



"Obstacles are things a person sees when he takes his eyes off his goal."--- E. Joseph Cossman

"Happiness lies in the joy of achievement and the thrill of creative effort."--- Franklin Delano Roosevelt

The trail is the thing, not the end of the trail. Travel too fast and you miss all you are traveling for."--- Louis L'Amour

Volume 23, Issue 1

March, 2003

Want to see your name in print? Submissions welcomed and will be used eventually.

The Editor

## TALES OF THE SEA: ONE SHIP-250,000 DESCENDANTS

It was considered "the ship to come in". Never mind the occasional smallpox outbreak in lowly steerage class. The first iron luxury liner to visit Australia, SS Great Britain, transported thousands of miners, merchants and dreamers from the old country between 1852 and 1876.

Its human cargo included those destined to become, in the vernacular of the times notables—real estate king John R. Buxton, Orlando Fenwick, Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1871, and Butler Cole Aspinall, the barrister who defended the Eureka rebels without fee.

The great ship's mystique rippled down the generation, and people such as retired historian Judith Biddington can still taste the salt. It lingers in the yellowed mem-

oirs of her great-great-grandfather, James Donaldson Law, who came in 1854, aged 11.

"Then I saw for the first time in my life: the great Southern Atlantic seas, recovering from a gale, the huge following rollers pursuing us," his elegant hand gushes.

Mr. Law settled first in Gore Street, Fitzroy, attended Scotch College (then in Spring Street, Melbourne) and climbed the ranks from "inward exchange clerk" to general manager at the Bank of Victoria.

Dr Biddington stumbled upon his memoirs while researching another of her ancestors. "It was sheer chance," she said, "You get a sense of

somebody who had a real life, aside from the rather dour, constrained Scotsman you see in a photograph."

Dr Biddington celebrated the 150th anniversary of the ship's first arrival in Australia by sharing Mr. Law's story with other Great Britain descendants at a Royal Historical Society of Victoria conference last November.

About 250,000 Australians are descended from Great Britain arrivals. The growing interest in family histories means many are also recognizing its significance, says the society's executive director, Dr Elizabeth Rushen.

"The Great Britain amuses so much interest, people are so passionate about the ship". " (*The Age, Australia*)

### 1930 U.S. FEDERAL CENSUS UPDATE: ALL STATES INDEXED AND ROLLED LIVE!

In March of 2002, Ancestry.com announced an aggressive plan to post the 1930 census setting year-end as a goal for its completion. With a few weeks remaining before that deadline, Ancestry.com posted indexes for the last remaining states and territories.

The final roll included a whopping 33.7 million names, including all of Alabama, American Samoa, Guam, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, Texas, Virgin Islands, and Wisconsin, along with updates to some previously released states.

Ancestry.com now has the only national index to the 1930 enumeration anywhere--online or offline--containing 124 million names. Adding to its value is the fact that it indexes every name, rather than just head of households, allowing family historians much greater flexibility in searching for ancestors, even where the name of the head of household is not known.

Ancestry has identified problems with four rolls of microfilm, representing less than one percent of the population. These rolls are cur-

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# MESA DWELLERS

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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.

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

## Ancestry Tip

### PRINT INDEX ON REVERSE OF IMAGE

When you find someone in a census index, go to the printer-friendly page, and print that page. Using the information from the index, locate the individual in the census images. Now, make your next print, of the census image, from the backside of the previous print. The result is a census image on one side, and the information from the index on the other side of the page.

Donald G. Banhart  
Portland, Oregon

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. **Note: All Society meetings are held at the Museum of Western Colorado 7:00 p. m., on the second Thursday of each month.** Visitors are welcome. The Museum is located at 4<sup>th</sup> and Ute. The meetings are held in the conference room located in the Whitman School Building.

## March 2003

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## April 2003

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## May 2003

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## GEORGE G. MORGAN: "ALONG THOSE LINES . . ."

"Writing Your Family History: Defining Local Context"

Our ancestors may have lived in dramatic and historic places and times, and placing them into a global and/or national context is certainly essential to understanding and writing their stories. However, it is equally important to further delve into the immediate locale where they lived and gather the most concise picture you can in order to paint an accurate biographical, historical and social picture.

