society's Ways and Means. Your President is very grateful for such good help. Our Treasurer is pleased to advise that, since September, we have maintained an intake or output, so our efforts are paying off!

Mrs. Mary Harter, F.A.G.S., has promised to be a speaker at our Workshop planned for April 20, 1974, and will teach us how to evaluate the material we find by our research labors. Since so many speak on where to research, this will be most helpful to us. Mrs. Harter's contributions to genealogy are nationally recognized, and we are grateful for her acceptance of our invitation.

Our Christmas Party was held at the home of Mrs. Joyce Ford, and, again, those of you who could not attend missed a chance to visit and learn to appreciate one another as individuals.

Remember your friends with a membership in our Society, as one of our thoughtful members has done. In the name of her husband and herself, a Christmas gift of a two year membership has been given to a friend known to like our hobby.

The note paper and cards we ordered have sold extremely well. We have only five packs left, at \$1.00 each. All the lovely little items which one of our good and helpful members made and sold will be to the benefit of our Society. What, now, can you do to help us grow, in membership, in our treasury, in the acquisition of records or materials, in helping other members? Have you turned in your Family Chart, or your Surname List? Have you donated to the fund for the mimeograph purchase? We need the help of each member.

Sincerely,

Alice (Henkel) Rupe.

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The 1900 Census.

Cheers and cheers! The 1900 census is now open to the genealogist, the historian and the biographer. On Monday December 3, 1973, Meyer H. Fishbein, Director, opened the files of the National Archives under certain restrictions.

The genealogist must sign a statement that he is doing his own family research, or researching on behalf of someone seeking family data. He must agree not to invade the privacy of others, or seek to do harm to anyone living or dead. If you disobey the restricted directions set up for the use of the 1900 census, you can be barred from all further use of the Archives, and you may face a law suit for invasion of privacy or wrongful conduct. However, I doubt that any of our members have any ulterior motives, and hence this becomes a real boon to us.

There is a Soundex System of this census in the Archives. But they will not make any photocopies, nor will the Archives do the searching. It is not permissible to use a camera to make a copy of this material. The Census Bureau will continue their practice of searching for a fee, as in the past. No photocopy of the census itself is available at the Archives, but microfilm copies of the Soundex are on hand. State and other libraries may purchase these.

At present the branches of the Archives do not have the microfilms of the census. But for future reference, branches are located in Chicago, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Los Angeles (Bell), San Francisco (San Bruno), Waltham, Mass., Atlanta, Philadelphia, New York, Denver and Seattle.

The opening of this census is undoubtedly due to the thousands of letters sent to Congressmen by those interested in family history. The restrictions seem to be reasonable, and should satisfy those who feared skulduggery.

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CAPSULES

It is reported that the book Grimes' Abstracts of North Carolina Wills is notorious for errors and omissions. The suggestion is that information in this book be checked, and that other sources can be consulted in conjunction with the study of this record.

The Georgia State Highway Department is marking family cemeteries and historic locations on large scale county maps. A map of a given county is available at the highway patrol stations for 25 cents. By mail, presumably one would add sufficient postage.

During the Civil War young men had gone to join the army. It was up to the old men to form the "Home Guard." Some, but not all, of these records exist. Inquire of the Confederate Records Section, Georgia Archives, Atlanta 30334. Also, there are many "loose papers" relating to home guards in local court houses. Sometimes their activities were published in the newspaper. Try the Library of the University of Georgia, Athens, 30601, where a great many old newspapers have been microfilmed.

Land grants issued to Revolutionary Soldiers in North Carolina are not among the records kept in the State Archives. They are to be found in the Land Grant Records, Division, Office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, N. C.

The Journal of North Carolina Genealogy has been publishing a list of marriages before 1777. The Carolina Genealogist (Issues 5 - 8, 1971) carries abstracts of North Carolina Newspapers 1751 - 91.

A recent regulation in North Carolina is that the county will keep its will and deed books, but all "loose papers" have been taken to the State Archives in Raleigh. They will be available on microfilm. It is mentionable here that North Carolina estate records are filed with the Clerk of the Court - not the Probate Court, as is the usual practice.

