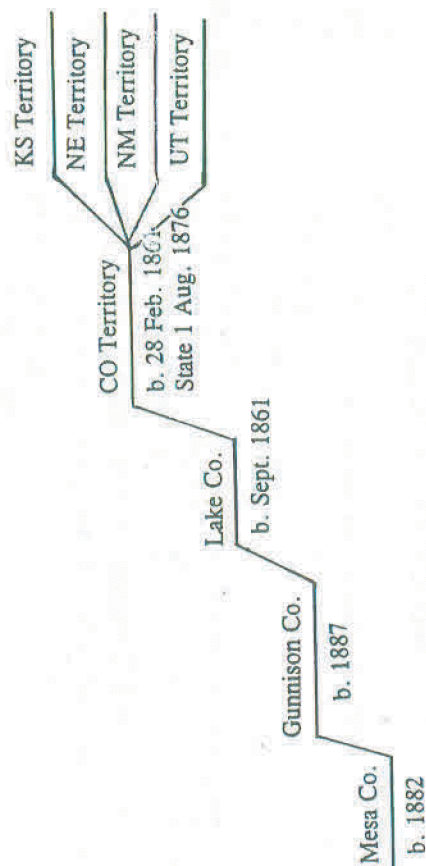
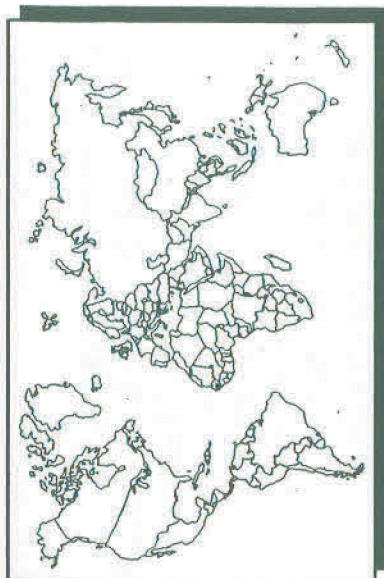




SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, 1998
VOLUME 18, NO. 3



1998 OFFICERS

President	Jody Nestler	[REDACTED]
Vice President	Donna Roberts	[REDACTED]
Secretary	Diana Sheldon	[REDACTED]
Treasurer	Laveta Kay	[REDACTED]
Corr. Sec'try	Wynona Hennessey	[REDACTED]

ELECTED OFFICERS

One Year Term	Norm Kronvall
Two Year Term	Joan Chaffin
Three Year Term	Betty Jane Grosskopf

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

AGLL Librarian	Betty Jane Grosskopf	
Historian	Jeanne Edwards	
MCGS Librarian	Gloria Heitsman	
Membership	Ron Knapp	
Programs	Dennis Jenkins	
Computer Editor	Rick Sheldon	
Web Page Editor	Rick Sheldon	
Newsletter Editor	Juanita Moston	

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, C. D. Smith Building, 5th. and Ute Ave., Grand Junction, CO at 7:00 p.m., on the second Thursday of each month. Visitors are welcome. 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.**

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] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The Society disclaims responsibility for statement of fact or opinion made by contributors and will not accept material with obvious errors. #

WELCOME NEW MEMBER

David Phay, Grand Junction.



CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

- 10 7:00 pm. *The American Digest System: Finding Your Ancestor in Federal and State Court Cases*. Presented by Dennis Jenkins
26 Celtic Highland Games, 10 am - 5pm, Mesa County Fairgrounds, Grand Junction.

OCTOBER

- 8 7:00 pm. *Genealogy Software Update and Review. PAF Companion and Family Tree Maker.* Presented by Dorothy Roper and Rick Sheldon.

- ## 31 Halloween

NOVEMBER

- 12 7:00 pm. *The French in Canada: Research Made Easy - A Step by Step Method*. Presented by Pat Kemper, President, CCGS.

- 26 Thanksgiving Day

DECEMBER

- 10 Annual Pot Luck

JANUARY

- 14** *Probate Records*. Presented by Baird Brown.

REFRESHMENT VOLUNTEERS

September	Dorothy O'Dwyer & Dorothy Roper
October	Gloria Heitsman
November	Joyce Stinson
December	Christmas Party

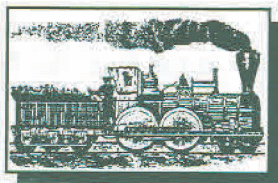
GOING TO SALT LAKE?