### SOURCES OF LOCAL CONTEXT

Every location has some written materials available describing it. Some of these materials are of an historical nature, while others may deal with accounts of community and business development, issues of social change and mores, or with specific peoples. This latter group could comprise existing biographies, letters and journals/diaries, family histories, military unit histories, and a wide variety of other published and unpublished information. Let's take a look at some of the most important sources for your research.

**NEWSPAPERS** - Newspapers are a

chronicle of the life of the community. Larger towns and cities may have had several city newspapers, as well as perhaps other neighborhood and ethnic dailies or weeklies. You may balk at the idea of reading every newspaper edition published during your ancestors' and family's lives in an area. However, a solid study of newspapers will provide

a wealth of local information for you. In working through three decades of one local newspaper on microfilm over the space of two week-long trips to the community, I learned a great deal about the following:

- History and politics of the area in which they lived, and about the growth of the community.
- Names of the prominent families, politicians, business people, medical doctors, funeral homes, educators, and other important people.
- Naming and renaming of places in the area, as well as alternate names or nicknames for places.
- Events in which attendees were listed, including some of my own family.
- Details of daily life in the area and issues of significance in the community at these times, as evidenced by articles, editorials, and letters to the editor.

I was aware that my family members attended the movies every week during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. A review of the newspapers from that time showed two movie theaters in the area with details about the films being shown, the live stage shows with real celebrities (Betty Grable, Sophie Tucker, Tony Martin, and many others) and big bands (Kay Kyser and Les Brown), the sales of glassware and dinnerware on special nights, and the sale of war bonds during World War II. Movies were a very different experience in those days, and the price of admission shown in one ad was 15 cents for adults and five cents for children. The research in this one area of the newspaper added great detail to my family story, as well as provided historical provenance to the collection of Depression glass I inherited.

**LOCAL HISTORIES** - The sense of  
(Continued on page 5)

### Refreshment List

March	Dorothy Roper
April	Betty Jane Grosskopf Gloria Heitsman
May	Gerta Gardner
June	Norm & Mary Kronvall
July	Ron Knapp
Aug.	Picnic
Sept.	Jody Nestler
Oct.	Liz Mustee Pat Blackburn
Nov	Available
Dec	Season Dinner

## TAKE A POTTLE OF RUM AND FIX THOSE RODS OF FENCE

Often in reading old documents we come across obscure words. We recognize some of the terms but are not able to put in a present context.

The tablespoon is familiar to all of us and I'm sure that the majority of us know that two tablespoons make a fluid ounce, but did you know that two fluid ounces make a wineglassful, and that two of those make a gill? And two gills make a cup. And everyone knows that four quarts make a gallon but that pottle is an archaic term for two quarts.

How often when reading old deeds have you seen rods and chains used for measurement? Do you know the actual length of a rod, or how many links make a

chain, or just how long is a chain? A rod is 5.5 yards or 16.5 feet, so that plot of land that has a boundary of 114 rods is actually 627 yards or 1881 feet in length. And a chain is comprised of a hundred links and each link is 7.92 inches so the chain that they mention is 792 inches or 66 feet or 22 yards. So when your ancestor wrote in that letter that the cows tore out two chains of fence you now know that they took down 132 feet of fence or 8 rods. Then there's the word "Culver" which is an obscure word for the dove, from the latin word for dove "Columba". So the columbine flower means dove-like and "Culverwort" is dove plant. Wort is an Old English word for "plant" such as milkwort and lousewort.

# STEP-BY-STEP: CREATING A TIMELINE

A number of readers have written to ask me about timelines and how I create them. Here's a step-by-step guide to get you on your way:

## Step 1:

Gather all the records you have on the family you are creating the timeline for and assemble them by date.

## Step 2:

Create an entry for each record, including pertinent information from the record and the source description. (I like to include an abstract, extract, or in some cases a transcription of the record.)