Do you need church records from Georgia? The Georgia Baptist Historical Society is located at 573 Church St., Jasper, Ga. 30143.

In England, those who did not belong to the Episcopal Church (Church of England) did not have their names in the parish registers. The Non-conformists, or dissenters, such as the Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians and small groups, had their own registers. Some of these have been gathered and put in Somerset House, London. An ancestor may have been born to parents adhering to the Church of England, and hence the birth is registered. If he later embraced another faith, there is no use trying to find another vital record in that source.

You will find the Court House in Dover, Delaware very cooperative in helping you to get information in their area.

HILLSBOROUGH COURT HOUSE

On a trip to Tampa, I was surprised to discover a very interesting genealogical library on the second floor of the court house. It is the "Historical Commission Library."

The Librarian said they stock chiefly materials on the Southeastern States. However, I did note they have 7 volumes of "New York Historical Society Collections," and the "Detroit Society Genealogical Research Magazine 1938-1969. There is material on such religious affiliations as the Huguenots and the Quakers. Some material relates to Minnesota history.

The Florida records are perhaps a little more extensive than for other states. There are many cemetery records of deceased veterans, Florida Historical Quarterly 1954 - 1972, Tequesta; Publication of the Historical Association of Southern Florida 1945 - 1968, Teritorial Papers for Florida, and of course, considerable Florida historical works.

There are sections on Georgia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennessee. For example, there are war pension and marriage records for South Carolina. There are county census reports of Tennessee 1787 - 1791, and some counties for later dates, Revolutionary and War of 1812 records, and historical records of East Tennessee.

Unfortunately I was on other business and did not have time to catalogue their excellent research material. I did find a book in which my forebear made a statement about his participation in the Revolutionary War, which I had never seen before.

This library has no facilities for making copies of material, and they will not even allow it to be taken down the hall where facilities are available. You will have to take your notebook but I believe you will find records there that you have not seen elsewhere.

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When you send out queries and get no replies, do you assume somebody just peeled off the stamp and used it for their own purposes? Here is a suggestion. Go to the postoffice and buy some envelopes with a stamped imprint on them. They cost ten cents. Then, in longhand, scrawl your name and address over most of the lower half of the envelope. If they do not reply, at least it will be pretty difficult for someone to purloin your stamp, or use the envelope for something else.

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Mr. Gustavus Gun married Miss Emily Maria Pistol, daughter of the late Captain John T. Pistol of Petersburg, Va. on 9 June, 1823. (Marriages and Deaths, Warren).

- Contributed by Mrs. Leona Henkel

THE CASE OF "DO IT YOURSELF"

Recently a lady employed in the National Archives was in Orlando. She said, in substance, that all may not be as it seems or as it was in the past. Many of the new employees at the Archives are young and some are not well schooled in the value of records. If a file has more than a few papers in it, such as a military record, an employee often picks out a few and makes copies of them. but does not inform the inquirer that this is not the whole file. The papers sent may not be the most important, or it is possible those the employee chooses to copy might not be of vital value to the researcher.

I personally found this comment to have merit. When I was in the Archives I reviewed a Kentucky census that was not in the files at the Orlando Public Library. While I took down the family, I neglected to add their point of origin. This information is given for the parents of the head of the household, I sent an inquiry to the Archives, knowing in advance that the household was listed. My reply was that there was no such name on the census!

Another curious instance was a request to a Georgia source for copies of obits, which I knew were published in the Columbian Museum and Savannah Advertiser December 26, 1797 and the Georgia Gazette on December 29, 1797. The reply was that I could remit the cost of the former item, but that the latter newspaper was not published from Nov. 24, 1796 until Sept. 2, 1797! My date did not fall within that bracket! My follow up letter brought no response.

We have long since learned that a reply to a query rests on the type of individual who receives it. Several times a second letter of "gentle reminder" has brought the response that there is no record of my first letter. I am lead to assume that somebody needed a postage stamp, and hence, as stated elsewhere, I like to enclose a government stamped envelope addressed to myself in large longhand, as an SASE.

It is not possible for most of us to spend unlimited time travelling around the country, and we must depend on the mails. It has been suggested that two or more requests for the same papers be sent to the Archives at intervals, to check whether or not all papers were received the first time. Perhaps we cannot expect everything to function 100% in our favor, but we should all be aware of potential omissions and errors.

