

---

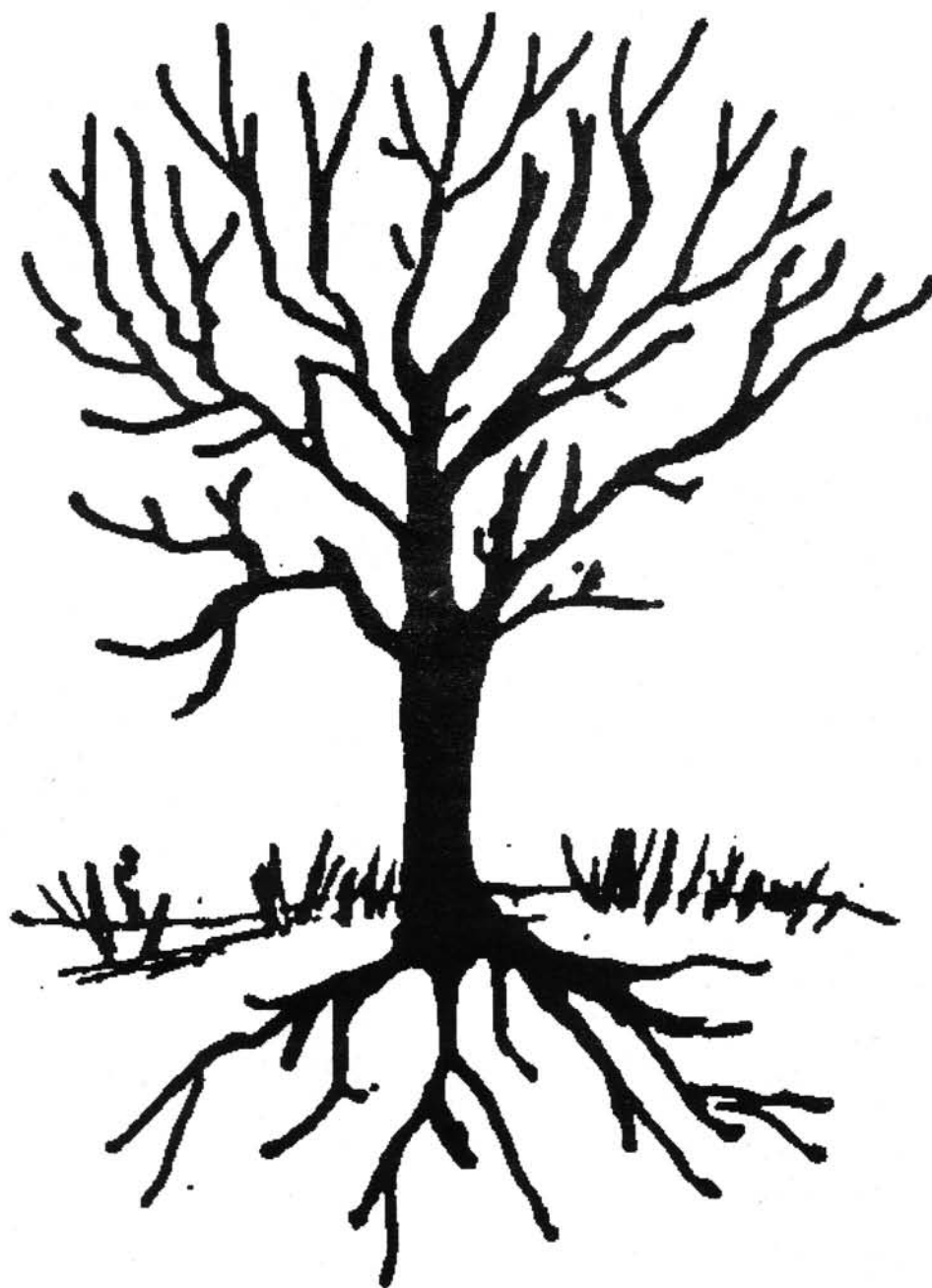
# ROOTS AND BRANCHES

---

Volume 7, Issue 7

Fall, 2002

Quarterly Publication of the Roots & Branches Genealogical Society



**Board Members**

President - Rosemary G. Sutton

1<sup>st</sup> Vice President - Beverly R. Outlaw-  
boutlaw@mpinet.net

2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President -Robert Weaver - rdwjvw@aol.com

