MESA DWELLERS

A PUBLICATION OF THE MESA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 1506
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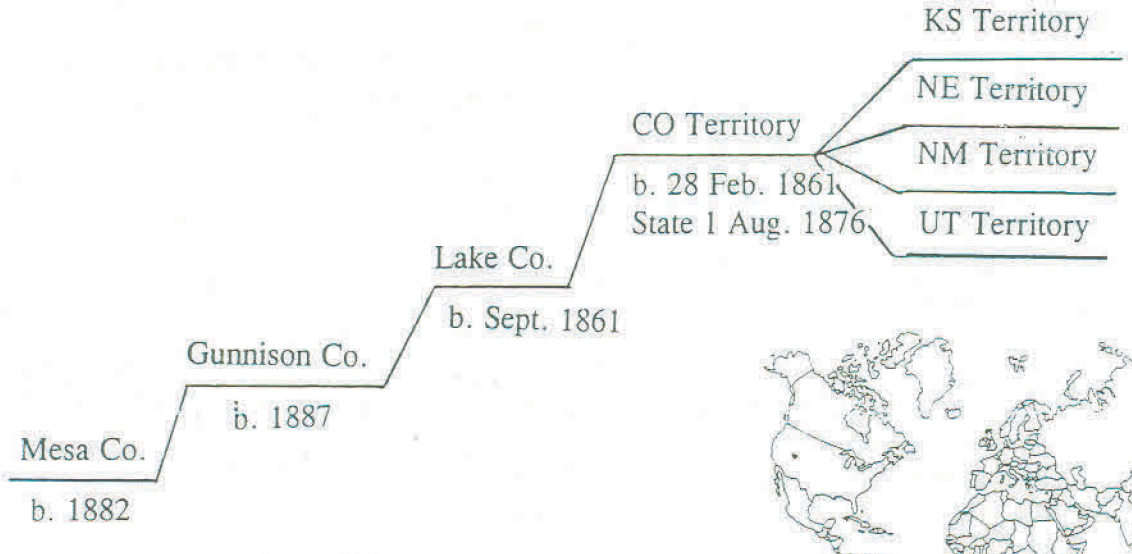

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ELECTED OFFICERS

One Year Term	Laveta Kay
Two Year Term	Norm Kronvall
Three Year Term	Dianna Sheldon

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Historian	Jeanne Edwards	[redacted]
MCGS Librarian	Gloria Heitsman	[redacted]
Membership	Betty Dougherty	[redacted]
Programs	Dennis Jenkins	[redacted]
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Web Page Editor	Russ Herre	[redacted]
Newsletter Editor	Juanita Moston	[redacted]

Annual Dues: $10 Singles; $12 Family. Membership period is March 1st to April 30th. Those with **UNPAID DUES** (after April 30th.) will not receive the Newsletter. **Send a SASE to receive a current membership card if you do not attend regular meetings.**

The Mesa County Genealogical Society was established in 1980 as a non-profit organization to promote an interest in genealogy. A Newsletter is published in March, June, September, and December. Regular meetings are held at the Museum of Western Colorado, 4th & Ute, Grand Junction, CO at 7:00 p.m., on the second Thursday of each month. Visitors are welcome.

* * *

Contributions of neatly typed or written stories, requests for/or giving information, queries, or other information of importance to the membership are welcomed. Please direct your information to Editor Juanita Moston, [redacted] Grand Junction, CO 81504-4219, or [redacted]. The Society disclaims responsibility for statement of fact or opinion made by contributors and will not accept material with obvious errors.

* * *

* * * CALENDAR * * *

NOTE: *Beginning in September all Society meetings will be held on the second floor of the C.D. Smith Building. PARK AND ENTER on the West side of the building (from the northwest corner), take the elevator to the second floor.*

September

11 Reschedule of Betty Summer's presentation on **Becoming and Being a Professional**. 7:00 p.m, C. D. Smith Building, 5th. & Ute.

October

9 **Pre-1915 Professional Women in Mesa County,** speaker, Lydia Herron . 7:00 p.m., C.D. Smith Building, 5th. & Ute

November

13 **Mesa County Celtic Society and a History of the Cornish,** speaker, Joe Graham, former President of the Celtic Society. C. D. Smith Building, 5th. & Ute.

December

11 *ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY.* Details are yet to be determined. Check with Society officers for more information.