We must be ever grateful for the graciousness of the Church of Jeasus Christ of Latter Day Saints for sharing their records with us. Their personnel is composed of people who give their time and work gratis. But they are human.

Before we had the branch library in Orlando, I sent a letter of inquiry to Salt Lake City asking if they had vital records of St. Andrews, Holborne, London. I received a reply that they did not. Some time later I received a letter enclosing

photocopies of the card files on St. Andrews, and they covered three pages! The first letter, I am sure, was sent in all sincerity. We can all make mistakes, and hence we cannot cast stones. We must only be aware of the potentials and sometimes repeat our requests.

Genealogical material is becoming more and more widespread, and we can often find the material we need in more than one repository. For example, the St. Andrews vital records are available in the New York Metropolitan Library. Sometimes it is possible to request a record from more than one library, and check one against the other.

We must all deal with our research in conjunction with our life patterns. Few of us have the time for unlimited travel. But we can be aware of potentialities and sometimes double check materials available by mail.

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Some lesser known sources of genealogical material re Va.:

1. Charles H. Taylor Memorial Library, 4205 Victoria Blvd., Hampton, Va. 23369
2. Norfolk Public Library, 301 E. City Hall, Norfolk, Va. 23510
3. Hunting for Ancestors, Mrs. Mildred W. Steltzner, Ed., 4037 Tanglewood Trail, Chesapeake, Va. 23325
4. Newport News Public Library, West Ave. Branch, West Ave. & 30th, Newport News, Va. 23607.

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In searching old records we often find that some persons immigrated as servants. This can be misleading, and not necessarily mean that that person was actually a servant in their former country. Many times they did not have the money to pay their passage, but wanted to come to the new country, hoping to improve their lives. So they would sign a contract to serve a certain length of time to pay their passage. But at the end of that time they were to receive land, clothes and tools to get started on their own. Usually the land was fifty acres, and many of the later important families of early times got their start in that manner. The so called servant may have been a master workman, an apprentice, a teacher, a farmer or laborer, and the new country profited greatly by their skills and efforts. Most of these so called servants bought adjoining land or sold their fifty acres and went to less inhabited places where they took up larger tracts and became pioneer landholders, and the ancestors of many of our present day families.

- Contributed by Mrs. Leona Henkel

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What shall we name the baby? Hepzabah, Charity, Mourning and Patience are long out of fashion. Some names bestowed on innocent babies are beyond understanding. In an insurance office I once made out a policy to Ima Payne. Here are some gems from Georgia records: Comfort Baker, Green Fields, Snow Frost, Instant Gilbert, John Godbehere, Forrest Green, Orange Green, Pool Hall, Berry Hill, Green Hill, Mountain Hill, Hardy Ivy, Fuller Milsaps, Clammy Moss, Silver Roofer, Green Wood.

