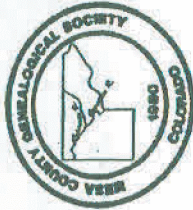


MESA

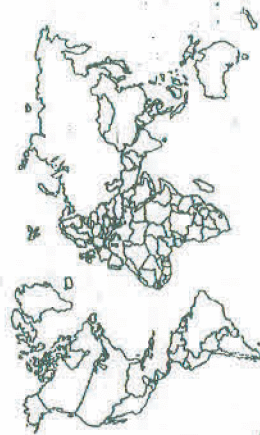
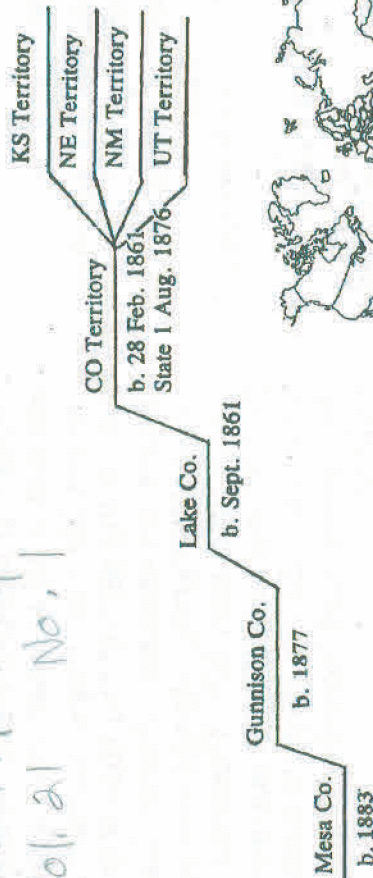
DWELLERS



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# MESA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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## The Mesa Dwellers

### 2001/2002 OFFICERS

President	Judy Prosser-Armstrong
Vice President	Norm Kronvall
Secretary	Donna Roberts
Treasurer	Ron Knapp
Corr. Sec'try	Wynona Hennessey

### Elected Officers *Board members*

2001-2003 One Year	? 3yr	Dennis Jenkins
2003-2006 Two Year	2yr	Wanda Dodsen
1999-2001 Three Year	1yr	Betty Jane Grosskopf

### Committee Chairpersons

Heritage Quest	Betty Jane Grosskopf
Historian	Jeanne O'Brien
MCGS Librarian	Gloria Heitsman
Membership Chair	Ron Knapp
Program Chair	Dennis Jenkins
Media Editor	Rick Sheldon

### Calendar 2001

March 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup>	Family History Fair
March 6	K. Don <sup>Thompson</sup> Military Records
May 16-19	NGS Conference Portland, Oregon
April 12	Norm and Mary Kronvall research trip preparation
May 10	Sarah Swedberg US Women's History

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, 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 single: \$12 Family. Membership period is March 1st to April 30<sup>th</sup>. Those with UNPAID DUES (after April 30<sup>th</sup>) will not receive a Newsletter. Send a SASE to receive a current membership card if you do not attend regular meeting.

Contributions, or written stories, requests, queries or other information of importance are welcomed. Please direct your information to Richard Sheldon, [REDACTED] Grand Junction Co 81505 or [REDACTED]

The society and editor reserve the right to edit or refuse submissions. All submissions are subject to available newsletter space.

### Free Internet Newsletter

Stay in touch with what's new in Genealogy by subscribing to the newsletter "About Ancestry", join their chat room, or post messages and/or surname queries in the Genealogy Forum.  
<http://genealogy.miningco.com/hobbies/genealogy/>



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## Making Sense of Online Census

**Images** (Excerpt from *Family Tree Magazine*  
November 09, 2000)

With three companies now churning out Web-accessible census images, it's tough to keep up with who has what—and for how much. *Family Tree Magazine Update* will keep you informed of the latest posts and prices of US census images on the Web.

Ancestry just added 1920 census records for New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Texas to its Images Online collection. The other states are due to be posted "in the next few weeks," according to a company statement, and will be searchable by state, county, township and enumeration district. In the next few months, you'll also see a head-of-household index for this census. Ancestry posted the entire 1790 census earlier this year. Subscription prices range from \$19.95 (quarterly) to \$99.95 (annual for census plus all other Ancestry databases).  
[www.ancestry.com/search/io/main.htm](http://www.ancestry.com/search/io/main.htm) or call (800) 262-3787.