January

8, 1998 **Using the Internet for Genealogical Research.** *MEETING IS AT CITY MARKET TRAINING CENTER AT MAIN STREET AND FIRST AVENUE.* Rick Sheldon is back by popular demand.

* * *

REFRESHMENT VOLUNTEERS

September	Norm and Mary Kronvall
October	Wynona Hennessey
November	Laveta Kay
December	Christmas Party

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER, by Joan Chaffin

We had a great end of summer picnic; lots of food and a chance to talk and learn from each other. Several people won door (?) prizes and a lot of fun was had by all.

As a surprise, we sold T-shirts with our logo on them, for $15. The profits go to the Society Library and we will be selling them at the next meeting. Just think how great we will look in them when we have another fair booth.

Donna Roberts, with theMusuem of Western Colorado, and Society Vice President, announced that our meeting place has been changed from our customary Museum place to the C.D. Smith Building at 5th and Ute. *You should enter from the parking lot via the new ramp on the west side of the building*. It's recommended that you park in the lot between the two buildings.

The Society will participate in the Celtic Fair to be held this year at the Veterans Memorial Park on Saturday, September 20; see you there.

In November the Society will have a display at the Mesa County Library. Anyone wishing to work on this display please contact me. If someone has an idea for an eye catching display, Please Call.

I can't believe it is time for a nominating committee, again. The group this year is - Norm Kronvall, Betty Grosskopf and Dianna Sheldon. With my great Thanks. If one of them calls - please say yes. The more turnover we have among our officers the better. We need newand different ideas in order to stay fresh and grow with the times.

My husband and I have joined the growing technology of the World Wide Web. I have been having such a great time meeting people and learning. With the help of a group in California I have located the Mission where my great grandparents were married and in the marriage document was the maiden name of my gggrandmother. In the same Mission was a Baptismal Record that I am really excited about. In 1847, when one of my gggrandmothers passed away the youngest child was handed over to a Spanish Land Grand family. We were told the family had named her Betsey. I have spend decades looking for Betsey, this Baptismal Record shows the new family renamed her Mary Merced Duncan. No wonder I was never able to find Betsey. Now, to start the search all over again; rent all those census films and try, try, again. The California group is now looking for her marriage records for me. They do know were the Land Grand family is buried and once they find the marriage record they will walk the cemetery to see if she is buried there also. What a great group of folks!

Enough rambling for now. Back to the computer.

COMPUTER CORNER by Rich Sheldon

This is my AT&T column, or, in a common vernacular, *reach out and touch someone*. What I am going to attempt to do is take the questions and fear out of mailing lists, and actually visiting a web page and leaving a query.

The Internet has a feature known as a mailing list. This is the electronic way of filling your E-mail box with lots of junk, but also, oh my gosh, this is great stuff, *mail*. Because the list of lists is so large and I type so badly we have put a list of different mailing lists with instruction on how to subscribe to them on the Society's Web Page.

I do have copies for those that don't have Internet access, only e-mail. The concept of the mailing list is like a bulletin board, every posting to the list is received by all who are "members" of the list.

The advantage of these lists is that they are cheap, it doesn't cost anything to subscribe, you can get a wealth of information, contacts of all sorts and people who share the same interests. And you don't have to have Internet access to become a subscriber. All you need is an E-mail address and access. And E-mail service you can get for **FREE.** (Ask me about Juno.com)

Everyone who subscribes to the lists does so

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because of the nature of the list. For example, there is a genealogical list that covers Iowa and Nebraska. So, all the subscribers are researchers who have family that resided in one or both of those two states. The correspondence that you receive will range from searchers who are trying to find more information about a particular family in a particular town in a specific county, information about how to get birth or death certificates, what county office has what information and how much it costs, to questions about certain local names, nicknames or even occupations. Now, none of the postings that you receive are addressed to you personally but rather to the list as a whole, kind of a blanket, or shotgun effect. Because of the wide spectrum of users some of the postings are well written and knowledgeable while others will fall into the "duh" category. Some of the postings really are just idle chit-chat , but there is always that real *gem* from someone you've never met, that you would never get otherwise.

Now, for the **disadvantages**, some of the lists can really inundate your E-mail address, the possibility of getting 60 to 100 E-mails a day exists. This means that you have to pay attention to your E-mail. There is a lot of deleting that goes on, which takes time, otherwise the lists become overwhelming. The delete key becomes your friend and is greatly used and abused.