NEW THINGS TO FIND AT THE LIBRARY

The Researchers Guide to American Genealogy - 929.1 Gre
 Pierce's Register - RG 973.34 Uni
 Genealogical Research Vol. 2 - LH 929.1 Ame
 An Heraldic Alphabet by J. P. Brooke-Little - RG 929.603
 Sources for Nonconformist Genealogy and Family History by D. J.
 Steel - RG 929.3 Ste
 The Highland Clans by L. G. Pine - RG 929.2 Pin
 State Census of North Carolina 1784-1787 by Mrs. A. E. Register -
 RG 975.6 Ste
 Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest - RD 929.3795 Cat
 The Washington Directory - RG 975.3 Ell
 Georgia Salsburger and Allied Families - RG 975.8 Gna
 Some historical Facts About the Chiles Family - RG 929.2 Chiles
 The National Soc. of Col. Dames of America in State of N. H.
 RG 974.2 Nat
 Primer for "First-Time" Publishers - RG 929.1
 History of the N. H. Soc. of Col. Dames of America - RG 974.2 Hun
 The History of Jevtich or Yektish Family - RG 929.2 Yeftich
 Nova Scotia 1770 Census - RG 971 Ric
 Gen. Directory of City of Chicago, 1844 - RG 977.3 Nor
 1776 Census of Maryland - RG 975.2 Car
 Calvert, Lanford, Wofford - RD 972.2 Calvert
 Duval County, Florida 1850 Census - RG 975.912 Duv
 Leon County Florida 1850 Census - RG 975.988 Leo
 Brief History of the Loden Families - RG 929.2 Loden
 The Early Pennsylvania Dials - RG 929.2 Dial
 Vital Records From Chicago Newspapers 1840-1842 - RG 977.3 Chi
 History of Winter Park - RD 975.924 Tro
 Colonel Patrick McGriff of Chester County, S. C. & Montgomery
 County, Ga. - RD 929.2
 Biographical Record of Daniel & Mary (Jackson) Williams -RD 929.2
 Madison County Florida 1850 Census - RG 975.966 Mad
 List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office Chicago and Vicinity
 Jan. 1834 - July 1936 - RG 977.3 Chi
 A Collection of Records Genealogical and Lineage Records of
 Family Records. The Campbells of Pinette, Prince Edward
 Island - RD 975.9 Dau
 Relatively Speaking - RD 929.2 Egle
 Cemetery Inscriptions Volusia County, Fla. 1867-1972 - RD 975.921
 Roger Conant A Founder of Massachusetts - RD 929.2 Conant
 Neall Genealogy - RD 929.2 Neall
 Abstracts of the Records of the Society of Friends, Indiana -
 RG 289.6 Hin
 Colonial Dames of America in New Hampshire 1946 - RG 974.2 NAT
 Colonial Dames of America in New Hampshire 1951 - RG 974.9 NAT

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Joshue Zuber, who died in Oktibbehs, Mississippi, left his estate
 to his ten daughters. What a story must lie behind that will!

NO MARRIAGE RECORD?

Finding a marriage record in "the long ago" can be frustrating. Some lists that purport to give "early marriages" may have one or two early dates, but mostly they are in the 1800's.

One of the reasons for no marriage record, particularly in the southern states, was the practice of publishing banns. This was a church function. The whole process of announcing and conducting the ceremony was within the province of the church. Such records never reached the Clerk of the Court. They were not legal matters in the thinking of that period.

Although many types of foreigners settled in the "new lands," they were chiefly controlled by English custom. The precedent in the "old country" was that the church had control of all courts. In the "new land" church and state were separated. But it was a long time before marriage was considered a legal matter. The concept was that marriages were made in heaven and hence they must be solemnized by heavenly representatives on earth.

Strangely enough, many early vestry records contain births and deaths, but not marriages. It is difficult to understand why marriages were not documented with other vital statistics. The Quakers, it is true, took note of marriages. But the Church of England and such infiltrating sects as Presbyterians and Baptists did not follow the pattern. Or if they did, the records have been destroyed. Virginia banned the Quakers from the colony in 1658 because they refused to fight the Indians. They were later able to establish themselves there, but it is unlikely that many records exist for the 1600's.

An old church list may show members, but in general a marriage must be proved by wills and deeds. Sometimes a civil action in dower may be fruitful. If a widow did not feel her legacy was commensurate with her dower, she might file suit for what she considered her just due. Any transaction of a legal nature may show, at least by inference, that a marriage existed. For example, the Minutes of the Council of Virginia shows that on 28 May, 1673 there was a case of "the difference between Thos. Wilkinson as marrying the relict of Griffith Dickeson....." By means of this entry and other records, some semblance of documentation may be found.

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RESEARCHING IN TENNESSEE

Most of the early settlers of Tennessee came from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Many Scotch-Irish came in through the Shenandoah Valley. Germans settled the counties west of Chattanooga.

The earliest settlements were about 1770. By 1779 there were only 7 counties in Tennessee, the East and Middle Districts being the first settled. There were still 4 or 5 hostile Indian tribes in the area as late as 1800, and settlers did not venture very far west.

Early land grants can be found in the Land Grant Office of the State Division of Archives, but they are incomplete. A few church or parish records, as well as a few cemetery records, are extant, and are deposited in the State Library.

War records are in the Office of the Adjutant General, Employment Security Bldg., Nashville 37203. Of the Civil War, only records of the Union Forces exist. There are also records of the National Guard. They have some records of the Spanish-American War and World War I. There are some Confederate files in the State Library and Archives, and some records of the War of 1812. They also have a quite complete index of old wills.

