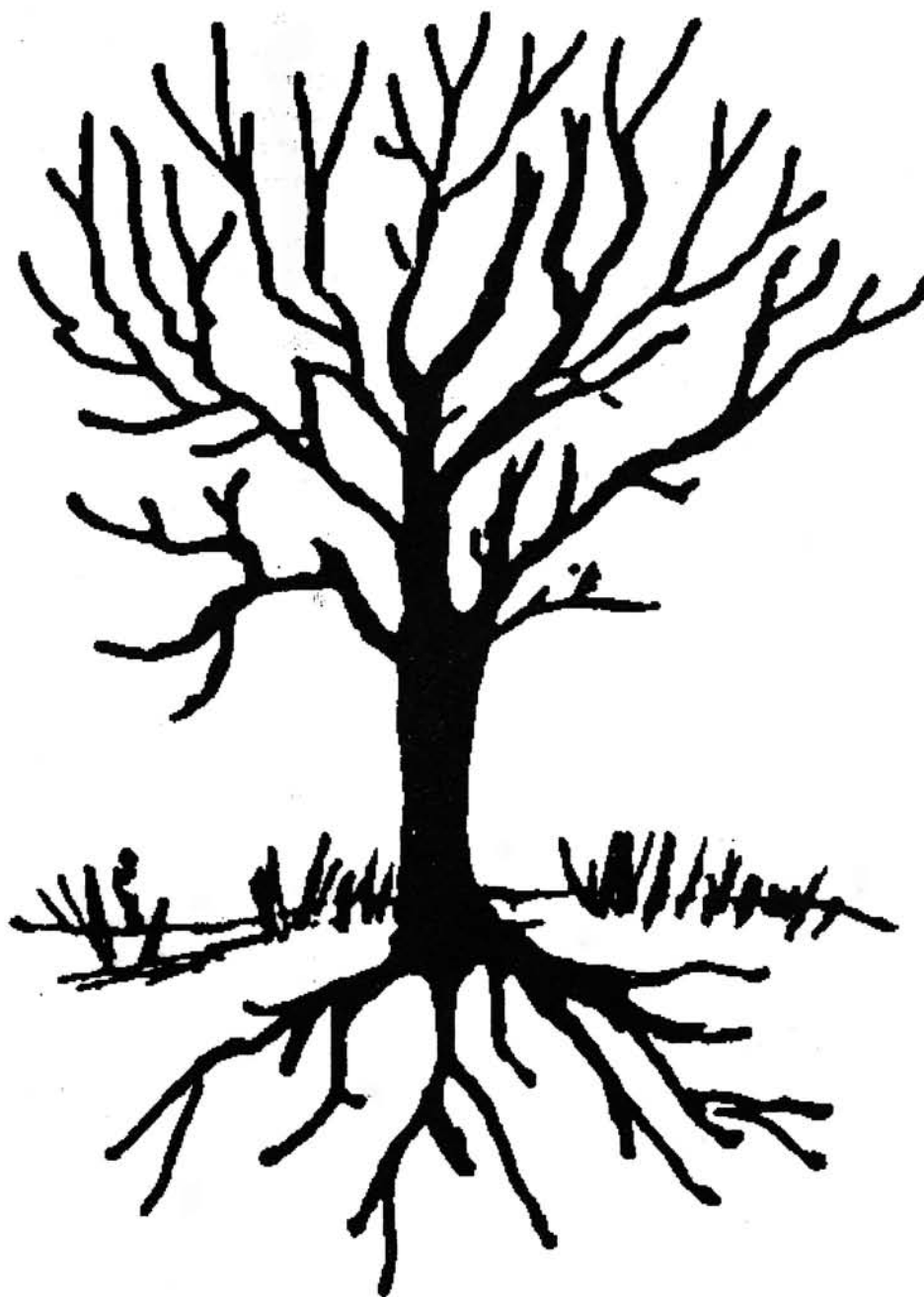

ROOTS AND BRANCHES

Volume 7, Issue 2

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Quarterly Publication of the Roots & Branches Genealogical Society



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Carol Izzo appreciates any appropriate genealogy related information for the Newsletter. The information can be provided to her by e-mail (jizzo@totcon.com), at meetings, or at the DeLand Library Genealogy Room with her name on it. Please put your name on the article so you get credit.

Meeting Schedules

The Roots and Branches Society meets at the DeLand Library at 6:00 p.m. on the first Thursday of the month, September through June.