OK, here's how to subscribe to a list.

Join the IA-NEB-ROOTS-L mailing list!

This is a discussion area for people with an interest in genealogy related to Iowa and Nebraska. Discussion can include information on ancestors (i.e. posting a query), where to find interesting Internet sites relating to Iowa, library information, etc. You never know what you may find of interest here. To subscribe to the list: Send a message to: **listserv@listserv.indiana.edu** and put

SUB IA-NEB-ROOTS-L Your Name

in the body of the message. **The subject line is ignored.**

Here's how you would subscribe. Open your E-mail service, chose the option that you would normally use to send an e-mail to someone. In the "to" address line type **listserv@listserv.indiana.edu** (in lower case) listserv (l as in LIST) the @ sign which is located above the 2 on your keyboard, listserv (dot or period) indiana (dot) edu (edu stands for education so this is based at Indiana University). In the body of the letter where you would normally type your letter, type, in upper case, **SUB IA-NEB-ROOTS-L** and then your name. In my case it would look like this:

SUB IA-NEB-ROOTS-L Richard Sheldon

then just send the message.

You will receive a confirmation and you are now a member or subscriber to the list. You don't normally have to include your E-mail address because the list program can read it from your E-mail header.

Welcome information is generally provided when you subscribe. Keep this on file since it contains important information about posting, unsubscribing, and other aspects of list membership that will be useful to you in the future. You will note that a number of mailing list servers require "Subscribe" (without the quotes) in the subject line of your request to become a member of the list. Due to the way in which some outgoing mail systems are set up the server may actually read the first line of text as the subject line. Therefore, for mailing lists that require "Subscribe" as the subject line, it is recommended that "Subscribe" (without the quotes) also be included as the only text of your request. For all other lists place any subject in the subject line (if your mail program requires it) and place the "subscribe" statement as the only text in the body of your message.

Now, just sit back because the next day it starts. Welcome to the world of the mailing list. For those of you who attempt this fair warning, these are good sources of information, but it's time consuming, just ask my wife. The more lists you belong to the more you need to learn how to use folders and filters in your E-mail program.

QUERIES

This pertains to both the query forms that you see on specific web sites, like Russ Herre's Mesa County GenWEB site, our own web site, or any others you may run across, or to posting queries on a mailing list. Most web sites will have pretty thorough instructions on how the query should be written, but the basics of a query are somewhat standard. Be concise, but be as specific as you can be. To the best of your knowledge let people know ***who*** you are looking for, what you are looking for,

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where they were in that locale, and ***when*** they were there.

If you are looking for **any** information put that in the query, if it's **specific** information you need to put what you want, try to put in some information about the person so readers can either narrow down the person or eliminate them if it's not part of their family.

I have two members of the same family who have the same name, here's an example of a bad query.

Looking for Thomas Sheldon moved from Ohio with family to central Iowa. I would like to correspond with anyone interested in exchanging information about this family.

The trouble with this is it gives enough information for someone to respond, but since I have two family members with the same name will I get the information I want? And central Iowa is a big area; plus when did they move there 1850 or 1950, and so on. This query is better, still concise, but with much better information to narrow down the individual that I want :

Looking for any information about Thomas Sheldon and family. b 1789 in NJ. Married to Hulda Tharp in Ohio 1813. Moved with family members to Hardin County Iowa in 1856? At age 66? Died 1862 buried in Pleasant Point Cemetery, Hardin County Iowa.
rsheldon@gj.net

Now, this is not perfect, but I've done a better job of isolating the individual I'm looking for. There is still enough information that someone reading might respond, plus, I put in my E-mail address so someone can contact me directly - rather than through the list itself.

Normally, when I put out a query through a mailing list - or answering one - I would rather deal with the person directly rather than adding to the bulk of the mailing list. So including my mail address on the query is almost automatic. If this were just for a web page site the form will ask for your E-mail address, because it's the only way for someone reading your query to respond to you. Don't expect immediate returns or responses. You may never get a response from a query, or you may hear months later.

COUSIN JACK

The following was found at a garage sale, nestled inside another book.

The name "Cousin Jack" is used in many metal mines where it is the name given to the Cornish tin miners who came to this country in the earlier days of metal mining in the Central City district and adjacent areas. Many people seem to want to apply the name "Cousin Jack" to any miner of English origin; this is not its proper application.