Some typical record entries might look like these:

3 June 1880  
1880 US Census, Brooklyn Kings Co., NY  
Kelly, Elizabeth, White, Female, 54,  
boarder  
(Hotel Branting, Madison Ave/58th St.),  
Single, NY, IRE, IRE  
(Source Information: NARA film T9-895,  
E.D. 584, Page 31, SD 1, 466C. At Ancestry.com: Image 31 of 33. Copy of image at C:\Genealogy\Kelly\Elizabeth\1880 Census.jpeg)

## 1930 U.S. FEDERAL CENSUS UPDATE

(Continued from page 1)

rently being reprocessed in order to meet Ancestry's high quality standards and will be posted to the site as soon as possible. With this release Ancestry.com continues to lead the pack with its U.S. Census Image Collection, which includes all publicly available enumerations from 1790-1930.

The entire U.S. Census Collection is at:  
<http://www.ancestry.com/rd/census.htm>

1 April 1883

Kelly, Elizabeth died  
(Death notice, and death ctf.)  
[Transcriptions edited]

Also, from *The Sisters of Charity of New York, 1809-1959, Vol. III* by Sister Marie de Lourdes Walsh (New York City: Fordham University Press) Chapter 11, pages 225-226:

"... Meanwhile the home had been incorporated in 1870 under the legal title of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, with the following Board of Managers:  
Mother Mary Jerome Ely  
Sister Mary Regina Lawless  
Sister Ann Borromeo Obermeyer  
Sister Mary Francis Wallace  
Sister Maria Dodge  
Sister Francis Borgia Taylor  
Miss Elizabeth Kelly  
Mrs. Daniel Devlin  
... Miss Kelly continued on the Board until her death in 1883 ..."

17 March 1850

Catherine Kelly's death  
TOBIN, Catharine; d Mar 17, 1850; bur Mar 19; age 26;  
d of consumption; res: 44 N. Water St.  
(Website: Known burials at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Rochester, NY, by Richard T. Halsey, August 2001.)

1888-1890

Brooklyn Directory listing  
James Kelly, 155 Huntington, Brooklyn, NY, 1889-1890 (*Lain's Directory* — Ancestry.com database.)

## Step 3:

Go back through the records and analyze them, looking for more dates that can be filled in. Some examples:

1814-1815

Kelly, James—born  
(Estimated from 1880 U.S. Census data)

6 Jun 1819

Kelly, Jane—born  
(Death ctf. 10 January 1882 she was 62

years, 7 months, 4 days)

1821 or before

Kelly, Mary A.—born  
(1880 Census—daughter Kate's enumeration lists mother born Ireland)

ca. 1821

Kelly family immigrates from Ireland (Estimated from birth dates and places of James and Catherine found on U.S. Census entries for James and Catherine's daughter Ann Eliza. Also from James Kelly death certificate in 1896—been in country for 75 years = 1821.)

ca. 1823-4

Kelly, Catherine—born

(Continued on page 6)

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## GEORGE G. MORGAN: "ALONG THOSE LINES . . ." "Writing Your Family History: Defining Local Context"

pride in one's own community often spurs one or more local citizens to write a history of the community. These works vary in their scope, of course. One may be devoted to an entire county, while another might focus on a specific town. Others still may concentrate on the history of a particular neighborhood or ethnic/religious group. Study these works with the idea that the story may contain a certain amount of bias, and a pretty face may have been placed on some otherwise not-so-pretty stories. However, events chronicled in a local history can often be corroborated with contemporary newspaper accounts, and some of the 'pretty' details may be clarified by a less biased journalist.

**FAMILY HISTORIES** - Family histories are nothing new. Family historians and genealogists just like us have been striving to document their families for centuries. Some of these family histories have been formally published in some format, while some exist only in manuscript form and may, in fact, be one-of-a-kind documents. Seek these family histories in libraries of all types: public, academic, private, and in special collections held by genealogical and historical societies. Recognize that these manuscripts may not be cataloged and may, in fact, be stored in filing cabinets rather than on library shelves. Make a point of asking the librarian if there are materials stored in the vertical files, i.e., filing cabinets.