The Museum's Fall genealogy trip to Salt Lake City will take place Sept. 23-27, 1998. Cost \$290 (1 person) members, \$300 (1 person) non-members; includes lodging, transportation, handouts, and genealogy help. Call the Museum (242-0971) for more information. Deadline for registration Sept. 9, 1998.

MIGRATION

by Edward Hutchison

(Note: Mr. Hutchison, is a former sociology teacher, and has an interest in geography and urban sociology. I found his writing, although undocumented, interesting and ask that you read it for what it is, an undocumented comment.)



Although there are many exceptions, several general rules concerning American patterns of migration are historically valid and may be of interest to genealogists.

First, most migration prior to the Revolutionary War was from north to south.

The general pattern of western migration did not obtain until later when routes like the Cumberland Gap were discovered. These paths permitted the movement of wagons through the Appalachian mountain range and made possible the settlement of KY and TN.

Second, since most migrants were farmers and heavily dependent upon skills unique to particular crops, they tended to move across similar latitudes where they could expect to grow familiar crops. If they moved to a different latitude (say, from SC to ND) they would have to learn new agricultural skills and techniques. And, of course, most of these migrants had no cushion of capital or other resources that would permit experimentation with new climates and crops.

Third, most urban areas in North America have developed at the intersection of land routes and waterways. Water was, of course, essential for drinking, sanitation, and transportation. Cities also tend to develop at the point where land forms change. If, for example, you go northward along the Mississippi River from New Orleans, you will find that where the swamps and deltas give way to bluffs and hills, cities like Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Greenville, and Memphis (the "Bluff City") have developed.

An interesting theory first documented by observations in Germany suggests that new cities tend to develop about halfway between existing

cities. For instance, I live in Jackson, which is the only urban area of any size in MS. It, not coincidentally, happens to be almost exactly halfway between Memphis and New Orleans and is, also, equidistant between Shreveport and Birmingham.

Fourth, American cities tended to grow in predictable patterns. One early study of urban geography developed what came to be known as the Concentric Circle theory. In this model the urban area is thought of as being comprised of a series of concentric rings encircling the core of the city. Typically, a central business district (CBD) would develop at the center of a town which, as mentioned above, was usually where land and water routes intersected. This CBD would be surrounded by a so-called "zone of transition" where residential areas were in the process of becoming commercialized. This zone was in turn surrounded by working class neighborhoods. Still further out would be found "white-collar" neighborhoods, while at the greatest distance from the CBD would be found the last of the concentric rings, composed of elite suburban neighborhoods. Naturally, the presence of natural boundaries such as lakes and mountains could prevent this perfect concentric design, but, in general, this model does explain the development of many urban areas.

Incidentally, sociological studies suggest that in the past the newest immigrants to an urban area (who were often members of a particular ethnic or religious group) typically resided first in the CBD and zone of transition.

As they became acclimated to their new environs and became more affluent they would move further out from downtown. Some sociologists have estimated that it takes about one generation for each ethnic group to traverse each ring of the urban concentric circles. In my home town of Syracuse, NY, for example, large numbers of European Jews arrived about 1900, and, since they were usually very poor, they lived in the downtown (CBD) slums. (Recall that one definition of a slum is that it is the area of minimum choice and that the word "ghetto" is a Polish word that literally means "where the Jews live.")

After a generation or so, the Jewish population center began moving eastward through the various concentric rings surrounding the center of Syracuse. By now, with the passage of four or five generations, the Jewish population resides in the affluent suburban areas east of Syracuse. Their place in the center city was taken by Italians (about 1920), African-Americans (after WW II), Hispanics (about 1970), and, most recently, by Vietnamese and other Asian-Americans. Predictably, many Italians, having progressed at a similar rate, are now coming to live in suburban areas.