Genealogy.com currently offers online access to the 1900 census for North Carolina, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Eventually, the entire 1900 federal census will be part of the site's Internet Family Archives. Each state (or in some cases, each bundle of states) costs \$59.99 to access. Genealogy.com has not said whether it will post other years' census images online.  
[www.genealogy.com/ifa/co\\_current.html](http://www.genealogy.com/ifa/co_current.html) for details.

Heritage Quest, meanwhile, is working on its launch of 3.5 terabytes of census images and data (a terabyte being 1 trillion bytes) toward a goal of 10 terabytes. The company says it will offer "digitally enhanced and restored images" of the 1790-1920 censuses by the end of this year. So far, no images have been posted yet. Individual subscriptions will cost \$29.95 quarterly or \$99.95 per year.

Also, Heritage Quest just released an index of the 1810 US census on CD-ROM, adding more than 26,000 names that were left off previous indices.

That index is available for \$39.95; see  
[www.heritagequest.com](http://www.heritagequest.com) or call (800) 760-2455.

## Local Family History Fair March 2-3, 2001

The Local Family History Library will be hosting its annual Genealogical Fair at the FHC located at 543 Melody Lane Grand Junction, Colorado. Event times are 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM Friday, 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM Saturday with speakers, vendors, and various presentations throughout the event. The event is free and everyone with an interest in genealogy is encouraged to attend.

## GenealogyDatabase.com Slides on Launch Date

One of the most ambitious and exciting developments in online genealogy is not quite ready for primetime. GenealogyDatabase.com, the Heritage Quest/SierraHome project that is to digitize and post images of all US census records, has been put on hold "indefinitely," the companies announced last week.

Originally, the census site was supposed to launch late last year. While Ancestry began offering census images of the 1790 and 1920 censuses last fall, GenealogyDatabase.com pushed back its launch to early 2001. Now, officials say "the pressure on the Internet economy is leading us to re-evaluate the economic model for this initiative and consider a number of options."

(Excerpt from *Family Tree Magazine* January 25, 2001)

## New Options Soon Available

RootsWeb and Ancestry.com will soon launch new state of the art genealogy message boards. The message boards offer the ability to share information and tips on surnames, geographic regions, topics, and web site features. They are a free feature to assist in family history research.



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## One-Stop Shop for Government Records

With its 20,000 Web sites featuring information and services, the federal government's maze of online records may be difficult—or even impossible—for the average family history researcher to navigate. But starting this fall, a new government search engine could help you find your way to the records you want. FirstGov at [firstgov.gov](http://firstgov.gov) will search 500 million government documents in a fraction of a second, according to a White House release. In his first-ever Webcast, President Clinton said FirstGov will be the gateway to "one of the largest, perhaps the most useful collection of Web pages in the entire world. The site will be free-of-charge, available 24 hours a day, and will not collect private information from users." (Excerpt from *Family Tree Magazine* July 10, 2000)

## Downloading PAF 5.0

The new version of Personal Ancestral File is available at FamilySearch, but users were having trouble downloading it. FamilySearch apparently fixed its server problems, so download away! (Click on Order/Download Products, then Software Downloads-Free.)

One tip: you must be registered on the site in order to download this free software program. Registration involves filling out a short form with your name, e-mail address and giving yourself a user name and password that you'll use each time you log in to the site. If you are already a registered user, log in first before attempting to download the 9.5 MB program. If not, the site will prompt you to register your personal information before allowing you to proceed. (*Family Tree Magazine*)

## British Births, Marriages and Deaths Database Project

Roy Harper is one of the organizers of a huge transcription project. He and the other organizers are looking for more volunteers to enter data. The benefactors will be all genealogists with British roots, given that access to this database is free. Here is a bit

of information about the project as supplied by Roy Harper: At present there is a massive worldwide project underway transcribing the British births, marriages and deaths and uploading the results onto a free searchable web site at:

<http://FreeBMD.rootsweb.com/> At present several hundred transcribers are working worldwide and all additional volunteers will be greatly appreciated. All that is required is access to a PC with a modem and anyone who also has a Fiche Reader will be doubly welcome. Records are at present being submitted at the rate of 38,000 per day on average, with close to 7 million completed out of a total of 150 million. Anyone with even an hour per week to spare will make all the difference to the completion date of the project. The address to contact for more details is: <http://FreeBMD.rootsweb.com/>