Tennessee State Library has one of the diminishing number of library lending facilities. They will send their materials to your library, for the small cost of postage.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

McMinn County Historical Society, Box 416, Athens, Tenn. 37303.
 Polk County Historical Society, c/o Roy G. Lillard, Benton 37307
 Smith County Hist. Soc., Box 72, Carthage 37030
 Chattanooga Area Hist. Soc., 25 Patten Pkway., Chattanooga 37402
 Montgomery County Hist. Soc., 512 Madison St., Clarksville, 37040
 Bradley County Chapter of East Tenn. Hist. Soc., c/o Roy Lillard, Cleveland 37311
 James K. Polk Assoc. & Auxiliary, 301 W. 7th St., Columbia 38401
 Maury Countt Hist. Soc., c/o Mrs. Leonard Gibson, Cullecke 38451
 Dickson County Hist. Soc., 113 W. Lake Circle, Dickson 37055
 Watauga Hist. Asso., Box 951, Elizabethton 37642
 Lincoln County Hist. Soc., K of P Bldg., Fayetteville 37334
 Heritage Foundation of Franklin & Williamson Counties, Box 723 Franklin 37064
 Greene County Hist. Soc., Greeneville Light & Power Bldg., Greeneville 37743
 Ladies Hermitage Assn., Box D, Rachel's Lane, Rt. 4, Hermitage 27076
 Fentress County Hist. Soc., Box 457, Jamestown 38556
 Netherland Inn Assoc., Inc., Box 273, Kingsport 37660
 East Tenn. Hist. Soc., Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville 37902
 Lawrence County Hist. Soc., Box 431, Lawrenceburg 38464
 History Assoc. of Wilson County, 112 S. Holton Ave., Lebanon 37087
 Overton County Hist. Soc., 423 Sevier St., Livingston 38570
 Coffee County Hist. Soc., Box 366, Manchester 37355
 Smokey Mountains Hist. Soc., 615 Washington, Maryville 37801
 West Tenn. Hist. Soc., Pink Palace Museum, Memphis 38111
 Oaklands Assoc., Inc., Box 432, Murfreesboro, 37130
 Rutherford County Hist. Soc., Box 1139, Murfreesboro 37130
 American Assoc. for State & Local History, 1315 8th Ave. S. Nashville 37203
 Bellevue Hist. & Lit. Soc., Box 65, Bellevue, Nashville 37021
 Hist. Comm. of Nashville & Davidson County 1907 Hayes St., Nashville 37203
 Tenn. Hist. Comm., 403 7th Ave. N., Nashville 37219
 Tenn. Hist. Soc., 200 State Library & Archives Bldg. Nashville
 Tenn. State Library and Archives, 411 7th Ave. N. Nashville 37206
 Hist. Comm. of Southern Baptist Convention, 127 9th Ave. N., Nashville 37203

NOTES ON INTRA-CONTINENTAL MIGRATION

When searching family history, one sometimes meets the dead end of "they came from some place back east." During the late 1700's and through most of the 1800's people were lured to seek their fortunes "in the west." It was in the early 1800's that Horace Greeley advised "go west, young man, go west."

There were some 1500 miles between the New England states and the Mississippi River, and the interesting territory was the goal for many with the pioneer spirit. Overland travel meant traversing woodlands with nothing but Indian trails to follow. After the Revolutionary War the government did have a project to lay out the National Road to transport military supplies to the west. Indians were very much in evidence and troops had to meet that threat. But the government was in debt in that early period, and road building as we know it today was not possible.

Indian trails had their points, but a lumbering wagon loaded with implements and supplies needed more than a path. Often the people walked while the horses pulled the loaded wagon. Wheels bogged down in the mud; trees had to be cut down to widen the path, or fallen ones removed. Still, many people took the Indian trail routes.

There were quite a number of these. One began in Eastern Pennsylvania, crossed the Susquehanna River close to Harrisburg, and opened out eventually on the newly offered lands of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. What was called the National Road was laid out beginning in Philadelphia, lead through Baltimore, went to the present Indianapolis, Indiana and turned north to St. Louis.