* * *

Tipper Gore, an amateur genealogical researcher, discovered that her husband's great-great uncle, Chadsworth Gore, a fellow lacking in character, was hanged in Tennessee for horse stealing and train robbery in 1889.

The only known photograph of Chadsworth Gore shows him standing on the gallows. On the back of the picture is this inscription: "Chadsworth Gore; horse thief, sent to Tennessee Prison 1885, escaped 1887, robbed the Tennessee Flyer six times. Caught by Pinkerton detectives, convicted and hanged in 1889."

After letting Al Gore and his staff of professional image consultants peruse the findings, they decided to crop Chadsworth's picture, scan it in as an enlarged image, and edit it with image processing software. Then the biographical sketch was sent to the Associated Press as follows:

"Chadsworth Gore was a famous rancher in early Tennessee history. His business empire grew to include acquisition of valuable equestrian assets and intimate dealings with the Tennessee railroad... Beginning in 1883, he devoted several years to service at a government facility, finally taking leave to resume his dealings with the railroad. In 1887, he was a key player in a vital

investigation run by the renowned Pinkerton Detective Agency. In 1889, Chadsworth Gore passed away during an important civic function held in his honor when the platform upon which he was standing collapsed."and thus passed the very first "hanging Chad."

Source: Internet

WORLD WAR I SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM DRAFT REGISTRATION CARDS 1917-1918

The Italian Genealogical Group recently had the pleasure of hearing a very informative lecture by Thomas A. Peters, C.G.R.S. Tom discussed and displayed many examples of the World War I Draft Registration Cards. He explained that because of laws passed in 1917 and 1918, all men, whether citizens or not (that means aliens too), had to register for the draft. This record group contains information on 24,000,000 men born between 1873 and 1900, whether they were born in the United States or Italy or elsewhere. While not all the registration cards asked for details on birthplace, you will find that information on many of the cards. There were three registration dates covering men born in different time periods. The last registration was on September 12, 1918. For each of these registrations, men were asked different questions, all of them having information that is pertinent to family research. The registrations were:

1st Registration- men born between June 6, 1886 to June 5, 1896. This form asked 12 questions including birth date, exact birthplace, occupation, previous military experience and nearest relative;

2nd Registration - men born between June 6, 1896 and June 5, 1897; and a 2nd Supplement registration covering those born up to August 24, 1897. Among the questions asked was the country of origin and father's birthplace.

3rd Registration - men born between September 12, 1873 and August 25, 1897 and then to September 12, 1900. This registration asked for occupation, country to which alien is subject, and nearest relative.

All of the above Registrations asked the name and residence of the person, his date of birth, race, citizenship, where employed, a physical description and the signature of the registrant. These records are on microfilm and can be accessed through your local Family History Center. You will find them

(WWI Draft Reg. Cards continued from page 1)
listed under the United States - World War I
Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards,
1917-1918 (Author/Title Section on microfiche).

Copies of the original draft cards may be obtained by requesting a copy of a request form from the National Archives (NARA) at the address below. The request form is designed to gather as much information from the researcher as possible so the staff can conduct a thorough search. The form may also be obtained by sending an electronic mail to: archives@atlanta.nara.gov. NARA requires one request form per registrant. They prefer that you do "not" send money with the request. They will notify the researcher if the card they desire is found and inform you of the fee.

Ohio	268-302
Oklahoma	440-448
Oregon	540-544
Pennsylvania	159-211
Rhode Island	035-039
South Carolina	247-251
South Dakota	503-504
Tennessee	408-415
Texas	449-467, 627-645
Utah	528-529
Vermont	008-009
Virginia	223-231
Washington	531-539
West Virginia	232-236
Wisconsin	387-399
Wyoming	520
D.C.	577-579

FIRST THREE DIGITS OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER BY STATE

Alabama	416-424
Alaska	574
Arizona	526-527, 600-601
Arkansas	429-432
California	545-573, 602-626
Colorado	521-524
Connecticut	040-049
Delaware	221-222
Florida	261-267, 589-595
Georgia	252-260
Hawaii	575-565
Idaho	518-519
Illinois	318-361
Indiana	303-317
Iowa	478-485
Kansas	509-515
Kentucky	400-407
Louisiana	433-439
Maine	004-007
Maryland	212-220
Massachusetts	010-034
Michigan	362-386
Minnesota	468-477
Mississippi	425-428, 587-588
Missouri	486-500
Montana	516-517
Nebraska	505-508
Nevada	530
New Hampshire	001-003
New Jersey	135-158
New Mexico	525-585, 648-649
New York	050-134
North Carolina	237-246
North Dakota	501-502

U.S. DAUGHTERS OF 1812

The National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, has established and maintains at 1461 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, in Washington, D.C., the only museum dedicated to the historical period of 1784 to 1815, a relatively unknown era of our history. From a former mast of the U.S.S. Constitution, which now serves as their flagpole, to powder horns, swords, scrimshaw, diaries and portraits, this museum reflects this exciting period.

