

# Volusia County Genealogical Society

N E W S L E T T E R

SEPTEMBER 2011

## 36TH YEAR SERVING DAYTONA BEACH GENEALOGY

### 2011 OFFICERS

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PROGRAM CHAIR &  
ACTING PRESIDENT  
HAL GAUPER

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REFRESHMENTS  
NANCY WILLS

PAST PRESIDENT  
JOHN WOODARD

### Next VCGS Meeting

The next meeting will be September 15, 2011 at 6:00 pm in the Children's Auditorium at City Island Library. Our program will be a round table discussion, "What Did You Do In Genealogy Over The Summer"

## VOLUSIA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

### Minutes of Meeting of June 16, 2011

#### Call to Order and Pledge of Allegiance:

Hal Gauper, Acting President, called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. He asked that everyone stand for the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. There were 21 members present.

#### Treasurer's Report:

The Treasurer reported that the balance as of June 16, 2011 is \$2,121.93.

#### Announcements:

Kitty announced that there was a sign-up sheet on the refreshment table so members could sign up for one month next year to assist Nancy Wills in bringing refreshments.

#### Program:

Members spoke about one of their ancestors, interesting facts they had uncovered in their research, a favorite relative, or what their life was like growing up.

#### Adjournment of Meeting:

On motion by Kitty Consalvo and second by Cora May Hartzell, the meeting was adjourned at 7:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kitty Consalvo, Recording Secretary

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**VCGS Society Calendar**

**Thursday, Sept 15th** 5pm Board meeting

**Thursday Sept 15th** 6pm

Program "What Did You Do in Genealogy Over The Summer?"

**Volusia -Flagler Sister Societies**

**HGS Ormond Library** Sept 8, 2011 at 1:30 pm

**R&B Deland Library**, Sept 18,,2011 at 2:00 pm

**GSSVC NSB Library**, Sept 11, 2011 at 5:00 pm

**GSFC Palm Coast Flagler Library** - Sept 22, 2011 5:30pm

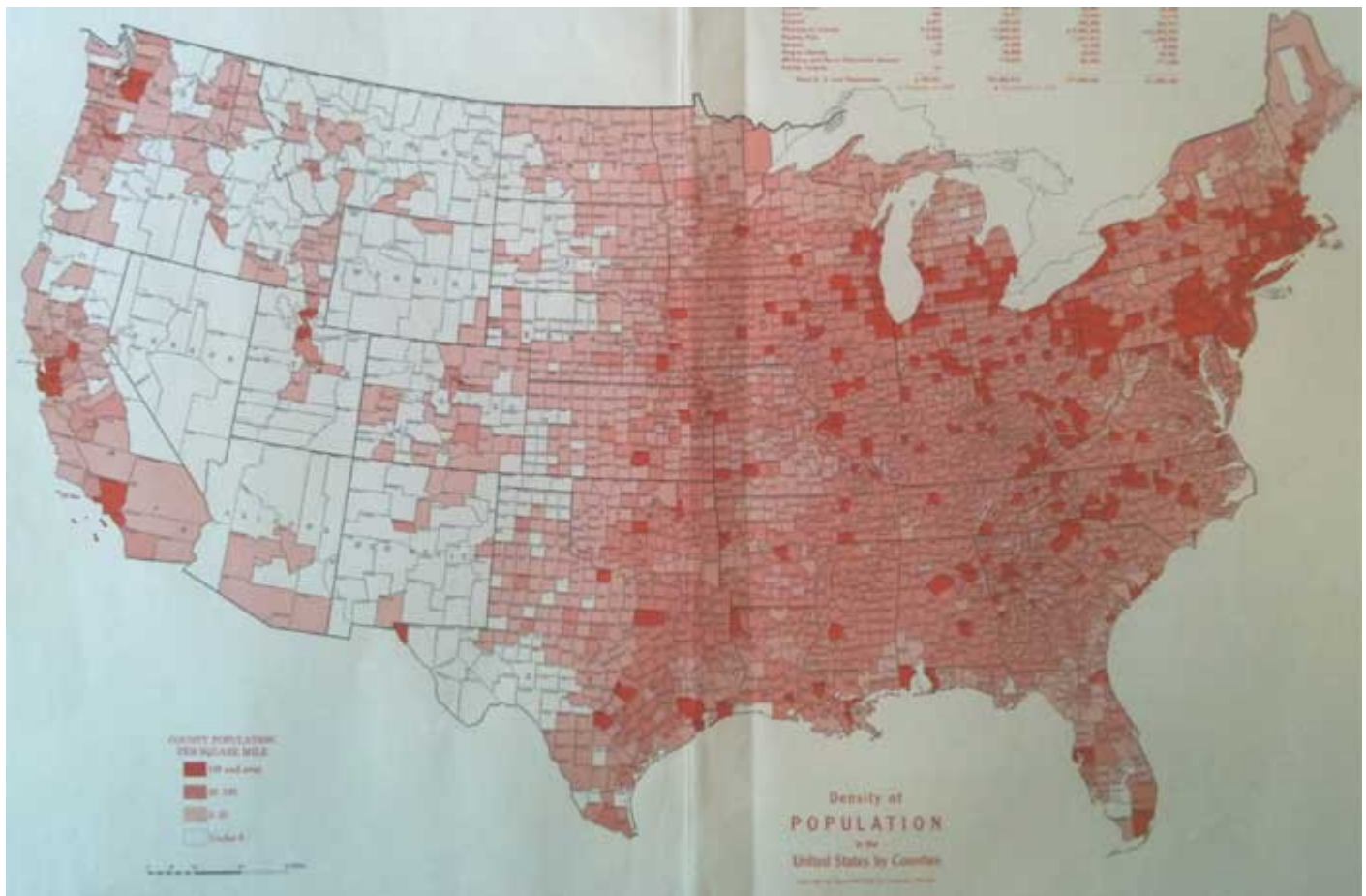
\$\$ **Report by Treasurer Tom Peake** \$\$