**LETTERS, JOURNALS, DIARIES AND OTHER PAPERS** - Your family may have retained and preserved private materials such as letters, journals and diaries. These papers penned by the family members often contain tremendous insights into their lives. A farm journal I saw recorded the details of the supply and livestock purchases, the births of new livestock, daily descriptions of the weather, income and payouts of accounts, and a record of the growth of each child in the family. My great-aunt's diary tells of a love affair

whose failure was so intense that she never married. It also details her life with and catty opinions of the two spinster sisters with whom she shared a home.

Unfortunately, many of these treasures have not survived. Those that endured may have found their way into the hands of libraries, genealogical and historical societies, and even to private individuals. A consultation with local library reference staff may help you locate otherwise 'lost' or 'misplaced' items.

**PLAT MAPS AND CHARTS** - Research in land and property records is an intensive and fascinating experience. It can be fun to take a written metes and bounds description and draw a map of the land parcel. However, since we are not the experts, it's often good to spend time looking at plat maps and other charts. A plat map represents a larger area, with the individual parcels' boundaries drawn and owners' names often included. One look at such an historical map can switch those light bulbs on in your brain, recalling surnames you've seen on other documents that may not have made sense before. Now, a name which appeared as a witness on a deed may make more sense, or the presence of a surname on an adjacent parcel may indicate an intermarriage between children.

**CHURCH RECORDS, BULLETINS AND PUBLICATIONS** - As much as newspa-

pers are a chronicle of a town's life, churches have long recorded the details of their members' and the church's activities. Church minutes may contain names and details of projects, events, new members, births, marriages, and deaths. So, too, may church bulletins and other publications. Presbyterian newspapers in North Carolina, for instance, included marriages and deaths, as well as details of churches' ministries and social events.

**ORAL INTERVIEWS WITH OLDER CITIZENS** - If the people and periods you

are researching don't extend too far back, there may still be other family members, friends, neighbors, and old acquaintances of your family still living in the area. Make an effort to make contact and obtain interview time with them. My older brother recently renewed contact with one of our father's best friends. Now in his eighties, the friend has vivid and revealing memories of some rather interesting escapades with our father. What a great new insight into our father's personality these stories have provided!

**ONLY THE BEGINNING** - By now, you must be getting some ideas of your own about some resources unique to your family and to their local community which might flesh out your written account. Even if you aren't planning to write an individual or family history, these additional resources can be just the beginning of a greater, in-depth understanding of your family. Certainly the list above cannot be all-inclusive, but I'll trust it to you to give the list some thought. After all, we always have to keep our eyes, ears, minds, and hearts open to new possibilities. I know you're feeling inspired and will follow these leads through.

Happy writing!

George

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(<http://www.ancestry.com/dailynews>)

## Mesa County USGenWeb Request

Mesa County USGenWeb site now has cemetery pages. If you have headstone shots or other photos that would enhance a cemetery in Mesa County **OR** Dolores County, Please Contact Teri Cleaveland at [186698@ohiou.edu](mailto:186698@ohiou.edu) or 434-9344 for postal instructions. Terri would prefer that pictures be at least 150 dpi and no smaller than 4x5 inches

The Mesa County USGenweb site is [www.rootsweb.com/~comesa2/index.html](http://www.rootsweb.com/~comesa2/index.html)

## War of 1812 Records

When the United States declared war on Great Britain in 1812, Congress authorized the President to accept and organize volunteers in order to win the war. This database is a listing of men mustered into the armed forces between 1812 and 1815. Taken from records in the National Archives, each record includes the soldier's name, company, rank at time of induction, rank at time of discharge, and other helpful information. It provides the names of nearly 600,000 men. For researchers of early American ancestors who may have served in the military, this can be a helpful source of information.