The Cornish tin miners belong to a mining group which has the longest history of any group of people in one area engaged in metal mining in the world.

Tin was found in Cornwall some centuries before the birth of Christ. Records indicate that the Phoenician traders from the Mediterranean came to Cornwall for tin several centuries before the birth of Christ. Winston Churchill definitely establishes the date of 147 B.C. with the information that tin mining was active at that time. This tin was taken to places like the Roman Empire and the Creek Empire of those times. Civilization at that time was confined to the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea which included Rome, Greece, Egypt, Phonecia and others.

This period of history is sometimes spoken of as the Bronze Age. Tin was a necessary constituent of the metal bronze, which was used to make armor and so forth during the time of these empires. It is also said that tin was used in considerable quantity in making church bells.

The Romans tried to follow the Phoenicians into the openings on the sea coast near Cornwall, but they were misguided by the Phoenicians and never got there. However, it undoubtedly attracted the Romans to take over England starting in the year 54A.D. They entered England on the southern coast and from this point they built several excellent roads throughout the country. They went as far north as the River Tweed which divides England from Scotland; they also built a road directly west from the point where they landed along the South coast of England, but stopped in the county of Devonshire which county is immediately east of Cornwall. It is very probable that the roughness of the country in Cornwall and the strong, independent race of people deterred them from making any attempt to conquer Cornwall. Therefore, they stayed in Devonshire and bought the Cornish tin in that county. The chief reason for the Romans taking over England was the

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desire for further expansion of their empire; however, the tin of Cornwall (and Devonshire) was a great influence in their wanting England. The Romans controlled all of France, and, therefore, England was within easy reach. They simply had to cross the English Channel which is not very wide, to reach the south coast of England.

The first tin from Cornwall was picked up on surface exposures and in stream beds. In fact, I am sure the name "streamers" was applied to the early Cornish miners. It wasn't until about the 13th century before the Cornishmen started to go underground to mine tin.

The Cornish miner is responsible for many things and appliances used in mining today. The first explosive used in mining in England was used in 1689 in the Cornish mines. In 1831 William Bickford of Cornwall invented the safety fuse; the Cornish miner devised the Cornish pump for unwatering the bottom of shafts.

The Cornish pump was used all over the world. It consisted of a huge beam set on a pedestal on one side of the shaft. One end of the beam projected over the shaft and was attached to wooden rods extending from the top to the bottom of the shaft. The other end was connected with a vertical steam cylinder. These pumps had a stroke from six to ten feet and moved very slowly, up and down. As steam pressures were very low, these were very big cylinders. (The Cornish pump engine design, in a smaller way, is similar of some of our present day oil pumps using a beam for operation of the pump.)

In those days hoisting machinery was very crude and the Cornish miner had to climb ladders to get in and out of the vertical shafts. Apparently he didn't like this laborious ladder climbing so he nailed steps across the wooden rods of the pump and made small platforms at intervals in the shaft. The miner came out of the mine stepping on the strap of wood on the rod and at the end of its stroke upwards he stepped on a small platform. When the pump made the downstroke he stepped from the platform onto the rod strap and went up with the pump lift to the next platform. Apparently there was no way to stop them from falling down to the bottom of the shaft; there were no records of fatalities from this cause.

The Cornishmen were pretty good pirates too, but in those days, starting in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558 and on, piracy was accepted so long as only French and Spanish ships were taken. England, Spain and France were always at odds as to who should control Europe, therefore, it was all right to pirate the ships from France and Spain. In fact, Sir Francis Drake who was Admiral of the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada which attempted to invade England in the year 1558 got his start as a pirate, possibly he was England's best pirate. It was known that Queen Elizabeth was in cahoots with Sir Francis Drake. It is said that she supplied him with money to outfit his ships for the purpose of piracy.

The Cornishmen did not want any new people into their country so it is doubtful of their disposal of the French or Spanish ships and their crews which they captured. Maybe they sunk the ship with the crews, but as a more charitable view they might have looted the ship, and then let the crew take it back to its native country because the Cornishmen had no use for the ship or the crew.

Powder and explosives were used first in England in the Cornish tin mines in 1689 and in 1831 William Bickford of Cornwall invented the first fuse.