Traders were busy very early in this country's history. The first ones who ventured inland traded with the Indians, getting valuable pelts and saleable merchandise for "firewater" and bright colored beads. Their routes were called "trading paths." One of these led from Philadelphia through Greensburg, on to Pittsburgh, crossing the only stream once, which was the Susquehanna. Another began in New York City and lead to what we know as the Canadian Border.

However, it was easier if part of the trip could be made by waterways. Boat owners were not slow to take advantage of this bonanza and began to set up regular schedules. Of course there was a limit to how far one could go by water. It soon became apparent that artificial water connections with natural waterways could be made, and boatmen could profit greatly. The Erie Canal was the first of these projects, which met with many an argument pro and con. Samuel Hopkins Adams wrote his "Grandfather Stories" around his own grandfather's memory of this turbulent project. But 363 miles of new waterway was a great help to migration in an era when travelers dreaded the overland stretches. When this canal opened in 1825, others were attempted. The Wabash and Erie Canal in Indiana was 460 miles long, from Cleveland, Ohio to Evansville, Indiana, with a branch to Toledo. But by this time the railroads were beginning to take over.

By 1836 the government had issued a pamphlet called "Traveller's Guide and Emigrants Directory to the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan." One could learn the resources in the west, cities where claims on land could be filed, the cost of making the trip, alternative routes and such valuable before-hand knowledge. This publication was something of a protest to the wild claims made by speculators, who inundated potential travelers with bright prospects that did not exist. Their numerous "flyers" made good business for the printers, but were of dubious value to the reader.

Groups of religious people began settling "out west," and some of these founded towns. The Scottish Presbyterians established Somonauk in DeKalb County, Illinois. They left Washington County, New York for a new start. The Dunkards (German Baptists) settled in northern Illinois. The German Evangelical Church in Naperville, Illinois was established by migrating families from Lancaster, Lehigh and Schuylkill Counties in Pennsylvania. A group of 150 Jansenists from Sweden settled at Bishop Hill. Early Mormons built the town of Nauvoo on the banks of the Mississippi.

This latter group is one of the most tragic in our history. Anyone who has visited Nauvoo in recent times and seen the restorations that have been made, can attest to the desirability of such industrious settlers. One begins to feel that jealousy played a major part in the movement that ended in the tragic death of their patriarch and the expulsion of his followers. This was no primitive log cabin assembly of shacks. Here, in a veritable wilderness, the Mormons build a gracious town, long before other pioneer areas could boast of its like. Across state, Chicago long remain a sprawling mud hole, sheltering all classes, many of whom were uncultured and anything but gracious.

The Icarians, who were exiles from France, moved into what was left of Nauvoo, after the Mormons made their long trek to the shores of Salt Lake.

Frequently the original settlers stayed near the eastern seaboard. It was second generation citizens who sought opportunity in the west. There are probably no statistics on how many young men took Horace Greeley's advice, but the number must have been great. During the decade of 1830 to 1840, 40% of migrations to Illinois came from the New England states, the majority being second generation citizens. The next decade saw 30% of migrants of this class coming to Illinois. Very few came directly from Scotland, Germany and other European nations.

New Yorkers made up nearly half of the total, the majority coming from Oneida and Washington Counties. Some 20% left from Pennsylvania, chiefly of Lancaster, Lehigh and Schuylkill counties. Vermont supplied 10%, mostly from Rutland and Windsor Counties, Connecticut 8% of the swelling host of travelers. On the other hand, the majority of residents of Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Rhode Island were satisfied to stay home. Some of the migrants came from Massachusetts, mostly from Berkshire and Hampshire Counties.

Vermont did not become a state until 1791. Kentucky came into the Union in 1792, and Tennessee in 1796. Illinois was constituted as a territory in 1809 and by 1818 qualified for statehood. These figures clearly indicate that great numbers of people were on the move to the west at an early date in our history.

More often than not, these migrants took great pains to locate near their own kind, if they did not travel in pre-formed groups to begin with. It is a lonely life in hostile surroundings, with new things to learn about the country, and sometimes language barriers interfered with discussing problems with the "neighbors." In seeking an ancestor, look for his fellows in these two categories: religion and language. Many early records were kept in foreign languages, for the outlying residents were mostly of the same nationality. As late as the 1890's some records in Kansas were written in German.