### Extended Description:

These records were taken from Record Group 94 Records of the Adjutant General's Office, microfilm

publication M602, a total of 234 rolls of film. *Compiled Military Service Records (CMSR)* Each volunteer soldier has one Compiled Military Service Record (CMSR) for each regiment in which he served. The CMSR contains basic information about the soldier's military career, and it is the first source the researcher should consult. The CMSR is an envelope (a jacket) containing one or more cards. These cards typically indicate that the soldier was present or absent during a certain period of time. Other cards may indicate the date of enlistment and discharge, amount of bounty paid him, and other information such as wounds received during battle or hospitalization for injury or illness. The soldier's place of birth may be indicated; if foreign born, only the country of birth is stated. The CMSR may

contain an internal jacket for so-called "personal papers" of various kinds. These may include a copy of the soldier's enlistment paper, papers relating to his capture and release as a prisoner of war, or a statement that he had no personal property with him when he died. Note, however, that the CMSR rarely indicates battles in which a soldier fought; that information must be derived from other sources. A CMSR is as complete as the surviving records of an individual soldier or his unit. The War Department compiled the CMSRs from the original muster rolls and other records some years after the war to permit more rapid and efficient checking of military and medical records in connection with claims for pensions and other veterans' benefits. The abstracts were so carefully prepared that it is rarely necessary to consult the original muster rolls and other records

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## Timeline

(Estimated from data on *Known burials at St. Patrick's Cemetery, Rochester, NY*—See 1850)

1866

James Kelly moves to Brooklyn (per death ctf. in 1896—living in city 30 years)

Because these entries are normally derived from other entries in the same timeline, I don't record the complete source information on each one.

### Tips:

I have found that word processing documents allow for the flexibility needed to include as much or as little information needed, and to alleviate the problems that spreadsheets bring in as far as needing different columns, headers, and sizes for different records.

Formatting, sizing, and color-coding can help to make dates stand out, sources easy to pick out, and for delineation between individuals.

For example, I usually make the date larger and bolder, have the names bold and color-coded (James uses dark blue print, Catherine—Green, Elizabeth—maroon, etc.), and

put sources in italics.

Be sure to include sources. As you add entries, you may run into contradictory information from other sources. Having the sources included allows you to weigh the evidence, and will let you know what records still need to be searched for.

Make a habit of updating your timeline whenever you add new data. They are very useful for planning your next move, and when you decide it's time to write that family narrative, you have the framework already done!

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Inc. and its subsidiaries.), "Ancestry Daily News"

(<http://www.ancestry.com/dailynews>)

## News Clippings

Lots of people are interested in their ancestry but not enough to do the work themselves. Thus, when you send forms for them to fill out, put them in story form and leave blanks. It reads more interestingly and is easier to understand. For example, "John Doe was born January 1, 1942 in Anytown, Anystate. He married Jane Roe, who was born January 2, 1942 in Anytown, Anystate. They were married on January 3, 1962 in Anytown, Anystate. They were members of the \_\_\_\_\_-church," etc., with all information you know but leaving blanks for info you don't know. I add names of children and census records in which they were found. Joyce Brown-Carper

## "TYPING EVERY WORD," by Patricia Law Hatcher, CG, FASG

In my lectures and writing I often advise that you should "read every word" or "transcribe the document." Recently, however, I realized that those phrases don't fully convey the message. Several months ago an Internet cousin advised me of a will that (I am embarrassed to admit) I had missed finding in a sweep searching for information about a migrating ancestor.

The will was that of the father-in-law of our known ancestor, which named the daughter and her spouse. We had had no prior clue of her identity. Thus, I now have a new surname to research in depth. A survey of published abstracts pointed to several additional documents in the county, primarily wills, giving a number of relationships.

I hired a researcher to obtain a copy of the original will and told my Internet cousin that I would send her a copy. I also requested copies of all papers in the probate, plus files for the other individuals of the same surname.

When the copies arrived, I quickly read every word. They had several interesting details, but no genealogical breakthroughs. I prepared an envelope to mail the copies to my Internet cousin, but in the crunch of work and everything else I'm behind on, the copying was always on the "to do tomorrow" list. As penance for my tardiness, I made a transcription of the will to include with the photocopies. It was as I was typing each word into my word processing program that I realized something fundamental. Typing is slow, very slow. It takes a lot of time. Thus, we normally might not do it unless we felt the need. However, as I typed, I discovered something else. Because typing is slow and by nature sequential, you can't skip ahead as you do when reading. When you type every word, you must read every word, and the slow pace provides plenty of opportunity to think about each word. I realized that there were lots of words to think about in that will. The will began with the typical "In the name of God Amen" and contained several other phrases relative to the testator's belief in the Almighty. However, having typed a number of wills with exactly the same wording, I've learned not to form any conclusions about personal devoutness.