Founded on 8 January 1892, the organization has now grown to over 4,000 women lineally descended from ancestors who rendered civil, military or naval service to this country from 1784 immediately following the close of the American Revolution to General Jackson's defeat of the British at New Orleans in 1815.

The Daughters are active in patriotic, educational and historical endeavors. They give awards to outstanding students at the United States Coast Guard, Military and Naval Academies; give aid of clothing, gifts and scholarships to four schools for disadvantaged children in Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina, as well as Bacone College in Muskogee, Oklahoma. They help support the Star Spangled Banner Flag House in Baltimore and take great pleasure in providing books and other assistance to the American Merchant Marine Libraries in six major ports. These are just some of the efforts, all volunteer, which are directed toward preserving the history of 1812 period and sharing with others throughout the United States.

(U.S. Daughters of 1812 continued from page 2)
 In 1928 the National Society purchased for their headquarters, a three-story brick building located in Washington, D.C. at 1461 Rhode Island Avenue, NW. This Victorian home, built in 1884 by Rear Admiral John H. Upshear (1823-1917), has been lovingly maintained and today is in excellent condition. For close to seventy years, members and friends of the society have been adding to the collection of period furniture, books and artifacts.

At Associate Council in April 1993, the members voted to acquire the late-Victorian house immediately next door at 1463 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. The building is similar to the original headquarters but slightly smaller—approximately 3700 square feet. Donations have paid for the house in full. Donations are being accepted to renovate the first floor in order to move the library from the basement of the original headquarters building. The second and third floors will be museum space for exhibits to tell the history of this important period often called the "Second American Revolution." Openings will be cut between the two buildings. Remodeling and restoration are being started, as funds become available.

The Daughters will also use this expansion to undertake certain updating and improvements to their original property such as installing an elevator and making the combined properties, barrier free. The Organization's National Headquarters Endowment Trust Fund will be brought up to a level adequate to produce necessary ongoing maintenance funds.

The United States Daughters of 1812 is a 501(c3) organization, and donations are fully tax deductible. None of the work is government funded but relies solely upon the support of individual members and private sector contributions.

Further inquiries can be addressed to:
 Mrs. Dee Wallace Ward, Jr.
 508 North 5th Street
 Opelika, Al. 36801-4108
 (334) 745-2865
 Source: Jean Belew

Internet Sites

For famous and not so famous gravesites:
<http://www.findagrave.com>

Brenda Smelser Hay set up a Web page called "Freebies for Genealogists" at—
<http://www.imagin.net/~tracers/freebies.htm>

Great Genealogy Forms You Can Download Include:

General Research Forms

- Five-Generation Ancestor Chart: A standard five-generation pedigree chart.
- Research Calendar: A classic research organizer. Use a research calendar to keep track of the materials you've searched.
- Note-Taking Form: Couple or Family Group Filing Method.
- Note-Taking Form: Surname/Type of Record Filing Method.

People or Families Forms

- Biographical Outline: An outline of ancestor's life with information on education, military service, marriage(s), children, etc.
- Correspondence Log: For organizing general research requests.
- Family Correspondence Log: For organizing research requests from family members.
- Family Group Sheet: A universal form for organizing information about a nuclear family.
- Time Capsules: Create a time capsule from these sample questions.

Census Forms

- Census Checklist
- 1790 Census
- 1800-1810 Census
- 1820 Census
- 1830-1840 Census
- 1850 Census: Also includes Schedule 2—Slaves, etc.

Tombstones or Artifacts Forms

- Artifacts and Heirlooms: Record who possesses family artifacts and heirlooms.
- Cemetery Transcription Form: Log the location, inscription and description of tombstones.

Books or Articles Forms

- Article Reading List.
- Research Checklist of Books.
- Book Wish List.

Here is the Link to all these forms:
<http://www.familytreemagazine.com/forms/download.html>

****TIP: Look to the right of any form that is mentioned and you will see a red "Download"**

Internet Sites continued (from page 3)
 button. **CLICK ON ANY** of the download buttons and the form will come up in your Web browser.