The Cornishmen went all over the world, wherever there was metal mining. They controlled the labor situation in the Rand gold mines in Johannesburg, South Africa. About 1905 the mine operators of the Rand proposed to introduce Chinese labor. This was resisted by the Cornish miners already there. This problem was taken up by the British parliament who investigated conditions in the Rand and produced the first real evidence of silicosis from dry rock drilling. This started the idea of wet rock drilling.

Incidentally, the Cornish pump was the reason for the law passing in England about 1870 requiring two openings to every mine. A pump beam broke at the Hartley colliery in the North of England and half of it dropped down the shaft. About 30 men were trapped and the bodies were not recovered for years, until an adjacent mine broke through into the Hartley Mine workings. This was the reason for the requiring of two openings into every mine.

Many other improvements in methods and appliances came from the Cornish tin miners. Quite a few of these methods are used in our mines today. All in all the Cornishmen had a big influence on mining throughout the world, to such an extent that

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the term Cousin Jack, which was applied to the Cornish miners in fun, is really a title of distinction. Anyone might be proud to be called a Cousin Jack because of the fact that his type had more influence for improvements in methods of working and machinery used than any other group of miners.
Thomas Allen
Chief Inspector of Coal Mines
May 2, 1963.
FOOT NOTE: One must not forget the Cornish "pasty". The Cousin Jack needed real stamina and proper food to give him his stamina. Therefore, the Cousin Jenny made the Cornish pasty, a sort of a meat pie. Many cooks have tried to make a Cornish pasty, but it takes a Cousin Jenny to put the final tang to a real Cornish pasty.

USING VOTER REGISTRATION FOR CLUES

During colonial times the right to vote was limited to adult males who owned property. Most women could not vote, though some colonies gave the vote to widows who owned property.

When the Constitution gave the states the right to decide who could vote, one by one all states abolished the property requirements and by 1830 all white male adults could vote. Only New Jersey gave women the right to vote, but in 1807 that state also limited the voting right to men.

The 15th Amendment allowed black males to vote in 1870. Most states did not allow women to vote until the 19th Amendment was passed in 1920. American Indians did not gain voting rights in all states until 1948. Citizens living in Washington D. C.could not vote in Presidential elections until the passage of the 23rd Amendment in 1961.

States and dates granting the right to vote to women:

Washington, 1910; Oregon, 1912; California, 1911; Arizona, 1912; Nevada, 1914; Utah, 1870; Idaho, 1896; Montana, 1914; Wyoming, 1869; Colorado, 1893; Texas, 1918 (primaries); Oklahoma, 1918; Kansas, 1918; Nebraska, 1912 (Presidential only); So. Dakota, 1918; North Dakota, 1917 (Presidential only); Minnesota, 1919 (Presidential only); Iowa, 1919 (Presidential only); Missouri, 1919 (Presidential only); Arkansas, 1917 (Presidential only); Tennessee, 1919 (Presidential only); Illinois, 1913 (Presidential only); Wisconsin, 1919 (Presidential only); Indiana, 1919 (Presidential only); Michigan, 1918; Ohio, 1919 (Presidential only); New York, 1917; Rhode Island, 1917 (Presidential only); Maine, 1919 (Presidential only); Alaska, 1913.

The other states had no women's suffrage laws granting voting rights.

EPIDEMICS GIVE CLUES TO ANCESTOR'S DISAPPEARANCES

Epidemics have always had a great influence on people. In many cases people who have disappeared from records can be traced to dying during an epidemic, or for moving from an area that was affected by an epidemic. Some of the major epidemics in the United States are listed below.
Boston: 1657, 1687, 1713, 1729, 1739-40: Measles.
New York: 1690, 1803: Yellow Fever.
New York: 1747, 1788: Measles.
New York and other major cities: 1832: Cholera
Worldwide: 1732-33, 1775-76, 1781-82, 1857-591918: Influenza.(The 1918 epidemic had more people hospitalized in WWI from Influenza than wounds due to war. US Army camps became death camps with 80% death rate in some camps.)
South Carolina: 1738: Smallpox
South Carolina: 1747: Measles
Connecticut: 1747: Measles.
Pennsylvania: 1747: Measles.
Pennsylvania:(Philadelphia): 1788: Measles.
Pennsylvania:(Harrisburg & Middletown): 1793: many unexplained deaths.
Pennsylvania:(Philadelphia): 1793,1794, 1796-97-98: Yellow fever.
Pennsylvania:(Philadelphia): 1837: Typhus.
Pennsylvania: 1860-61: Smallpox.
Pennsylvania:(Plymouth): 1885: Typhoid.
Nationwide: 1820-23: "Fever" starts on Schuylkill River, Pa & spreads.
Nationwide: 1831-32: Asiatic Cholera brought by English emigrants.
Nationwide: 1850, 1852: Yellow Fever. (In 1852 8,000 died in one summer in New Orleans).
Nationwide: 1841,1855: Yellow Fever, many parts, severe in South.
North America: 1759: Measles.
North America,& West Indies: 1761, 1850-51, 1873-75 (No. Am. and Europe): Influenza.
North America: 1772: Measles.