Fifth, it is possible to make fairly accurate predictions about where within an urban area you will find the wealthier families. For example, in American cities the affluent classes usually lived either east or north of the central business district. The upper class residential areas also tended to develop in elevated areas. The stereotype of "Snob Hill" turns out to be generally accurate.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA

Contributed by Earl Saunders

Ever wonder why your grandparents were vague as to the family's roots? Maybe they were not sure just where THEIR parents came from. They only knew they were of German heritage, beyond that, a large void in your search for your lineage. In addition, maybe when you searched the census records you came across an entry under place of birth as "Russia." There was a reason.

Katherine the Great was the Empress of Russia in the middle to late 18th century and sought to have industrious German farmers settle the wild steppes along the lower Volga river, not only to cultivate the virgin soil and make it productive, but to act as a buffer against the raiding nomadic tribes.

In 1762-3 she issued a manifesto which was distributed throughout Western Europe inviting migration to those uninhabited steppes. Her promises included religious freedom, freedom from taxation for thirty years, self-rule within the colonies, freedom from military service, and free

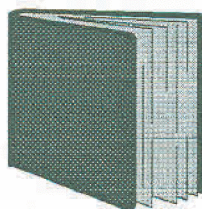
transportation to the area to be occupied.

At the time, the 7 Years War had just ended, leaving the Germans destitute, (many having lost their sons) and they were ripe for the Russian recruiter's pitch. Thousands upon thousands from all walks of life responded. About 8000 families, 27,000 persons settled in 103 villages along both sides of the Volga. Many were from the province of Hesse, but all of northern Germany was represented.

There was another emigration from Germany too, in the early 19th century, with these colonists going to the Black Sea area. These people endured all sorts of tribulations. They occupied their villages for over one hundred years, 3 or 4 generations keeping separated from the Russians and maintaining their German way of life. Then the promises of the Manifesto were abrogated. Arable land had been more scarce with the population expanding and the last straw was when the Russian army began drafting the colonist's sons.

So many thousands started another immigration, this time to central Canada, the US and to several South American countries. Their stories have been documented in many publications.

There is an excellent society for researching these migrations and tracing your ancestors. This is the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia (AHSGR) 631 D Street, Lincoln, NE 68502-1199. Their e-mail address - ahsgr@aol.com Since Glasnost in 1990, many records have surfaced, those several missing generations can be found.



BOOK REVIEW

"Ancestral Trails: The Complete Guide to British Genealogy and Family History", by Mark D. Herber.

Mark Herber's "Ancestral Trails: The Complete Guide to British Genealogy and Family History" is the most distinguished and comprehensive work to date on British genealogy resources. This book is an extraordinary tool for those investigating their British lines.

Follow Herber as he leads you down the long and

winding road of British genealogy resources. From census returns and parish registers to poll books and military records with a wee bit of heraldry thrown in for good measure, "Ancestral Trails" is worth its weight in gold.

Not only does Herber tell you what resources are available in Britain but more importantly how to request the documents. The Appendix contains marvelous documentation on where to write to obtain the answers you desire.

Herber's book is thoroughly indexed and illustrated with 688 pages and is available from Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1001 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md. 21202, for \$34.95 plus \$3.50 shipping for the first book and \$1.25 for each additional book.

HEADSTONE TIPS

A tip for photographers is to bring a roll of aluminum foil with you and set it up to reflect the sunlight onto or away from a poorly lit stone - or better yet - use a large mirror. Take along lots of film and have one of the cameras loaded with black and white film. Take pictures with both cameras in case one doesn't come out. Hopefully one of them will have a long cable release or take along a friend to help you. A tripod would be most helpful. Set up your camera and focus as best you can, use the mirror to reflect light onto the stone and take your pictures from different angles with the mirror placed in different locations. You should definitely make a written record of what is inscribed on the headstone and the footstone if there is one as photographs will often fail to pickup all of the inscriptions on the stone.

Whether you take photographs, rubbings, or both, you may need to clean the stone first. Try a block of Styrofoam to clean off some of the lichen and soil. It will not damage the stone and it leaves a certain amount in the grooves making the stone easier to read. You should not scrub away all of the lichen as lichen will actually help to protect the stone. When cleaning a stone, remember that you must not cause any more damage than is already there.

Most accumulated dirt and debris can be removed with a brush. Select a brush that is soft enough to not damage the stone but strong enough to remove clods of dirt.

Another method - place a soaking wet lightweight piece of white cloth flat on the stone - "ironing" it with the fingers. The words will show up, especially if incised. It is also safe to use chalk or mud.