* * *

Patrick Doyle from Cambridge GenPhoto asked the West Volusia Roots & Branches Genealogical Society to put the following in our newsletter:

Cambridge GenPhoto is a personal photography service dedicated exclusively to serving both professional genealogists and others, who are involved in family history research as a very worthwhile hobby and a way of connecting with their own family's past. After putting together his own scrapbook on his family's history, he had an acquaintance take a photograph of his grandfather's gravesite in the state of Indiana. Having done this, it occurred to him that there are thousands of people throughout the country who have ancestors who lived in or passed through the New York City area and that they too may want to have photographs of the significant places in their family's history. Anybody interested can contact Patrick J. Doyle at Cambridge GenPhoto, P.O. Box 762, Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11571-0562. Telephone: 516-887-0650; E-mail: cambridgephoto@worldnet.att.net.
 Source: Dr. Robert Fox

* * *

1890 Census Substitutes

Genealogists have come to depend on census records as evidence to confirm their ancestors' residence in a particular location at a specific point in time. Despite the problems with the quality of the enumerators' work, not to mention the sometimes-poor handwriting and dim microfilm images, we take the information and run with it.

Perhaps one of the most critical censuses to many of us is the U.S. Federal census of 1890. Yet it is the one that doesn't exist, at least most of it. For researchers seeking to locate or confirm the location of their families, this loss can create the single largest roadblock in tracing their ancestors. It can literally be the "stopper" in the process. It is important to be creative and investigate alternate research paths in order to locate other types of documentary evidence to fill the gap. Let's look at substitute records that may help bridge the gap of the lost census of 1890.

What Happened to the 1890 Census?

The U.S. Federal government funded and scheduled the eleventh decennial census of the United States to begin on 1 June 1890. The process was slated to last thirty days and, according to all accounts, the process went quite smoothly. The data was collected and the Population Schedules and the Veterans Schedules of Civil War Union veterans and widows were sent to the Federal government.

The 1890 census materials were stored at the Commerce Building in Washington, D.C. In January of 1921, tragedy struck when a fire at the Commerce Building and the resultant water destroyed 99% of these census records. The fragments of the Population Schedules that survived included only about 6,000 individuals of a total of almost 63 million U.S. inhabitants counted. A special enumeration of Union veterans and widows had been compiled on Veterans Schedules forms. Of these, sixteen states' schedules were completely lost and about half of the schedules for Kentucky perished.

The surviving portions of the 1890 census' Population Schedules have been microfilmed by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and are included on only three rolls of film, reference No. M407. A name index to these schedules exists, too, on two rolls of NARA microfilm, reference No. M496. The Veterans Schedules consist of 118 rolls of film, reference No. M123. For information about the contents of these microfilm resources, there are two excellent reference books: William Dollarhide's *The Census Book*, published in 2000 by Heritage Quest, is a guide to the contents of all of the Federal Censuses of 1790 through the 1930 census, which will be issued by NARA on 1 April 2002. Thomas Jay Kemp's brand new book, *The American Census Handbook*, published in 2001 by Scholarly Resources, Inc., is a compilation, state-by-state and county-by-county, of what census resources exist. These include microfilm, published transcriptions and indexes, and other references to help the researcher locate everything in print about census records. These, coupled with NARA's Web site listing the surviving contents of the 1890 census, can provide you with the best possible information about what you can still access. Whatever you do, don't ignore the fact that there really are some pieces left that may help your research. **What Substitutes Can Be Used? Searching for alternative records to be used as substitutes for**

(1890 Census Substitutes Cont'd from page 4)
the 1890 census requires a little imagination and creativity. Keep in mind that the main purpose of using the census is to locate your ancestors' family units in a specific place and time. Other information, such as ages, occupations, places of birth, and other data, can be valuable too, but you are really trying to place them in a location so you can then seek other records in the vicinity. To place your ancestors, consider the fact that you want other records that place them in a location. Ask yourself which other records might do the trick.

1890 Census Substitute Records Online – Ancestry.com, with the aid of the National Archives and Records Administration and the Allen County Public Library, is compiling an excellent collection of databases containing key records for use in reconstructing your ancestors' data from this period. These include fragments of the original 1890 census that survived the fire, special veterans schedules, several Native American tribe censuses for years surrounding 1890, state censuses (1885 or 1895), city and county directories, alumni directories, and voter registration documents. You can see what is available so far and Ancestry.com site subscribers can access these materials at: www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/census/1890sub/main.htm

State Censuses – Between the decennial censuses of 1880 and 1900, there were some state and territorial censuses taken, particularly in 1885, 1892 and 1895. States in which these occurred include Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Ann S. Lainhart's book, State Census Records, published by Genealogical Publishing Company, with an updated edition published in 2000, is the definitive work concerning state censuses and their content.