By 1850 travel was not so rigorous. But the early peoples had to ford streams with their laden wagons, while exposed to wolves and Indians. Even when travelling by waterway, river pirates took as much money and valuables as they could steal. It may seem hard to believe, but some travellers preferred to make the trip in winter. They could cross the rivers on the ice. But winter was also the most dangerous time for encountering wolf packs.

Many lost their lives before they reached the promised land. There were drownings in summer, as well as winter, when the ice would not support the heavy wagons. There are probably no statistics on the number of unmarked graves along the travel routes. The rigors involved practically assured that those who did colonize the intermediate states east of the Mississippi were of sturdy stock. It was no project for weaklings and mollycoddles.

Yet the new land could soon boast of many tradesman, such as carpenters, millers, blacksmiths, miners to work the lead mines near Galena, doctors, wheelwrights, ministers and school teachers. More likely, the school teachers were farmers in summer. Each found a place where he could settle and be happy, or moved on until he did find what he liked. Some were forced to stay, at least for awhile, where their assets ran out. Yet there are some basic patterns of migration, and frequently they serve as the best guide to trace an ancestor's path through history.

(1951)

See: "The Uprooted," Oscar Handlin, Grosset & Dunlap, New York Connecticut Nutmegger, Vol. 6, #2, Sept., 1973.
Library of American History, Edward S. Ellis, Jones Bros. Pub.
Various histories of the Mormon Church.
Grandfather Stories, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Random House 1947

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KILLING THE CAT

Back in Old Kentucky they used to say there are more ways to kill a cat than choking him to death. This is a good adage to apply to genealogical problems.

I didn't want to kill any cats, but I did want a tombstone for my Civil War great grandfather. I thought it was a mere matter of submitting my application for the stone to the Veterans Administration in Washington, D. C., and arranging for the stone to be set in the old plantation cemetery, which is still in the family.

However, my great-grandfather was a prisoner at the close of the War. In Louisiana there were plenty of mosquitoes to carry yellow fever, and he had been bitten. He was released at the close of the war and took passage on the Mississippi River Boat, L. C. Swan en route to Memphis. He didn't make it. When the boat reached Vicksburg, the crew dug a hole and buried him there on the Banks of the river.

I got a letter from the Veterans Administration telling me if I could locate his grave, I could have a tombstone! They knew, of course, that I could not find his bones. But the logical place to put the stone anyway is with his ancestors on the plantation. My protest went unanswered. I would have to find some other way to kill the cat.

My way was to write to Congressman Louis Frey, Jr., and complain to him that wherever my grandfather's bones lie, he lost his life in the service of his country when he was 39 years old. I now have a letter from the Veterans Administration telling me the stone has been shipped to the designated mortician in Kentucky.

All this reminds me of a tale an old gentleman told me. In the old days a bridge builder just went out and built a bridge. But the universities started turning out engineers, and the "plugs" couldn't get any more contracts. They had to "hire out" to the engineers. One day an engineer told the old gentleman, "We learn in school that a certain thing can't be done. But you fellows out here don't know it can't be done, so you figure out some darned way to do it."

Maybe we genealogy bugs are just as well off if we don't know a think can't be done, so we figure out "some darned way to do it." If there are more ways to kill a cat than choking him to death, there may be more ways to prove a family line than is apparent.

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What do you do when someone writes to you for information and does not enclose SASE? I have decided they are neophytes who need to be indoctrinated. I am not one to ignore a request, so I have decided to preface my reply with a gentle explanation of ways and means and advise of the disappointments in store with or without an SASE.

In accord with the suggestion that we all submit the surnames on which we are working, Minnie Witham has turned in the following lists: Ainsworth, Brooke, Burnham, Burt, Clark, Corliss, Doying, Evans (Evens), Foote (Foots), Hastings, Hemenway (Henngway, Hemingway), Hewes, Kellogg, Kritchewell, Lombard (Lumbard), Lyford, Marche, Martyn, Morrison, Nelson, Osborn, Parks, Richardson, Sikes, Smith, Whetman, Witham (several variations) and Wright.