\$2,121.93



## 1940 Census — Countdown to 2012

There are **200** days remaining until Monday April 2, 2012



The United States was composed of just 48 states in 1940.

It wasn't until 1959 that both Hawaii and Alaska became states

## 1940 Census Questions

The following questions were those included on the Population Schedule for the 1940 Census.

The header of each Population Schedule reads "Department of Commerce — Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940" and includes fields for State, County, Incorporated place, Township or other division or county, Ward of city, Block Nos., Unincorporated place, Institution, Supervisor District Number (S.D. No.), Enumeration District Number (E.D. No.), date of actual enumeration, name of enumerator, and sheet number.

LOCATION: Street, avenue, road, etc.

LOCATION: House number (in cities and towns)

HOUSEHOLD DATA: Number of household in order of visitation

HOUSEHOLD DATA: Home owned (O) or rented (R)

HOUSEHOLD DATA: Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented

HOUSEHOLD DATA: Does this household live on a farm? (Yes or No)

NAME: Name of each person whose usual place of residence on April 1, 1940, was in this household.

RELATION: Relationship of this person to the head of the household, as wife, daughter, father, mother-in-law, grandson, lodger, lodger's wife, servant, hired hand, etc.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Sex — Male (M), Female (F)

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Color or race

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Age at last birthday

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Marital status — Single (S), Married (M), Widowed (Wd), Divorced (D)

EDUCATION: Attended school or college any time since March 1, 1940 (Yes or No)

EDUCATION: Highest grade of school completed

PLACE OF BIRTH: If born in the United States, give State, Territory, or possession. If foreign born, give country in which birthplace was situated on January 1, 1937. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English and Irish Free State (Eire) from Northern Ireland.

CITIZENSHIP: Citizenship of the foreign born

RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: City, town, or village having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Enter "R" for all other places

RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: County

RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: State (or Territory or foreign country)

RESIDENCE APRIL 1, 1935: On a farm? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Was this person AT WORK for pay or profit in private or nonemergency Govt. work during week of March 24-30? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: If not, was he at work on, or assigned to, public EMERGENCY WORK (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.) during week of March 24-30? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Was this person SEEKING WORK? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: If not seeking work, did he HAVE A JOB, business, etc.? (Yes or No)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Indicate whether engaged in home housework (H) in school (S), unable to work (U), or other (O)

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Number of hours worked during week of March 24-30, 1940

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Duration of unemployment up to March 30, 1940 - in weeks

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**Volusia County Genealogical Society, Inc** Founded 1976, is the oldest Genealogy Society in Volusia County. Meeting City Island Library Daytona Beach, 3rd. Thursday, monthly at 6pm. Sept—June

**Mission:** Encourage Society Members and the community to find their ancestors and connect with the past. Provide enlightening speakers at the monthly meetings on relative topics to aid, assist and better our research. Promote the use of and growth of our genealogy research room, develop our resources and grow the collection in the Genealogy and History Room at City Island Library.

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## 1940 Census Questions Continued

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Occupation: Trade, profession, or particular kind of work  
PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Industry: Industry of business  
PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Class of worker  
PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: Number of weeks worked in 1939 (Equivalent full-time weeks)  
PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: INCOME IN 1939: Amount of money wages or salary received (including commissions)  
PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER — EMPLOYMENT STATUS: INCOME IN 1939: Did this person receive income of \$50 or more from sources other than money wages or salary? (Yes or No)  
Number of Farm Schedule

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Each 1940 Population Schedule has 40 numbered lines (numbered along both the left and right edges of the form). There is a list of **SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS**, which would be asked of those individuals recorded usually on Lines 14 and 29 (although other lines were also designated for such use and was presumably to ensure a random sampling).