Recording Secretary - Mary Lois Kelley -  
mkelle30@bellsouth.net

Corresponding Secretary - Patricia Ritter -  
patrit@bitstream.net

Treasurer - Mary Ann Cring

Past President - Thomas H. Calvin

---

Carol Izzo, Newsletter Editor, appreciates any 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.

\* \* \*

**REMINDER!**

*Do not forget to renew your annual memberships! Memberships run from January to December.*

\* \* \*

**BOOKS DONATED TO ROOTS & BRANCHES**

1. *Directory of Scottish Settlers in North America 1625-1825* by D. Dobson Vol. 1-6, 1986.
2. *The Original Scots Colonists of Early America 1612-1783* by David Dobson, 1989.
3. *North Carolina Taxpayers 1679-1790* Compiled by Clarence E. Ratcliff, 1987.
4. *Abstracts of Colonial Wills of the State of Georgia 1773-1737.*

5. *The People's Clearance 1770-1815* by J. M. Busted, Highland Emigration to North America.

6. *The Mecklenburg Signers and Their Neighbors* By Worth S. Ray, 1966.

7. *Tracing your Irish Ancestors* by John Grenham, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1999.

8. *The Original Scots Colonists of Early America, 1612-1783*, by David Dobson, 1989.

Source: All of the above books presented in memory of Keith Macpherson by Phyllis Macpherson.

\* \* \*

**PRESERVING OLD NEWSPAPERS**

Mix 1 quart of club soda with 2 tablespoons of magnesia. A key step is to put the solution in the fridge for eight hours before using it. Use a shallow pan that's large enough to hold the clippings. Put only one at a time and let it soak for an hour. Remove carefully and place it between several layers of white paper towels (to remove moisture). Be sure to let it dry on a clean flat surface.

Source: "Hints from Heloise"

\* \* \*

**MEETINGS & SEMINARS**

THE FLORIDA STATE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
26th ANNUAL CONFERENCE 15-16 November 2002  
St. Petersburg, FL - Hilton St. Petersburg Hotel  
*Featuring:* Linda Woodward Geiger, CGRSSM, CGLSM. Mrs. Geiger is a well known genealogical researcher, teacher, speaker and published author. She is the editor and publisher of WOODWARDS WeSearch and editor of OnBoard! She has participated in the Institute of Genealogical and Historical Research for four years and the National Institute on Genealogical Research. Other speakers: Pam Cooper - Genealogy librarian, lecturer and researcher; Mary L. Jackson Fears - Storyteller specializing in African-American culture; Amy Larner Giroux, CGSM - Genealogy author, software expert and lecturer; Lawrence R. Kirkwood - Florida State Circuit Court Judge and Genealogy lecturer; Boyd Murphree - Florida State Archives Staff; Elizabeth Neily - Living Historian, Storyteller and Designer; Ann Mohr Osisek - Genealogy instructor and lecturer; Gladys Friedman Paulin, CGRSSM - Genealogy lecturer and researcher; Jim Powell, Jr. - Ancient Records Coordinator for Alachua County, FL.

(Meetings & Seminars continued from page 1)

**ROOTS & BRANCHES PROGRAMS**

(Subject to change)

September meeting – Anne Bergelt – *Immigration & Passenger Lists.*

October meeting – June Byrne – *Searching For Hidden Information on the IGI.*

November meeting – Elizabeth Whittaker – *Land Records.*

December meeting - *Christmas In Williamsburg* video.

January 2003 meeting - Mary Fears - *Black Troops In The Civil War.*

February meeting - Charles Tingley - *Using Original Records.*

March meeting - Leslie Wilson - *Miscellaneous Sources for Genealogy.*

\* \* \*

**ILLINOIS**

The State of Illinois has put the death index online as a searchable database! This covers the years 1916-1951 and they will be adding to it as time goes on. You may request two certificate copies at a time that will be mailed to you at NO COST!!