The National Genealogical Society's Annual Conference is to be held this May 16-19, 2001 in Portland, Oregon. Discounted registration deadline is March 19, 2001. Featured speakers include Elizabeth Shown Mills, Kyle J Betit, Roger Joslyn, John Colletta Patricia Law Hatcher, Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, Cyndi Howells, Gary Mokotoff, Beau Sharbrough and Christine Rose. For more information you can contact either the NGS at (800) 473-0060, <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>, or the host society the Genealogical Forum of Oregon at <http://www.gfo.org/> or telephone 1-800-473-0060.



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## Long-Distance Research: Remember the Basics

Christine Crawford-Oppenheimer, author of *Long-Distance Genealogy*, offers these "basic" reminders for getting your long-distance genealogical research off to a great start

- ▶ Differentiate between primary and secondary sources
- ▶ Try to get every bit of information you can about your ancestor.
- ▶ Analyze that information.
- ▶ Record the sources of information.
- ▶ Research the siblings of your ancestors
- ▶ Be aware of the possibility that more than one person might have had your ancestors at the same time
- ▶ Pay attention to dates.
- ▶ Know the history of the area where your ancestor lived.
- ▶ Organize your research so you can find information when you need it.
- ▶ Keep logs of your research.

*The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2001 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author.*

## Online Obituaries

- Online Obituaries at ArrangeOnline.com  
Arrangeonline.com is a new Web site that offers a free online database of obituaries. Arrangeonline.com launched its Web site in early October with the exclusive endorsement of the National Funeral Directors Association. The startup says that they now have more than 5 million death records online. Arrangeonline is a subsidiary of Continental Computer Corporation, the largest automator of funeral homes in the United States. ArrangeOnline's National Obituary

Archive makes millions of obituaries available to genealogists and family-tree researchers, as well as those seeking information about the most recent deaths in their community. The custom-built archive enables visitors to search not just by name or date but also by hometown, place of birth, place of death, organization membership and numerous identifying criteria. ArrangeOnline also offers a free Obituary Alert feature that enables users to register for e-mail notification whenever an obituary fitting their selected criteria is published on Arrangeonline.com. People can also send flowers and condolences to family and friends or create their own memorial tributes. Other information available on the sites will include maps and directions to funeral homes, services, and cemeteries, a directory of the nation's 22,000 funeral homes, and guidance for planning a funeral. I took a look at ArrangeOnline.com and found it easy to use. ArrangeOnline has entries for the United States and Canada, but not for other countries. The database is obviously large, although they do not claim to have all obituaries online. I quickly found a record listing my mother's death in 1984 and my uncle's death in 1993. However, I could not find a record of my father who died in 1989. All three passed away in the State of Maine. While there, I subscribed to the free Obituary Alert. I will now receive an email anytime information about someone named Eastman is entered into ArrangeOnline's database. I elected to receive notifications about the death of anyone of that name in the United States or Canada. However, I could have narrowed the search to monitor only selected states or provinces or perhaps even specific first names. I will also be notified of any deaths in my hometown or any obituaries that make reference to my hometown. Obviously you can do the same for names or locations that you are interested in. Apparently ArrangeOnline pre-loaded their database with information from the Social Security Death Index, which lists deaths from the mid-1960s with a few in earlier years. Those records have no text for memorials. The company is supplementing that data

*Continued page 6*



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## Obituaries from page 5

with information provided by funeral homes, which will include text of memorials. "Funeral directors who use our software can upload every obituary in their files literally with a single mouse click," according to Continental President Michael Fullington. "We will have the largest obituary archive in the world in a matter of weeks." He estimated that between 5 million and 10 million obituaries already reside in The Director's Assistant databases of individual funeral homes. Funeral directors use the industry-leading software to handle about one million of the 2.4 million deaths in the United States each year.