(Gleaned from the Internet)

HANDY WEB SITES

Calculating Birth Year Based on Census Information
<http://www.usit.net/tngenweb/census/cenindx.htm>

From Cheshire (England) Library Services:

<http://www.u-net.com/cheshire/library/home.htm>

1. Governments on the WWW: Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

<http://www.gksoft.com/govt/en/gb.html>

2. General Register Office for Scotland:

<http://www.open.gov.uk/gros/groshome.htm>

3. FFHS Member Societies - England:

<http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Societies/England.html>

4. Institute for Historical Research:

<http://www.ihrinfo.ac.uk/>

5. The Joiner Marriage Index:

<http://homepages.enterprise.net/pjoiner/mindex/mindex.html>

6. EARL: Familia. Resources of Public Libraries in Britain and Ireland for family history research:

<http://www.earl.org.uk/familia/index.html>

7. Vicar-General e-mail index extract service:

http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/David_Squire/vicgen.htm

8. RALLYMAPS of WEST WELLOW - Home

Page: <http://www.rallymap.demon.co.uk/>

9. The National Trust Official On-line Web Site:

<http://www.ukindex.co.uk/nationaltrust/>

10. Local History Magazine:

<http://www.local-history.co.uk/>

11. Public Record Office of England and Wales:

<http://www.pro.gov.uk/>

12. Victoria County History Menu:
<http://ihr.sas.ac.uk/vch/vchnew.asc.html>
13. Ordnance Survey - Gazetteer of Place Names:
<http://www.campus.bt.com/CampusWorld/pub/OS/Gazetteer/index.html>
14. UK+Ireland Genealogy Full Index:
<http://www.genuki.org.uk/minindex.html>
15. Society of Genealogists:
<http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/SoG/>
16. Guildhall Library:
http://pitcairn.lib.uci.edu/largo/gh/gh_info.html
17. Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts Webpages: <http://www.hmc.gov.uk/>
18. Barney T Drake's Homepage:
<http://www.tdrake.demon.co.uk/genindex.htm>
19. Ron Taylor's UK Census Finding Aids and Indexes: <http://rontay.digiweb.com/>
20. England & Wales Registration Certificate Tutorials:
<http://shoppersmart.com/otown/registrations/>
21. UK Street Map:
<http://www.streetmap.co.uk/>
22. British Library Catalogue:
<http://opac97.bl.uk/Search?Action=New>
24. Bob Coret's List of On-line Phone Directories for Genealogy Use:
<http://www.coret.demon.nl/phone/>
25. Macbeth Genealogical Services:
<http://www.macbeth.aus.net/index.html>

SWEDISH RESEARCH PACKET AVAILABLE

The Swedish Post Office provides information packets for Americans trying to find their Swedish ancestors. For \$20 a researcher can fill out a short form on the ancestor they are interested in and they will then receive confirmation of parentage, siblings and children. No fee is charged if information is not sufficient.

For a packet contact: Swedish Council of America, 2600 Park Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55407.

ORIGIN OF ODD PHRASES

We have all heard the phrase "pulling your leg". But, do you know where it originated? On WORDS-L@rootsweb.com they discuss this and many other word origins. (Editor: I found this one interesting/humorous because it may have been used by one of my Scottish ancestors.)

Seems "pulling your leg" came from Scotland and when it originated it wasn't so lighthearted. It means to make a fool of someone by tripping him up. You know, of course, what a Scotsman wears under his kilts! Well the idea of tripping him up - "ass over tea kettle" was so funny to the coarser Scotsmen that it became a joke.

No - I'm sorry - I don't know where "ass over tea kettle" came from. If you do let this Editor know, we'll print it in the next issue.

MESA COUNTY HAS NEW ADDRESS

by Russ Herre

COMESA. A mailing list for everyone with a genealogical interest in four counties on the Western Slope of Colorado (i.e., Dolores, Mesa, Montrose and San Miguel). Interested individuals may want to check out the COGenWeb pages for Dolores county:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~codolore/index.html>,
Mesa County:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~comesa/>,
Montrose county:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~comontro.index.html>, and San Miguel county:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~cosanmig/>

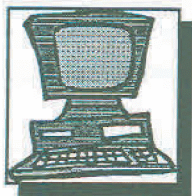
Mailing address for posting is comesa-l@rootsweb.com. To subscribe send the word **subscribe** as the only text in the body of the message to comesa-l-request@rootsweb.com (mail mode).