When you receive those, you may request two more. Here's the site:

<http://www2.sos.state.il.us/departments/archives/databases.html>.

Source: Online 2K2.6

\* \* \*

**SIMPLE STEPS TO PRESERVING YOUR TREASURES**

Light, temperature, humidity, pollutants, pests, and handling all affect how rapidly objects decay. Here are a few basic things you can do to save your heirlooms:

- *Display or store your treasures in a stable, clean environment.* Filtered air, a temperature of 72° F or below, and humidity between 45 and 55 percent are ideal goals. Day to day, try to avoid dampness, too much heat, and dramatic changes in temperature and humidity. If you feel comfortable, your treasures probably will, too.

- *Location, location, location!* Display and store your treasures away from heat sources, outside walls, basements, and attics. Don't hang Great Grandpa's portrait over the radiator or fireplace.

- *Shun the sun and fluorescent light.* They fade and discolor most treasures and are especially dangerous to fabrics and anything on paper.

- *Check for signs of pests.* Holes in furniture or textiles, wood shavings, and tiny droppings are all evidence. Consult a conservator if you spot trouble.

- *Heirloom allergies.* Historic objects can be harmed by abrasive cleaners; dry-cleaner's bags; glues, adhesive tapes, and labels; pins and paper clips; acidic wood, cardboard, or paper; and pens and markers.

- *Even if it is broken, don't fix it!* A smudged painting, torn photograph, or broken vase may seem easy to fix. They aren't. Well-intended but amateur repairs usually do more harm than good. Consult a conservator for advice on valued items. Source: <http://www.myhistory.org>

\* \* \*

**CZECH PASSENGER LISTS**

The following is a listing of all the Czech Immigration Passenger Lists that have been published. The ports of arrival and dates covered are also shown:

**Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume I (Revised)**

Galveston 1848-1861, 1865-1871  
New Orleans 1848-1879  
Over 1000 more Czech names added

**Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume II**

Galveston 1896-1906  
New Orleans 1879-1899

**Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume III**

Galveston 1907-1914

(Czech Passenger Lists continued from page 2)

**Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume IV(Revised)**

New York 1847-1869  
1525 Czech names added

**Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume V**

New York 1870-1880

**Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume VI**

New York 1881-1886  
Galveston 1880-1886

**Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume VII**

New York 1887-1896

**Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume VIII**

Baltimore 1834-1879

**Czech Immigration Passenger Lists, Volume IX**

Baltimore 1880-1899

All volumes are priced at \$19.95 each postpaid in the USA. Additional postage is required for foreign orders. Please mail your orders to: Leo Baca, 1707 Woodcreek, Richardson, TX 75082. Make checks payable to Leo Baca.

Source:

<http://www.angelfire.com/tx5/texaszech/References/Leo%20Baca.htm>

\* \* \*

**GERMAN IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA**

Around the year 1700, many Germans were fleeing their homeland to find an easier life in other European countries, the Western Hemisphere, and Australia due to extremely violent conditions. Unlike most immigrants, German immigrants mostly did not immigrate for political reasons. In fact, the country was repeatedly being attacked by armies of various nationalities. Inhabitants of the southwestern part, especially, were constantly robbed and tortured. Entire villages were often burnt down and their inhabitants killed. During the flood of emigrants from Germany, its rulers tried to stop the flow, but to little effect. In fact, the flow increased, and in 1709 about 15,000 Germans left for Britain, and 3,000 crossed the Atlantic to New

York. In 1745, there were an estimated 45,000 Germans living in Pennsylvania alone.

After the year 1800, Germans still poured into the US, but for different reasons than the earlier generations. Modernization and population growth forced many Germans from their respective family businesses. Also, modernization made immigrating more convenient and faster with inventions such as the steam boat and steam train. Many Germans took long, complicated, but cheap routes through Great Britain by way of train and boat to get to the United States.