It continued, providing me with a township and county of residence. I knew that the township named is not in that county, so I

stopped typing to get a reference book on the state. I learned that nine years later, part of the township would become part of another county, and that twenty years later, it would become a county of its own.

This prompted me to retrieve the statewide topographical atlas to learn more about this area. I knew the area I was most interested in, based on the other documents I had skimmed. I looked for towns, rivers, roads, and mountains. I also looked for political boundaries. Imagine my interest when I realized that the adjoining county and townships were ones in which I had also noted the surname, but dismissed as "probably not my family" because it was a different county. I immediately began pulling out books, papers, and CDs, collecting information.

I finally remembered that my purpose was to type the will, and I had a grand total of 17 words typed. Word 18 got me out of my chair again. The testator's occupation is given as yeoman. Of course, what first pops into mind is "yeoman of the guard." I know that doesn't apply here, but to refresh my memory I retrieved my trusty college dictionary. The first definition is "an attendant or officer in a royal or noble household." Not my ancestor. The second definition is "a small farmer who cultivates his own land." Yep, that sounds like my ancestor. I returned to typing "being at present sick and weak in body." This gave me a mental image. He wasn't injured in an accident, and he didn't write the will solely because he planned ahead. (I didn't need to get up for this insight.) The will continued with the usual provisions for burial (no location named), debts, and funeral expenses. Then he got into the bequests. His "eldest" son got land. This word is not in the abstract. Of course, often it was the eldest son who got the land, but not if the older sons were already provided for. Important information. The land is in the same township, but the will names the adjoining landowners. More important information. I will want to research them. I once again leave the keyboard, to get a pad of sticky notes and paper to start a "to do" list. The acreage is given and I want to be certain I've learned everything I can

about this land. I

have copies of several deeds for the family. Maybe I should check this now. I look at the stack of books and papers surrounding my computer and decide to be content with a sticky note instead. He also gave this son "all my grain now in the ground in the house and in the barn either thrashed or in the straw whatsoever." Imagine, grain kept in the house. It makes sense, especially for grain in sacks to reduce the risk of rodents, but I hadn't thought of that before.

To a daughter he gave "my new fustian bed and a pillow thereto." I know this means she is unmarried. I vaguely think fustian is some kind of fabric. Reference to the dictionary tells me it is "a strong cotton and linen fabric." Another definition says "a class of cotton fabrics usually having a pile face and twill weave." I hadn't thought of it being like corduroy or velour.

I added to my mental image of the family, which had a new spinning wheel<sup>1-3</sup> bee hives (bees both provided sweetener and helped pollinate plants). They apparently grew flax. This sent me to a reference book on everyday life in the time period to learn more about flax growing and processing. There are several books or series like this; look in the youth section at the library (I bought mine at a library sale). Now you can find much information like this on the Internet.

As my typing neared the end of the will, I learned that one of the sons was under fourteen (again, not in the abstract). Another son (by inference, an adult) was to "give him schooling and allow him to be educated and receive the Holy Sacrament." Maybe my ancestor was devout, after all. Perhaps the best advice I can give you if you want to get to know your ancestor better is "Type every word." But be forewarned: typing can be a messy proposition! It took me quite some time to replace all of the reference materials, folders, and documents I had pulled out.