Coyuma-l@rootsweb.com will get you into the six-county Morgan, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Washington and Yuma area.

MUSEUM OFFERS PHOTO WORKSHOP

Karen Jones, a professional conservator and a founder of the Colorado Preservation Alliance, will conduct a one-day clinic at Cross Orchards Historic Farm, (242-0971) 3073 Patterson Road, Saturday, September 19, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. This clinic will assist those with old photos in ways to preserve them, answer questions on storage, and will include a hands-on identification session.

Call the Museum to register before Sept. 19th.



COMPUTER CORNER

By Rick Sheldon

It seems that the more you use a computer, the more you try and find something to make life simpler. Dianna and I spent some time last week in Denver doing research. For those of you who have made this a common occurrence I congratulate you. I never fathomed how organized and focused you have to be when you have the opportunity to research everybody at one time. I have been in a situation where I was in a locale that my research was targeted on one person or family, that was simple. Your search was just narrowed to all the data about that one person or family. But, if you are in Salt Lake City or even in Denver, and you have the ability of researching anybody, it is very easy to lose focus and start chasing the dog's tail. Well, I found a program that will help solve that.....Clooze.

Another program that will ease inherent problems is **GedClean**. If you share genealogical data with other people, you very often save it in Gedcom format so that other people or programs can use it. But if you are sharing it with strangers, especially if you are putting it somewhere that anyone on the web can access it, you will probably make your living relatives very unhappy if you include personal details about them.

And for anyone thinking about a new genealogical program I've included two short reviews this issue and will continue to include at least one in each

following issue.

Clooze(clues)

You've been inputting your ancestors' data into your genealogy program for a while and you're happy with your progress, right? Consider this scenario. You've recently discovered a new distant cousin and want to share information on your common lines. The first thing you do is print the relevant family group sheets (or save them to disk). Then you go to your files to make copies of the significant sources you've found. But alas, you can't find all of your sources because you've never figured out a workable filing system for the mounds of data you've accumulated over the years. Now what?

Or you're packing for the research trip of a lifetime. You've narrowed down who you're going to work on during the trip and have created "To Do" items. You're searching for an elusive ancestor and need to have access to all of the research you've already done on this and collateral lines. You don't want to take reams of paper with you on your trip, so what do you do?

The answer to both scenarios is Clooze, the electronic filing cabinet for genealogical records. Clooze is a database built on a Microsoft Access platform. It is not a lineage-linked database, but rather is a tool to assist you with your research and with organizing your records.

Let's return to the above dilemmas. In the first scenario, we have a filing system gone awry. While most of us have the best intentions of filing our records in an organized and systematic manner, if we have been consistently filing the records, can we put our fingers on them quickly?

While there are several different ways to file records, filing them by record type is the most flexible system. If you file your records by family group, you will have information overlap between families, particularly in marriage records, wills, and land records. In order to make that type of filing system efficient, you would have to place duplicate copies of records in each family group's file. That's a waste of paper and space and is unnecessary.

Clooze allows you to print reports, for example, of

all people on one census record or all records that a person appears in. This is useful for planning research strategies as well as for avoiding duplicate research once you reach the once-in-a-lifetime research destination. And, if you want to send information to that newly discovered cousin, you can send Clooz printouts, which indicate the source so your cousin can obtain copies for himself. The thought of reproducing all of the pertinent records I have in my collection that pertain to that person can be overwhelming. Now, you may send a few select records, but with the list from Clooz they'll be able to find the records themselves.

The meat of the program is the data entry forms. You can enter census-specific information on your ancestors for all of the decennial U.S. federal censuses that are currently available, the 1852-1901 Canadian censuses, the 1841-1891 United Kingdom censuses, and the 1901 and 1911 Irish censuses. There is a form for entering city or regional directory data, a form for entering descriptions and digital thumbnail sketches of your photos, a form for entering Irish Valuation Records, and a form for documents any document that doesn't fit into another category. There is also a stand-alone form for entering the bibliographic information for your sources.