Arrangeonline.com also has announced a data-sharing agreement with Dolan Media Co. that will help prevent identity theft and credit card fraud by unscrupulous operators who steal the identities of people when they die. Identity theft, which the government estimates strikes 750,000 victims a year, has been targeted by the Federal Trade Commission as a major threat to consumers, their credit standings and their pocketbooks. One common target is the recently deceased because until now their credit cards and bank accounts have not been automatically canceled or transferred to survivors. Dolan's Identity Guardian already maintains a national database of information about deceased individuals that was created to reduce credit card fraud and unwanted marketing solicitations. You can find ArrangeOnline's free database at: <http://www.arrangeonline.com>

## Getting stumped on Zanes' trace

by William Dollarhide

Do your ancestors have you stumped? Well, it could be that some of your ancestors were stumped too — on Zane's Trace. Here is a bit of history on the earliest wagon roads your ancestors used to travel to their new lands in the Ohio Country.

### Western Migration Routes

After the Revolutionary War, emigrants discovered the Ohio River as a convenient highway to the newly opened public lands in the west. Pittsburgh became the gateway to the west, where migrants would stop and built a flatboat to float down the Ohio River to their new lands. The main overland routes to access

the Ohio River were two roads built during the French and Indian War. The first, **Braddock's Road**, constructed in 1755, followed the same path as today's U.S. Highway 40 from Cumberland, Maryland to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, then PA highway 51 into Pittsburgh. The second, **Forbes Road**, built in 1758, followed a route nearly the same as today's Pennsylvania Turnpike from Harrisburg, and from Bedford, PA along the present route of U.S. Highway 30, also terminating at Pittsburgh. Virtually all of the western migrations overland to the Ohio River were along these two routes during the last half of the 18th Century.

### A By-Pass Route

By 1796, Wheeling, Virginia, entered the picture as a new gateway to the west. This was a result of a new route that by-passed Pittsburgh as the main route to the Ohio River. **Gist's Trace**, a wagon road that left Braddock's Road at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, followed the same route that Interstate 70 follows today. So, by 1796, migrating families leaving Baltimore, Maryland or Alexandria, Virginia could take their horse-drawn Conestoga wagon along the Cumberland Road into Western Maryland, Southwestern Pennsylvania, and land at the Ohio River at Wheeling. Generally, people leaving Philadelphia or points along Forbes' Road continued to follow that route as the most direct way to access the Ohio River at Pittsburgh. But, people coming from south of Philadelphia, such as points in Maryland or Virginia, had a by-pass route off of Braddock's Road, taking them to Wheeling instead of Pittsburgh.

### The Wheeling Ferry and Zane's Trace

One of the first land grants on the Ohio River went to Ebenezer Zane, considered the founder of Wheeling, Virginia, now West Virginia. Ebenezer Zane ended up with control of both sides of the most advantageous ferry crossing site on the Ohio River for emigrants moving into the new Northwest Territory, opened for public land sales and settlement in 1796. As a result of his strategic location, and with a monopoly on ferry crossings at that point, Zane became a very prosperous man.

*Continued page 7*



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Ebenezer Zane was known for another accomplishment as well. He was in charge of the construction of the first wagon road into the Ohio Country, which became known as Zane's Trace. In 1796, Zane contracted with the U.S. Federal Government to construct a wagon road, beginning at his ferry landing across from Wheeling, and heading west into the public land areas of what was to become the state of Ohio. From the river, the roadway followed a path west that led to Zanesville, Ohio, another town founded by Ebenezer Zane, and one of several towns in present day Ohio founded as a result of Zane's Trace bringing settlers into the region. The very first public land sales in America took place near Zane's Trace — it is how your ancestors gained access to their new lands in the Ohio Country. Zane's Trace was also the primary access to the U.S. Military District and the Virginia Military District, two reserves of public land set aside for bounty land given to soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Although many of the soldiers sold their bounty land grants, many of the people who used them to acquire land in the Northwest Territory followed Zane's Trace to get there.

Zane's Trace was created as a crude wagon road, and first amounted to a path cut through the giant trees of the wilderness, following an existing Indian path. Going west from Wheeling to Zanesville, the line of Zane's Trace is identical to what became part of the National Road by 1820, then U.S. Highway 40, and today, very close to the path followed by Interstate 70. From Zanesville, the route followed a southwestern direction; the first portion along the same route now called U.S. Highway 22; and from Lancaster, Ohio, close to what is now OH Highway 159 into Chillicothe. From Chillicothe, the roadway continued southwest, close to what is now U.S. Highway 50 to present-day Bainbridge, Ohio, then following the same southwestern route as what OH Highway 41 does today en route to the Ohio River. The route connected to the Ohio River again at present-day Aberdeen, just across the river from Limestone (now Maysville, Kentucky), where one would find a wagon road from Lexington, Kentucky.