Patricia Law Hatcher, CG, FASG  
<http://www.ancestry.com/rld/>

## Family History Fair

FRIDAY P. M.	ROOM 1 CHAPEL	ROOM 2 BAPTISMAL ROOM	ROOM 3 MULTI-PURP	ROOM 4 FHC	ROOM 5 HC	ROOM 7 RS
<b>6:00 - 6:55</b>	Adam Cochran Beginning digital Photography	Michael Klaich BSA Merit Badge Beginning Genealogy	Dennis Jenkins Using time Lines and Chronologies in Your research	Cindy Espinoza Hispanic Ge- nealogical Re- search	Sue Ann Thomp- son Fun Family His- tory Activities	Don Norton Using Tape re- corders to obtain Family Stories
<b>7:00 - 7:55</b>	Kenneth Patterson The Irish potato famine and emigra- tion	James Hardy PAF 5 Basic	Dennis Jenkins Federal Land Re- cords on the Inter- net	Tour of Family HistoryCenter		Don Norton Tra- scribing and Edit- ing Tape Recorded Family Stories
<b>8:00 - 8:55</b>	Adam Cochran Digital Photogra- phy Restoration	James Hardy PAF 5 Advanced	Dorothy Roper FamilySearch.org The Worlds larg- est Genealogical Web Site		Robert Inge Preserving Papers and Possessions	Gayla Tippet- Auten Storytelling Workshop
<b>SATURDAY</b>						
<b>9:00- 9:55</b>	Judy Prosser- Armstrong The Museum as a Community Sto- ryteller	Rodney Beynon MyFamily.com	Dennis Jenkins Using time Lines and Chronologies in Your research	Daryl Hillyar Basic Computor skills for the Be- ginner	G David Dilts Research Logs the most important tool	Don Norton Using Tape re- corders to obtain Family Stories
<b>10:10- 11:05</b>	Michael Klaich BSA Merit Badge Beginning Genealogy	Rodney Beynon MyFamily.com	Dennis Jenkins Federal Land Re- cords on the Inter- net	Cindy Espinoza Hispanic Ge- nealogical Re- search	G David Dilts Solving really Tough Research Problems	Don Norton Tran- scribing and Edit- ing Tape Recorder Family Stories
<b>11:20 - 12:15</b>	Gayla Tippet- Auten Storytelling Workshop	Julie Cleveland Family Histories Past, Present & Future Scrapbooks		Tour of Family History Center	Sue Ann Thomp- son Family History in a Regular Library	Don Norton Military Histories WWII Korea Viet nam
<b>12:30 - 1:25</b>	Gayla Tippet- Auten Recording & Col- lecting Family Folklore	Julie Cleveland Family Histories Past, Present & Future Scrapbooks	Dorothy Roper FamilySearch.org The Worlds larg- est Genealogical Web Site	Temple Ready by FHS Staff Mem- bers	Kenneth Patterson The Irish potato famine and emigra- tion	Judy Prosser- Armstrong The Museum as a Community Sto- ryteller
<b>1:40 - 2:35</b>	Adam Cochran Beginning digital Photography	Par Martin Writing the His- torical Novel	James Hardy PAF 5 Basic	Cindy Espinoza Hispanic Ge- nealogical Re- search	Sue Ann Thomp- son Fun Family History activities	Don Norton Using Tape re- corders to obtain Family Stories
<b>2:50 - 3:45</b>	Adam Cochran Digital Photogra- phy Restoration		James Hardy PAF 5 Advanced	Tour of Family History Center	G. David Dilts Publishing a Fam- ily History	Don Norton Tran- scribing and Edit- ing Tape Recorder Family Stories
<b>4:00 - 4:55</b>	Adam Cochran Photos for Scrap- books and Fam- ily Albums	Michael Klaich BSA Merit Badge Beginning Genealogy	Dorothy Roper FamilySearch.org		G. David Silts Sharing your Fam- ily History	Don Norton Military Histories WWII Korea Vie nam

## 1812 Records

(Continued from page 6)

from which they were made. When the War Department created CMSRs at the turn of the century, information from company muster rolls, regimental returns, descriptive books, hospital rolls, and other records was copied verbatim onto cards. A separate card was prepared each time an individual name appeared on a document. These cards were all numbered on the back, and these numbers were entered onto the outside jacket containing the cards. The numbers on the jacket correspond with the numbers on the cards within the jacket. These numbers were used by the War Department only for control purposes while the CMSRs were being created; the numbers do not refer to other records regarding a veteran nor are they useful for reference purposes today.

### Source Information:

Direct Data Capture, comp. *War of 1812 Service Records*. [database online] Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 1999-. Original data: National Archives and Records Administration. *Index to the Compiled Military Service Records for the Volunteer Soldiers Who Served During the War of 1812* M602, 234 rolls. Washington, D. C.: National Archives and Records Administration.