City Directories – One of the most overlooked resources for placing people in specific locations may be city directories. Most cities and many, many towns published directories of their citizens and the local businesses. Many places published their directories annually, others bi-annually. These directories are invaluable for many reasons. First, they verify the presence of a head of household in a location. Second, they provide the residential address, which can point you to other records. Third, some directories provided more details about the size of the family, size of

property, and other data. Fourth, African-Americans were also included in the directories, sometimes listed in a separate section. Fifth, business listings often include the name of the proprietor/owner and other members of the staff. Finally, they often list the occupation of the person, which can potentially lead you to employment and pension records. City directories are typically found in the main public library in the municipality. Larger facilities with genealogy collections, including libraries, state archives, historical societies, and genealogical societies, also may have city directories. In addition, many city directories have been published electronically. For example, Ancestry.com has amassed an impressive collection of city directories in its subscription area, most of which are from this critical period between 1880 and 1900. These can be directly accessed at the Ancestry.com site at: www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/directories/main.htm (Go to this Web page and select from the databases in the pull-down box at the bottom of the page.) They are also available through the 1890 Census Reconstruction project at the URL mentioned above.

Voter Rolls – Another source of information are voter registration rolls. While not available for all places and all years, you may find these records at the county level and they will provide name, address, birth date and place, and possibly other information for naturalized citizens. Some lists may also indicate the number of years the voter has been registered.

Land and Property Records – These records are the most underutilized records by genealogists. They can be used to determine that an ancestor was, in fact, a resident of an area. Annual property tax rolls are an excellent means of verifying residence at a location.

Native American Records – Census rolls were required to be compiled by an act of Congress on 4 July 1895. As a result, the person responsible for the reservation was required to compile an annual roll of residents including Indian name, English name, date of birth, and other data. While these records are inconsistent in content and quality, they do comprise an important compilation of data. A copy of these is held by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, DC.

Source: Ancestry.com Newsletter 3/2001

HISPANIC RECORDS

Those researching Hispanic ancestry traceable to the American West, Southwest, Northern Mexico, and Spain might want to contact the National Hispanic Cultural Center (NHCC) at its new facility in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Their nearby 2,000 rolls of microfilm and other research materials cover both civil, religious, and census records from the 1880's to the 1930's. The Center conducts family history workshops on how to use the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives and the Archdiocesan records of Santa Fe.
Source: Jan-Feb. 2001 *Ancestry*, Vol. 19, No. 1

Partial List of CD's Available at City Island Library (Some available in DeLand Library)

1. Pedigree resource file (computer file), windows version.
2. Vital records index British Isles.
3. Missouri 1870 census index.
4. Ohio 1870 census index.
5. Passenger list series. New Orleans passenger lists, 1840-1849.
6. Passenger list series. U.S. ports passenger lists, 1820-1830.
7. Family Tree Maker military records. Revolutionary patriots, MD & DE, 1775-1783.
8. Family Tree Maker military records. U.S. soldiers, 1784-1811. Version 2.0.
9. Family Tree Maker military records. Selected New York Revolutionary War Records, 1775-1840.
10. Family Tree Maker social security death index United States, 1937-1995.
11. U.S. marriage record index, 1691-1850.
12. Marriage records early - 1850 Southern states.
13. Marriage records - Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas.

14. Marriage records - Georgia, 1700-1850.

15. Louisiana Marriage records.

16. Marriage records - Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina

17. First families of America.

18. Valley quarterlies: Upstate New York.

19. Social Security death benefit records 1937 through June 1992.

20. Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana land records.
Source: GEN News March 2001.

* * *

Internet Web Sites

University of Virginia. Newspaper & News Services.2001: <http://www.lib.virginia.edu/news.html>

University of Virginia. Historical U.S. Newspapers. 2001. <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/news>

Library of Congress. Newspapers. 1999: <http://www.locweb.loc.gov/rr/news/lcnewsp.html>

New England Historic Genealogical Society: <http://www.nehgs.org/>

Daughters of the American Revolution: <http://www.dar.org/>

Hancock, Deanna. Excerpts from Old Newspapers. 1998. <http://www.ida.net/users/dhanco/news.htm>

National Genealogical Society: <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>

Library of Congress Catalog: <http://catalog.loc.gov>
Source: GEN News, March 2001.

ROOTS AND BRANCHES GENEALOGY SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 612
DELAND, FLORIDA 32721-0612