The entire length of Zane's Trace covered about 220 miles, passing through the 1796 Ohio counties of

Jefferson, Washington, Ross, and Hamilton. Today, the line of the same route passes through the modern Ohio counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Muskingum, Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Adams, and Brown. If your ancestors moved into these areas early, the route they followed to get there was undoubtedly the wagon road known as Zane's Trace.

Ebenezer Zane's woodsmen cut down trees to make a trace of a road. But there was not a lot of care in the tree felling, and stumps of the fallen trees still remained along the entire route. Horse drawn wagons could negotiate the trace, but often the tree stumps were so high or close together that a wagon would become high centered, or stuck between stumps. Travelers on Zane's Trace began calling the experience of getting stuck on Zane's left-over tree stumps as "getting stumped," a term which continues today — when we are stuck on something.

So, your ancestors may have you stumped. But, your ancestors may have been stumped too!

## Further Reading

Want to know more about this subject? Here's a book, which describes and maps all of the colonial wagon roads and identifies what the routes are known as today. It's entitled Map Guide to American Migration Routes, 1735-1815, by William Dollarhide.

**William Dollarhide** is a valued member of the Heritage Quest staff. A genealogist since 1971, he started the Dollarhide Systems for Genealogical Records and founded the Genealogy Bulletin, a Heritage Quest publication since 1994, making its online debut in '99. In addition to his Bulletin articles, he writes features for Heritage Quest Magazine and numerous monograph titles.

Mr. Dollarhide is a compelling speaker and has been recognized for his genealogical merits by numerous organizations. He is the author of seven best-selling books:



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## Family History Centers

The Family History Library has a vast system of over 3,400 branch libraries, known as **Family History Centers** ("FHCs" for short), located throughout the world to help people search for the records of their ancestors. The Family History Centers operate in 64 countries, and more than 100,000 rolls of microfilm are circulated to the centers each month. These records include vital, census, land, probate, immigration, and church records, as well as many other records of genealogical value.

**If you are concerned that someone at a FHC will push their religion on you, then don't be! The Latter-day Saints believe that families are eternal and encourage members to identify their deceased ancestors. They wish to share the family history information they have collected with people of all faiths. Your religious beliefs will not be an issue, and no missionaries will come to your door because you used one of their facilities.**

The use of any Family History Center is free, and the public is welcome. Church and community volunteers are on hand to answer questions and lend assistance. These centers are staffed and funded by local Church congregations and are usually located in Church buildings. These satellite libraries contain a large number of resources to help you with your genealogy research including:

**Genealogy records**

**Genealogy books and maps**

**Family histories**

**Family tree databases**

The majority of Family History Centers have a large number of books, microfilms and microfiche in their permanent collections which can be viewed at any time. Many of the records which you will be interested in will NOT be available at your local FHC. These records can be requested on loan for you by a volunteer at your FHC from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. There is a small fee required to borrow materials from the Family History Library, the average being a very reasonable \$3.00 per film. Once requested, the record will usually take anywhere from

two weeks to five weeks to come in to your local center and will remain there for three weeks for your viewing before being returned to the center.

### Tips on Requesting Records

You have the option of renewing your loan if you need more time.

Any records that you request on fiche will be able to remain in your local FHC on permanent loan.

Books which are in the Family History Library can NOT be loaned to local Family History Centers. There is an option to request that the Library microfilm a book for you, however. Be sure to ask your local FHC volunteer!

A Family History Center is a friendly, helpful place which exists solely to help you with your genealogy research. (*From Genealogy.about.com by Kimberly Powell*)

## How Much Do You Know ?

### Question 1

If you trace your family tree back 10 generations, how many ancestors would you have?

A: 20

B: 200

C: 1024

D: Depends on the number of children in each generation

### Question 2

With which of these people would you have a collateral relationship?

A: Grandmother

B: Sister

C: Great-Grandfather

D: Son



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## Question 3

Your Brother's Sister-in-Law would be your?

- A: 1st cousin
- B: 2nd cousin
- C: Sister-in-Law
- D: not related

## Question 4

Your Uncle's Great Grandson would be your?

- A: 1st cousin
- B: 1st cousin, once removed
- C: 1st cousin, twice removed
- D: 2nd cousin, twice removed

## Question 5

Your Second Cousin's Son would be your?