In the United States, most Germans lived on the countryside. Only about two fifths lived in cities larger than 25,000 people. In 1870, German-born farmers made up one third of the agricultural industry in the region. This does not include most Pennsylvanian Germans who were born native to the US. German farmers didn't just stay in the east. Large numbers of German farmers could be found in the Midwest and in Texas. Some even went as far west as Anaheim, California. West coast German farmers, though, didn't live up to the east coast stereotype of a German farmer. Most of the west coast farmers would sacrifice fertile land for a closer location to other Germans.

Also, in cities, Germans would cluster together to form communities not unlike the Chinese Chinatowns. These replications of Germany would house prominent German businesses such as the lager beer industry. German entrepreneurs such as bakers, butchers, cabinetmakers, cigar makers, distillers, machinists, and tailors also could be found in abundance in these "Miniature-Germany" towns. German women, however, were less likely than the average American woman to enter the labor force. Very few German women could be found holding jobs in a factory, or as a clerk.

Instead, they sought after work as bakers, domestic workers, hotel keepers, janitors, laundry workers, nurses, peddlers, saloon keepers, and tailors.

Not all Germans got along in large groups, though. During much of the nineteenth century, divisions among Germans seemed more significant than those between German Americans and other groups. These divisions were based on geography, on ideology, and on religion. The first two were most apparent before 1871, when the push for German unification tended to unite most but certainly not all German Americans in feelings of pride in their fatherland and its achievements.

(German Immigration to America cont'd from page 3)

Initially, German immigrants tended to identify themselves as Bavarians, Württembergers, Saxons, and so on, although intellectuals and those who politicized yearned for some kind of German unification. Most of these were liberals of one kind or another, who dreamed of a more-or-less democratic Germany. Even so, when unification did come to Bismarckian, autocratic terms after the wars of unification, all but the most ideologically committed German Americans rejoiced: Liberals and conservatives, as well as the more numerically important apolitical, were united in a feeling of pride. (Roger Daniels, 1990) Religious differences were more enduring. Most German immigrants were Protestants, with Lutheranism by far the most denomination; Perhaps a third of German immigrants were Catholics, and around 250,000 were Jewish. With the Lutheran community in the United States there was considerable friction. Nineteenth-century German Lutheran immigrants found that the existing German Lutheran churches in the US had developed into what, to them, were unwelcome tendencies. Most had been Americanized enough so that English was used for all or part of their services. Even worse, doctrine had been liberalized. The older churches and their offshoots, established by immigrants who had come before the Revolution, had come closer to Reformed and even Anglican churches and in many instances had adopted preaching styles similar to that of the Methodists. These trends were, not surprisingly, more pronounced in the cities than in the country. In New York and Philadelphia, for example, Lutheran bodies had adopted new constitutions in which all reference to the Augsburg Confession had disappeared. The result was, eventually, schism. By 1847, under the leadership of a recent immigrant pastor, C. F. W. Walther, whose enemies called him "the Lutheran pope of the West," the newer Lutheran arrivals who wished to maintain the old-style doctrine had organized the Missouri Synod. Over the years it has remained the bulwark of the more conservative American Lutherans, regardless of where they live.

Source:  
<http://library.thinkquest.org/20619/German.html>

\* \* \*

## AUDIO CASSETTE PRESERVATION

**Q:** I have a question pertaining to some old cassette tape interviews I did in the 1980s of my

**grandparents. Can they be converted to an audio file and stored on my computer?**

**A:** While converting your interviews to audio file will be helpful and could preserve them for a while, it is important to remember that unless the audio files are updated as technology improves, you may lose them sooner through the audio files. After converting them, it is still a good idea to try to find out the best way to preserve the cassette tapes themselves in case they are ever needed again to make digital audio files.

It is possible to convert cassette tapes to audio files. Many people hook up a microphone to their computer and then play the cassette tapes, recording them to the computer. While this is certainly a possibility, you run the risk of deteriorating the sound.