Once you start adding documents to Clooz and linking people to the documents, you'll be able to tell which documents a person has been linked to by pressing either the "Censuses," "Documents," "Directories," or "Photos" button.

GEDClean(free)

GEDClean is an attempt to automate the process of "cleaning" the personal information about living individuals from a Gedcom file containing genealogical data. GEDClean was originally intended for use in cleaning Gedcom files to be translated to HTML format (web pages) using Gene Stark's program, GED2HTML. Of course, GEDClean can be used on any Gedcom file, not just those you are converting to HTML. After all, if you share your data with strangers, you might as well take the same precautions as you would if you were

putting it on the 'web!

GEDClean helps you through three distinct steps. First, you identify the Gedcom file (usually produced by a genealogy program) that you would like to clean. Next, you identify a list of "living individuals". If you don't have such a list, don't worry! GEDClean will help you make one. It can key off an existing flag in your Gedcom file (like a NOTE that says !ALIVE), or it can scan the dates in your file to "recommend" who might be still alive.

Of course, if you have a lot of individuals with no known dates entered, this may take a while - at least the first time. But once you have the list, you can reuse it each time, or modify your genealogy data so that there are no more "unknowns".

Making these modifications is pretty easy, because GEDClean will accept any date in almost any field, and compare it to the present date. If it is longer ago than a certain number of years (you decide how many), it will assume they are not alive. If there is anything at all in the DEAT (death) field, it will again assume they are not alive. Some programs let you put a Y (for Yes) in that field, or you could even put a country, if that's all you know.

The final step GEDClean performs for you is to run through your Gedcom file, removing all the details about individuals on the list of living individuals you made in the second step.

OLD TOMBSTONE CARVINGS

Submitted by Joan Chaffin

The term "Relict" on a tombstone means that the woman was a widow at time of death, "Consort" means that her husband survived her. When the word "Cenotaph" is engraved on a tombstone it indicates an empty grave, with the stone erected in honor or memory of a person buried elsewhere - often erected in honor of a person lost at sea.

Meanings of Carvings:

Arches- Victory in Death

Arrows- Mortality

Bouquets/Flowers- condolences, grief, sorrow

Buds/Rosebud-Morning of Life or Renewal of Life

Roses- Brevity of earthly existence

Portals-Passageway to eternal journey

Bugles- Resurrection and the Military

Crossed Swords- High-ranking military person

Flying Birds- Flight of the Soul
 Fruits- Eternal plenty
 Garlands-Victory in death
 Imps- Mortality
 Shells- Pilgrimage of Life
 Thistles- Remembrance
 Tombs- Mortality
 Trees- Life
 Trumpeters- Heralds of the Resurrection
 Willows- Earthly Sorrow
 Morning Glory- Beginning of Life
 Butterfly- Short-lived; Early Death
 Full-Blown Roses- Prime of Life
 Palm Branch- Signifies Victory and Rejoicing
 Ivy- Friendship and Immortality
 Laurel- Fame or Victory
 Oak Leaves & Acorn- Maturity, Ripe Old Age
 Weeping Willow- Emblem of Sorrow
 Corn- Ripe Old Age
 Sheaf of Wheat- Ripe for Harvest, Divine Harvest
 Time
 Poppy- Sleep
 Lamb- Innocence
 Dove- Innocence, Gentleness, Affection, Purity
 Cherub-Angelic
 Cross- Emblem of Faith
 Anchor/Ships- Hope or Seafaring profession
 Broken Ring- Family Circle Severed
 Broken Column- Loss of Head of Family
 Torch Inverted- Life Extinct
 Urn with Blaze - Undying Friendship
 Harp- Praise to the Maker
 Handshakes- Farewell
 Hearts-Soul in Bliss or Love of Christ
 Horns-The Resurrection
 Hourglass- Swiftmess of Time
 Open Book/Bible- Deceased Teacher, Minister,
 Lily or Lily of Valley-Emblem of Innocence and Purity
 Tree Stump w/Ivy- Head of Family; Immortality

COLORADO HAS OWN TARTAN

The Official state Tartan was adopted on March 3, 1997, and is comprised of a pattern and colors that symbolize Colorado's splendor and history. The pattern (or sett) consists of primary blocks of forest green and cerulean blue separated by broad dividing bands of black, with the forest green checks

containing two pairs of tram tracks consisting of lavender and whitewand with the cerulean blue checks containing a gold stripe with red guard lines. The tartan is a Celtic and a 'district' tartan that may be worn by any resident or friend of Colorado whether or not of Celtic heritage.