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North America (especially hard in New England): 1775: Epidemic of unknown origin.
North America: 1848-49: Cholera.
Vermont: 1793: Influenza and a "putrid fever".
Virginia: 1793: Influenza kills 500 people in 5 counties in 4 weeks
Delaware: (Dover): 1783: "extremely fatal" bilious disorder.
New Orleans: 1878: Yellow Fever, last great epidemic of disease.
Florida:(Jacksonville): 1886: Yellow Fever.
Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Memphis and Washington, D.C: 1865-73: a series of recurring epidemics of Smallpox, Cholera, Typhus, Typhoid, Scarlet Fever and Yellow Fever.

Finally, the following Cholera epidemics occurred: in Columbus, OH, 1833; New York City, 1834; New York, 1849; Coles Co., IL 1851; The Great Plains, 1851; and, Missouri, 1851.

THE HOUSING ACT, by Gae Lindberg

There wasn't any architect. No banker made a loan to solve their housing problem.
They were strictly on their own.
They didn't sign a mortgage and they didn't own a lot;
Just the covered wagon at a likely looking spot.
No lumber yards were running. They cut timber in the hills
And hewed it into beams and joists and doors and window sills.
They had to hand-saw every plank and quarry every stone,
But finally they got it done - a home to call their own.
No mansion, but a sturdy house their own strong hands had made,
It stood on fertile acres that had never been surveyed.
No warranty. No abstract fee. No red tape legal fuss.
They just came out and built the west and left all that to us.

MUSEUM OF WESTERN COLORADO OFFERS TRIP AND CLASSES

A five-day research trip to Salt Lake City will leave the Regional History Museum, Sept. 29, at 7:00 a.m., returning Oct. 3, about 7:00 p.m. This five-day trip costs Museum members $220 - double occupancy; non-members, $245. Deadline for registering is Sept. 1st.

A beginning Genealogy Class will be held Wednesdays, Oct. 22/29, and Nov. 5/12/17, from 7 to 9, and another class to be determined by the class; all classes will be held at the C. D. Smith Building, 5th & Ute. Museum member cost is $45, non-member $50. Register by calling 242-0971 by Oct. 15.

The class will help you to learn the basics of genealogy and apply them to your own family history. You will investigate forms, vital records, census records, equipment, analysis, libraries, books, resources, and indexes. Join the ranks of millions who "dig up their roots" with genealogy!

PRIVACY LAWS IN GERMANY STRICT

American researchers dealing with recent German records often encouter the strict legal regulations of the German privacy laws. German records are not public property for 150 years.

For records not yet made public, access can be provided only to the direct relatives, such as the daughter/son, a parent or grandparent. Not considered direct relatives are brothers/sisters, aunts/uncles, cousins/nieces /nephews. You may not secure records for them.

Researchers are requird to provide a legal document necessitating your access to records such as for business purposes to open an account, purchase insurance, establish or use credit, etc.

The Family Tree, Aug-Sept, 1997, pg. 16A.

HELP FOR NEW NETHERLAND RESEARCHERS

Researcher Betty Dougherty recommends the New Netherland Connections quarterly newsletter for those with Dutch colonial interests. The intent of this newsletter is *to be helpful to those who are trying to establish links to inhabitants of New Amsterdam and its environs and to aid in the search for their numerous descendants.*

Betty reports that in the first issues she was able to find her family members mentioned. She reports the newsletter takes free queries from members and non-members. A quarterly, it costs $15 a year.