A better way would be to get a tape deck that has in/out audio capabilities through cables. You would use a special cable plugging into the tape deck on one end and then plugging the other end into the appropriate place on your sound board.

To do more than 60 seconds, which Windows' built in Sound Recorder limits you to, you will want to investigate CD recording software, such as Easy CD Creator 5 Platinum, and others, that allow you to record from tape decks to a CD. There are probably many freeware and shareware software options as well. You might try visiting [Google.com](http://Google.com) and doing a search on "CD recording software."

Source:  
<http://www.genealogy.com/askr031402.html>

\* \* \*

## Online Plan for Scots Dictionary

- Dick Eastman

A new dictionary is being compiled which will put on the Internet tens of thousands of Scots words dating back as far as 800 years. Academics behind the project hope it will be available online by February 2004.

The chairwoman of the Scottish Parliament's cross-party group on the Scots language, Irene McGugan, visited the team of researchers at the University of Dundee recently and praised their work. Ms. McGugan said: "Vernacular Scottish is used by more than one million people daily and is the largest 'minority' language in the UK. This indicates a changing mood towards our culture, which is vitally important. If we don't work to keep the

(Online Plan For Scots Dictionary continued from page 4)

indigenous languages alive, no one else will do it for us. Making the Scots language accessible on the Internet is a fantastic way to open it up to as many people as possible."

The Dundee researchers are working through 100,000 Scots words, some of which date back to AD 1200. The team is led by senior English lecturer, Dr Victor Skretkovicz. The three-year project has been funded by a £320,000 grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Board.

Source:

<http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/eastman/5918.asp>

\* \* \*

### NGS OFFERS MORE ONLINE COURSES

- Dick Eastman

The following is an announcement from the (U.S.) National Genealogical Society:

#### NGS ONLINE COURSE

##### Using Census Records for Genealogical Research

Using Census Records in Genealogical Research is an online course designed for genealogists who want to learn more about the information that can be found in census records, and how that information can be used in their genealogical research. It is divided into two modules. Module I [available now] covers the federal population census schedules, and Module II [to be released later this year] covers other federal census schedules. The course is open to anyone who wishes to enroll. Members of the National Genealogical Society (NGS) receive a tuition discount.

*Module I* consists of five lessons:

***Lesson One:*** The Federal Census: An Historical Overview

***Lesson Two:*** Obtaining and Using Population Schedules

***Lesson Three:*** Federal Population Schedules: 1790-1840

***Lesson Four:*** Federal Population Schedules: 1850-90

##### ***Lesson Five:*** Federal Population Schedules: 1900-30

The *objective of the course* is not to teach students how to use the Internet in genealogical research. The course does, however, include links to websites that are relevant to the lessons. Students will also use websites to answer many of the quiz questions.

*The cost of the online course* is \$35 for NGS members and \$50 for nonmembers. If you are not an NGS member, we encourage you to submit your membership application now. In addition to saving \$15 on the online course, you will receive many other benefits.

Successful completion of this course entitles you to a \$25 discount on the NGS home study correspondence course, American Genealogy: A Basic Course.

For more information or to enroll online, see "Online Course" under the Learning Center at [www.ngsgenealogy.org](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org).

\* \* \*

##### Free DAR Patriot Lookup Service

- Dick Eastman

The Daughters of the American Revolution records are among the most valuable genealogy resources available. Now the society is offering to look up information for members and non-members alike. Best of all, the service is free. If you are interested in knowing if your ancestor is recognized by the DAR as a Revolutionary Patriot, fill out the request form at: [www.dar.org/cgi-bin/natsociety/pi\\_lookup.cfm](http://www.dar.org/cgi-bin/natsociety/pi_lookup.cfm).

Source:

<http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/eastman/4404.asp>

\* \* \*

### THE FLORIDA NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Florida National Cemetery, Bushnell, Florida operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs is now online at:

<http://www.interment.net/data/us/fl/sumter/format/index.htm>

Source: The Florida Genealogical Society, Inc. 6/2002.