July 1st is designated as "Tartan Day" in Colorado. The tartan is registered with the International Association of Tartan Studies.

SCOTTISH GIVEN NAMES

Source:

<http://scottishculture.miningco.com/blnames.htm>

Women's Names:

Aignes: Agnes, sacred, pure
 Ailis: Alice, noble
 Aimil: Amelia
 Aingealag: Angela, angel
 Anabal: Annabel
 Anna: Anna, grace

Barabal: Barbara
 Beitris: Beatrice
 Brighde: Brigid, strength

Cairistiona: Catherine, pure
 Caitilin: var. of Catherine
 Catriona: var. of Catherine
 Ceit: var. of Catherine
 Ciorstan: Cristin, Christian

Diorbhall: Dervil, true desire
 Dioreann: Doreen, sullen

Ealasaid:
 Eibhlin: Ellen, Aileen, sunlight
 Eilidh: Elizabeth, "God hath Sworn"
 Eilionor: Eleanor

Fionnghuala: Finola, fair shoulder

Iosbail: Isabel
 Iseabel: Isabel

Lili: var of Elizabeth

Maighread: Margaret, pearl
 Mairead: var of Margaret
 Mairi: Mary
 Muirgheal: Muriel, "fair one of the sea"

Nora: Honor

Onora: Honor

Peigi: var of Margaret

Rois: Rose

Sile: Sheila

Siubhan: Susan

Una: var of Winnifred

Men's Names

Adhamh: Adam

Ailean: Alan, noble

Aindreas: Andrew

Aonghus: Angus, one choice

Artur: Arthur

Barra: Barry, spear

Bearnard: Bernard, strong bear

Cailean: Colin

Coinneach: Kenny, fair one

Colm: dove

Criostoir: Christopher

Crisdean: Christian

Daibhidh: David, beloved

Diarmid: Dermot, freeman

Domnhall: Donald, mighty

Donncadh: Donough, strong warrior

Dughall: Dougal, black foreigner

Eachann: Ignatius

Eamonn: Edmund

Earnan: Ernest, knowing

Eoghann: Eugene, noble

Fearghus: choice

Gabhan: Garvan, rough

Gearalt: spear might

Goraidh: Gordon, first born

Iain: John

Iomher: Ivor

Lachlann: Laughlann

Liam: William

Lucas: Luke, resurrection

Maghnus: Manus

Marcus: Mark

Martainn: Martin

Muireach: Murtaugh, expert sailor

Neacal: Nicholas

Niall: Neal

Oengus: var. of Angus

Padruig: Patrick, patrician

Parthalan: Bartholomew

Peadar: Peter

Pieras: var of Peter

Pol: Paul

Raghnall: Ronald

Raibeart: Robert

Ristead: Richard, rule hard

Ruairidh: Rory

Seosamh: Joseph

Seumas: James

Stiabhan: Stephen

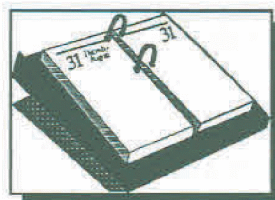
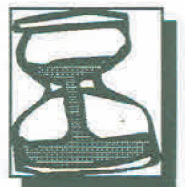
Tomas: Thomas, twin

Uilleam: William

DON'T FORGET DATE CHANGES WHEN RESEARCHING

Prior to 1752, the first day of the new year was not January 1 - but March 25. So, when you are researching and have a date of 7 February 1714 - this would actually be 7 February 1715. All dates from January 1 through March 24 would be in the old year. You can write the dates as 7 February 1714/15. This is the way you will find it entered in court records, the original records.

(*The Family Tree*, Aug/Sept. 1998, pg 34)



BEGINNING GENEALOGY CLASSES

Classes will be held Sept. 30, Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28, and Nov. 4, at the C. D. Smith Building, 5th. & Ute. Cost \$45/member, \$60/non-member.