For more information you can contact Editor

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Dorothy A. Koenig, 1232 Carlotta Ave., Berkley, CA 94707, or at dkoenig@library.berkeley.edu Or you can call Betty at 434-0289 to learn more about this informative newsletter.

PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE (PAF) 3.0

Keeping information organized is essential when gathering family history. The PAF software program is a good inexpensive way to accomplish this. This DOS program allows users to type in names,dates and places for each ancestor, linking the individuals into family groups and pedigrees. It also allows users to list source citations and notes about biographical details, such as occupations and personal descriptions. Personal Ancestral File also has a feature that allows the user to copy the information in automated form for submitting names to the large Ancestral File Data Base in Salt Lake City or just for sending copies to relatives who may have a different genealogy software program. They can then add the information to their own files without having to retype it.

Some of the major changes in PAF 3.0 from the old PAF 2.31 include the following:

* Larger data files that allow up to one million records
* Longer name, data, and place fields
* Diacritics and other special characters
* Searches focusing on marriage information
* Easy switching between data files
* Easier data entry from the Small Pedigree screen
* Ability to link a child to more than one family (adopted, guardian, etc.)
* A source storage program that allows you to type each source only once
* Ability to add notes to marriage records as well as to individual records
* Improved notes editor
* Improved reports and charts
* Ability to correct Ancestral File Data Base records and submit corrections
* Improved use of the mouse or track ball

Users of the new PAF 3.0 can update and use data from previous versions of PAF.

A class in the use of the new PAF 3.0 is being offered by the Continuing Education Department of Mesa State College October 27 through November 17 on Mondays and Wednesdays 5:30 PM - 8:00 PM. The class will also include a contrast and comparison with PAF 2.31. LOCATION: The new UTEC building just off 25 Road. INSTRUCTOR: Dorothy Roper
CLASS LIMIT: 15 To register phone 248-1476.

IDENTIFYING TOWNSHIPS by Richard L. Hooverson, Heritage Quest, May/June, 1997

When looking for your ancestor in later federal censuses, note the post office and the civil subdivisions (township, city, precinct, borough, ward, beat, village) entered by the census-taker at the top of the schedule. These smaller parts of a county can help identify the exact place where your ancestor lived. A useful reference is: Jay Andriot, *Township Atlas of the United States, 1991.* This expensive 1,058 page book, found in most good genealogy collections - arranges the states alphabetically, gives an historical summary of each, and lists the subdivisions. Outline maps show the modern (not historical) boundaries of over ?0,000 (sic) places listed by the Bureau of the Census. The book should be used in conjunction with histories which describe the structure of the civil divisions in earlier times.

Census Families, 1850-1860: Individuals listed last on these censuses are usually not the children of the man and woman listed first, however proceed with caution. The instructions given to the census-takers were "The names are to be written, beginning with the father and mother...to be followed, as far as practicable, with the names of the oldest child residing at home, then the next oldest, and so on to the youngest, then the inmates, lodgers and boarders, laborers, domestics, and servants." and, "anyone who is temporarily absent on a journey, or for other purposes, without taking up a residence elsewhere, and with the intention of returning again, is to be considered a member of the family..." and, "Those only who belong to such a family, and consider it to be their home or usual place of abode, whether present of temporarily absent on a visit, or on a voyage, are to be enumerated." Persons listed last on the census may have a family relationship, possibly avuncular, or may have later married into the family.

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STATE ARCHIVES REFERRAL LIST