- A: 3rd cousin
- B: 2nd cousin, once removed
- C: 3rd cousin, once removed
- D: nephew

## Question 6

What is an ahnentafel?

- A: a type of ascendant chart
- B: a type of descendant chart
- C: a type of genealogy software
- D: someone in your family tree to whom you are not related by blood

## Question 7

If you start an ahnentafel chart with yourself as #1, what number would your father's paternal grandmother be?

- A: 6
- B: 7
- C: 8
- D: 9

## Question 8

When genealogists refer to a progenitor, who do they most likely mean?

- A: Someone who descends from you (i.e. your children and grandchildren)
- B: The earliest proven ancestor in a line
- C: A famous ancestor
- D: A logical, but unproven ancestor

## Question 9

Which definition best describes a family group sheet?

- A: A genealogical chart for documenting all of your ancestors
- B: A genealogical chart used for documenting all descendants of a single ancestor
- C: A genealogical chart based on a single family unit
- D: A genealogical chart based on a single ancestral line

## Question 10

Which is the preferred way to record the name Mack Marion Crisp on a pedigree or other genealogical chart?

- A: Mack Marion Crisp
- B: Mack Marion CRISP
- C: CRISP, Mack Marion
- D: Mack M. CRISP

## Question 11

You have an ancestor who was baptized Rachel Lynn Brook, but was known by the nickname of Shelley. What is the preferred way to record her on a genealogical chart?

- A: Rachel "Shelley" Lynn BROOK
- B: Rachel (Shelley) Lynn BROOK
- C: Rachel Lynn BROOK (Shelley)
- D: Shelley Lynn BROOK



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## Interlibrary Loan Online

The Library of Congress is now filling interlibrary loan request from small, fragile items by scanning the material and making the images available via the Internet. Under the new service, the requesting library is alerted that although the item is non-circulating, it will be available online at a specific time as a digital image. The items are captured in small digital files and stored on the Web by cataloging number; the images can then be viewed and copied from the Library's interlibrary loan Web site. Items that are not in the public domain due to physical condition or age will initially be scanned. Eye witness accounts from the Civil War, a small volume of African American dialect poems and photographs, and a farcical account of a marriage ceremony at a racetrack are some examples of the items that have been scanned so far. For more sample items requested by the interlibrary loan clients, visit the Web site at <[www.loc.gov/rr/loan/digitaldocs.html](http://www.loc.gov/rr/loan/digitaldocs.html)>

## Resource Sources

When looking for ancestral Catholic church records, it is best to contact the parish, rather than the diocese. When the specific parish is unknown, several finding aids are available.

*Local Catholic Church & Family History Guide.*  
[http://home.att.net/~Local\\_Catholic/](http://home.att.net/~Local_Catholic/)

*U. S. Catholic Documentary Heritage Project*  
[www.uschs.com/usatholic/index.htm](http://www.uschs.com/usatholic/index.htm)

## The Top Tips for a Successful SLC Research Trip

1. Be prepared. Get film and book numbers from local LDS Family History Center before you go to SLC
2. Establish goals and priorities prior to making your

trip to SLC. Make a list of your problems and list sources that might give you answers - GET IDEAS ON WHERE TO LOOK!

3. Plan your trip so that Sunday falls in the middle of your stay and use that day for resting and planning the rest of your research time
4. Look at books first, since they aren't available through interlibrary loan
5. Organize your research so that you don't have to run back and forth between floors
6. If film has to be brought from the vault, order it on arrival (or before) and leave it for last
7. Census records are listed by year, state and county, so you don't need the number
8. Bring rolls of quarters for copy machines or use available coin changers
9. Ask LDS receptionist for pass to their cafeteria
10. Prepare a notebook or file folder for each surname you intend to work on.
11. There is not much available in the way of food or beverage in the library - many people bring in their lunch, bottled drinks, snacks, which can be eaten in a little break room.
12. I am most glad that I took rolls of coins - quarters, dimes and nickels - about four rolls of each. The change machines tend to run out about 8 p.m. when the attendants are gone! Copy machines take dimes and nickels.

Answers for Quiz :  
(Kimberly Powell, [genealogy.about.com](http://genealogy.about.com))

1.c, 2.b, 3.d, 4.c, 5.b, 6.a, 7.d, 8.b, 9.c, 10.b, 11.a,