If the members will please turn in their surname list for publication, we may find others working on our same collateral lines.

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Now that Query Columns have become so widely distributed, it is next to impossible to read them all. Now a sort of Central Bureau has been formed to consolidate queries. It will cover most of the major genealogical periodicals (99 of them) and some family association bulletins. It is called: Query Name Index, Homestead Press, Drawer 220, Kenmore, Washington 08028.

The QNI will give the full name of the individual, married women under the maiden and married names, states or country in which the person lived. Reference is made to the bulletin cited. If you do not have access to it, you may order a photocopy of the original query for 10¢. It will be published January, April, July and October. Subscription \$5.00 a year.

-Notes from the Connecticut Nutmegger.

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Have you noticed how many cemetery lists are carried in periodicals? For example:

Cemeteries in and Near Eglon, Preston County, W. Va. - Nat'l Geneal. Society Quarterly, Vol. 58, Sept. 1970, p. 173.
 Amsterdam Cemetery, Mercer County, Pa. - Ibid p. 168
 Gravestone Inscriptions, Kilmer Cemetery, Walker Twp., Juniata County, Pa. Ibid p. 36
 Shenandoah County, Va., Gravestone Inscriptions, Ibid, Vol. 60, June, 1972, p. 132, Sept. 1972 p. 224, Dec. 1972, p. 286.
 Abstracts of Some Madison County, Tenn. Cemeteries, "Ansearchin" News, Vol. 17, Jan. 1970, p. 21.
 Hepzibah Cemetery, Henderson County, Tenn. Ibid Jan. 1971, p. 25
 Clark Cemetery, DeKalb County, Ala., Stirpes, Sept. 1970, p. 96
 Alabama Cemetery Inscriptions, Ibid, June 1967, p. 65
 Grubb Hill Cemetery, Marshall County, Miss. Ibid Vol. XIII, March, 1973, p. 18
 Southern Genealogists Exchange Quarterly, 1967 issues carry Georgia Mortality Tables for 1850 by counties.

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The glory of ancestors sheds a light around posterity; it allows neither their good nor bad qualities to remain in obscurity.

* Salluet

SHOW & TELL

The Genealogical Society of Colby, Kansas has a "Show and Tell." I sent a correspondent there some snap shots of our family's Jennings Ordinary, an inn established in Virginia in the early 1700's. They imported a boxwood from England, and planted it on the lawn. The Inn has undergone some changes, but the boxwood, now over 200 years old, still grows where it was planted. My correspondent tells me she is getting an enlargement of the boxwood, and has studied up on boxwoods in general, for "Show and Tell."

It would be an interesting idea for our Society. What part of your family history has an interesting facet? Maybe we could get Mrs. Peola Stuart to tell us the fascinating story about the snake that changed her family history.

* * * * *

Does Ye Ed owe the members an apology for being so late with the January issue? I hope you all know what a soul frustrating problem it was to use the old mimeo machine, and will forgive me for temporizing. I am tickled a sky blue pink to report that our new machine has been delivered.

Herewith I send you all several bushels of thanks for your contributions toward paying for the machine, and for being so kind as to buy copies of the How-To booklet to add to the purchase price. The Library was very gracious, and I have written a letter of Thanks to Mrs. Anita W. Heard, who shaved the asking price of the machine to \$300.00, which included a large box of supplies, and let us have the machine with only a down payment.

To raise the money to complete our payment, we are scheduling a rummage sale on Saturday, February 23 at the Flea Market on Old Winter Garden Road. This road is an extension of Washington Street west, and is just a short way beyond the stoplight on Ferguson Drive on the left. Y'all come. Any late arrivals of merchandise will be welcome. We hope you can find something to buy of our collected wares.

This is a great moment in our history; not only that we now have a very fine machine, but because of the splendid cooperation of our members. Nothing is so valuable and priceless as the excellent response our members have made to this need.

MEETINGS

Feb. 28

March 28

April 25

Pins and poking sticks of steel, What maids lack from head to heel, Come, buy of me, come; come buy; come buy, Buy lads, else your lasses cry, Come buy.

- Autolycus: The Winter's Tale,