- ☐ Alabama Department of Archives & History, 624 Washington Avenue, Montgomery, AL 36130
- ☐ Alaska State Archives, 141 Willoughby Avenue, Pouch C, Juneau, AK 99811
- ☐ Arizona State Library, Department of Library, Archives & Public Records, State Capitol, 1700 West Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007
- ☐ Arkansas History Commission, One Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201
- ☐ California Office of the Secretary of State, California State Archives, 1020 O Street, Room 138, Sacramento, CA 95814
- ☐ Colorado Department of Administration, Division of State Archives & Public Records, 1313 Sherman Street, 1-B20, Denver, CO 80203
- ☐ Connecticut State Library, Archives, History & Genealogy Unit, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106
- ☐ Delaware Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archives & Records Management, Hall of Records, Dover, DE 19901
- ☐ Florida State Archives, R. A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
- ☐ Georgia Department of Archives & History, 330 Capitol Avenue, SE, Altanta, GA 30334
- ☐ Hawaii Department of Accounting & General Services, Archives Division, Iolani Palace Grounds, Honolulu, HI 96813
- ☐ Idaho State Historical Society, Division of Manuscripts & Idaho State Archives, 610 North Julia Davis Drive, Boise, ID 83702
- ☐ Illinois Office of the Secretary of State, Archives Division, Archives Building, Springfield, IL 62756
- ☐ Indiana State Library, Archives Division, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46204
- ☐ State Historical Society of Iowa, State Archives, Capitol Complex, Des Moines, IA 50319
- ☐ Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West Tenth Street, Topeka, KS 66612
- ☐ Kentucky Public Records Division, Archives Research Room, P.O. Box 537, Frankfort, KY 40602-0537
- ☐ Louisiana Secretary of State, Archives & Records Division, P.O. Box 94125, Baton Rouge, LA 70804
- ☐ Maine State Archives, State House-Station 84, Augusta, ME 04333
- ☐ Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Boulevard, Annapolis, MD 21401
- ☐ Massachusetts State Archives — Columbia Point, 220 Morrisey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125
- ☐ Michigan Department of State, Michigan History Division, State Archives Unit, 717 West Allegan, Lansing, MI 48918
- ☐ Minnesota Historical Society, Division of Archives & Manuscripts, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, MN 55101
- ☐ Mississippi Department of Archives & History, 100 South State Street, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205
- ☐ Director Records Management & Archives Service, Secretary of State's Office, P.O. Box 778, 1001 Industrial Drive, Jefferson City, MO 65102

NOTE: It should be noted that some soldiers served in State militia units which were never mustered into the service of the Continental, Federal, or Confederate Governments. Records of such State service, if available, are in State custody. You may be able to obtain information about the soldier in whom you are interested by writing to the address checked above.

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- ☐ Montana Historical Society, Division of Archives & Manuscripts, 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59601
- ☐ Nebraska State Historical Society, State Archives Division, 1500 R Street, Lincoln, NE 68508
- ☐ Nevada State Library & Archives, Division of Archives & Records, 101 South Fall Street, Carson City, NV 89710
- ☐ New Hampshire Records & Archives, 71 South Fruit Street, Concord, NH 03301
- ☐ New Jersey State Archives, Bureau of Archives & Records Preservation, CN-307, 185 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625
- ☐ New Mexico State Records Center & Archives, Historical Services Division, 404 Montezuma, Santa Fe, NM 87503
- ☐ New York State Archives, 11D40 Cultural Education Center, Albany, NY 12230
- ☐ North Carolina State Archives, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611
- ☐ State Archives and Historical Research Library, North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck, ND 58505
- ☐ The Ohio Historical Society, Archives-Manuscripts Division, 1985 Velma Avenue, Columbus, OH 43211
- ☐ Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Archives & Records Division, 200 Northeast 18th Street, Oklahoma City, OK 73105
- ☐ Oregon Secretary of State, Archives Division, Oregon State Archives & Records Center, 1005 Broadway, N.E., Salem, OR 97310
- ☐ Pennsylvania State Archives, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026
- ☐ Rhode Island Secretary of State, Archives Division, Room 43, State House, Smith Street, Providence, RI 02903
- ☐ South Carolina Department of Archives & History, P.O. Box 11669, Capitol Station, Columbia, SC 29211
- ☐ South Dakota Department of Education & Cultural Affairs, South Dakota State Archives, State Library Building, 800 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501-2294
- ☐ Tennessee State Library and Archives, 403 7th Avenue North, Nashville, TN 37219
- ☐ Texas State Library, Archives Division, P.O. Box 12927, Austin, TX 78711
- ☐ Utah State Archives & Records Service, State Capitol, Room B-4, Salt Lake City, UT 84114
- ☐ Vermont Agency of Administration, Public Records Division, 6 Baldwin Street, Montpelier, VT 05602
- ☐ Virginia State Library and Archives Division, 11th Street at Capitol Square, Richmond, VA 23219
- ☐ Office of the Secretary of State, Division of Archives and Records Management, P.O. Box 9000, Olympia, WA 98504-9000
- ☐ West Virginia Department of Culture and History, Archives and History Division, Science and Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305
- ☐ State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Archives Division, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706
- ☐ Wyoming Archives, Museum, and Historical Department, Archives and Records Management Division, Barrett Building, Cheyenne, WY 82002

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