## Add Some Meat to the Bones

### Create a Timeline with Obituaries

When I am adding information from obituaries to my family history database, I record in my notes where each survivor was living at the time. As my collection of obituaries grows, I also have a very helpful timeline on other family members that helps me find their records as well.

Linda Pazics Kleback

Someone researching LDS ancestors wrote, "Can you please help me? Our second great-grandfather was found dead crossing the plains in the library."

## Genealogy Humor

Someone wrote and said, "I'm interested in tracing part of my family tree—my mother's and father's side only."

Another person wrote, "Please send me some record and document on where I came from and how."

Another interesting letter reads, "My ancestor came over on the Mayflower and he was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence."

### Letters to Libraries

Librarians often receive humorous letters and telephone requests.

"Do you have anything on the

Looney family, because I am a Looney too."

"Would you please send me a list of all the Dripps in your library?"

"My grandfather died at the age of three."

"I would like to find out if I have any living relatives, or dead relatives, or ancestors in my family."

"Please send me my genealogy back to Noah, and when will the Flood records be online?"

"I am mailing to you my aunt and uncle and three of their children."

"I've been looking for Grandpa for over twenty years. Do you have him there in your library?"

Excerpts from an article (Kip's Tips) written by Kip Sperry, an associate professor of family history at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. Published 6/26/2001 Ancestry.Com

## How to Order a check In Euros

There are occasions when it is useful to send funds to a foreign country without using a check drawn on an American bank, as banks in foreign countries often require excessive fees for exchange services.

Now that the euro has become the monetary standard in many European countries (of which Germany is one), we can send checks in euros through the service that is most economical for this purpose (a \$5.00 service fee for most transactions).

Here is how to go about ordering a check in euros to be cashed in a euro country.

1. Call International Currency Express (ICE) toll free at 888-278-5528
2. State to the representative that you wish to purchase a bank draft in euros.
3. The representative will ask you:  
The amount in euros you wish to order

The name of the check recipient, as well as any references you wish to have added to the check Your name, address, and telephone number The method of

payment you chose—personal check or credit card

4. The agent will give you this information: the current exchange rate, the amount in U.S. dollars you must remit to ICE, including the \$5.00 service fee. And the confirmation number of your transaction.
5. If you charge the amount to your credit card, the check will be mailed to you almost immediately.
6. If you chose to send payment by personal check, do so immediately by mailing your personal check, including the confirmation number on the memo line to International Currency Express, Inc. 427 N. Cammden Drive, suite F, Beverly Hills, CA 90210. The check in euros will be mailed to once your personal check has cleared your bank.

Mail your euro check to your creditor in the euro country.

## German School System

At the age of six, children enter primary school (*Grundschule*). In general it lasts four years, in Berlin and Brandenburg six years. In most states, work in the first two years at school is not graded but instead assessed in the form of a report giving a detailed description of the individual pupil's progress and weaknesses in specific areas of learning.

After completing primary school, about one fourth of the children attend the secondary general school (*Hauptschule*). The secondary general school imparts a basic general education to its pupils. The secondary general school certificate awarded at the end of five or six years is generally used to gain acceptance to vocational training programs.

The intermediate school

(*Realschule*) is positioned between the secondary general school and the grammar school (*Gymnasium*) and imparts a more comprehensive general education to its pupils. As a rule, it encompasses six years of schooling grades 5 through 10, and leads to an intermediate school certificate qualifying the recipient to continue education at upper-level schools such as a full-time vocational school.

(*Berugsgachschule*) or a vocationally oriented upper secondary school (*Fachoberschule*).

The grammar school (*Gymnasium*), which is generally a nine-year secondary school, imparts a comprehensive general education to its university bound pupils.

School attendance is compulsory from the age of 6 to 18—that is for 12 years.

Source: Facts about Germany, Societats Verlag, Frankfurt. Main, 1999



## Great Britain Tales :

- It was the world's first iron hulled, screw propeller-driven steam-powered passenger liner.
- 14,000 Immigrants came to Australia on the ship between 1852 to 1876
- When launched in 1843, it was twice the tonnage of any previous ship.
- It was safer than previous ships, which depended solely on the kindness of the elements to sail.
- The Great Britain is now berthed in Bristol.