### The Supplementary Questions were as follows:

NAME  
PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER AND MOTHER: FATHER  
PLACE OF BIRTH OF FATHER AND MOTHER: MOTHER  
MOTHER TONGUE (OR NATIVE LANGUAGE): Language spoken in home in earliest childhood  
VETERANS: Is this person a veteran of the United States military forces; or the wife, widow, or under-18-year-old child of a veteran? If so, enter "Yes"  
VETERANS: If child, is veteran-father dead (Yes or No)  
VETERANS: War or military service  
SOCIAL SECURITY: Does this person have a Federal Social Security Number? (Yes or No)  
SOCIAL SECURITY: Were deductions for Federal Old-Age Insurance or Railroad Retirement made from this person's wages or salary in 1939? (Yes or No)  
SOCIAL SECURITY: If so, were deductions made from (1) all, (2) one-half or more, (3) part, but less than half, of wages or salary?  
USUAL OCCUPATION  
USUAL INDUSTRY  
Usual class of worker  
FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: Has this woman been married more than once? (Yes or No)  
FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: Age at first marriage?  
FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED: Number of children ever born (Do not include stillbirths)



# What's In A Name?

## Excerpts from an article by Rick Crume from “Family Chronicle”, January/February 2007

It's fun to learn what our family names mean and when our ancestors first adopted them. People went by just one given name in the Middle Ages, but they gradually added another name to help distinguish themselves from each other. The nobility and landowners usually adopted permanent surnames before merchants and commoners.

Surnames derive from four main sources. Patronymic names are based on the father's first name, so John Robertson's son might be called William Johnson. Some surnames come from place names. If James came from the forest, people in the meadow may have called him James Atwood. In other cases, people adopted a nickname such as Strong or an occupation such as Wright, as their surname.

Naming practices vary greatly in different countries, ethnic groups and time periods. Most people in England adopted surnames by 1400, but some farmers and workers in Wales and other countries didn't take surnames until the 19th century or later.

Whether you're researching a Smith or a Rumpelstiltskin, understanding the naming practices in your ancestral hometowns will help you link the generations in your family tree.

### African-American

As slaves, African Americans often had no surnames or used their owner's name. Many blacks didn't adopt surnames until emancipation, when they took their former master's name, a common name in the area or the name of a famous American, such as Washington, Jefferson or Jackson.

Many African-Americans have Welsh surnames, such as Jones, Williams, Davis and Thomas, suggesting that many slaveholders were Welsh. Data Wales, [www.datawales.com](http://www.datawales.com) argues against this theory, noting that the Welsh accounted for a small percentage of immigrants before 1865 and they settled primarily in states where slavery wasn't widespread.

### American Indian

Each Native American tribe has its own naming practices. In the late 1700s and throughout the 1800s, many Indians adopted last names. Some Cherokees translated their names, typically names for an animal or insect, into the English equivalent, such as Wolf or Cricket. Other tribes took compound names, such as He Who Thinks and Holy Bear. Many Indians chose European names like Boudinot and Ross.

### Chinese

Chinese surnames, like Chan (“old”), almost always have just one syllable. The family name comes before the given name. China, a nation of more than a billion people, has only about 1,000 surnames and the eight most common family names cover about half the population.

### Japanese

Most Japanese didn't have surnames until the late 19th century. Japanese surnames usually consist of two characters combining two features, often related to nature, such as Arakawa (“rough, river”). Around 7,000 family names cover about 95 percent of the population.

### English

Norman barons introduced surnames into England after 1066 and most English families adopted hereditary surnames by 1400. Fixed surnames draw on trades (Smith), topographical names (Green, Hill), place names (London), fathers' names (Johnson) and nicknames referring to appearance or character (White, Swift). Today England has more than 45,000 surnames.

### Irish

Hereditary surnames were widely used in Ireland by the 12th century. The Irish form of patronymics uses the prefixes Mac or Mc, as in McCarthy, for “son of”, and O, as in O'Reilly, for “grandson of” or “descended from”. Descendants of Anglo-Norman invaders substituted Fitz, as in FitzGerald, for the prefix Mac. When England laid claim to Ireland in the 16th century, many Irish names of Gaelic origin were anglicized and many Irish people adopted English surnames. Nineteenth-century Irish emigrants often dropped the prefixes.

### Scottish

Early Scandinavian settlements influenced Scotland's use of patronymics, which persisted until at least the 18th century in the Highlands. A patronymic name can use the suffix -son or the prefixes Mac or Mc. Robertson, naturally, means the son of Robert. The prefix Mac or Mc, as in MacDonald and McDonald literally means the son of Donald, but anyone who lived in the area controlled by this clan chief could have taken the name. Patronymics can also be used with occupations, as in the name McIntyre, which indicates the son of a tanner. Other Scottish surnames are derived from places (Burns means “stream”),



## Membership Corner

The September meeting of the Volusia County Genealogical Society will be held Thursday, September 15th at 6 pm at City Island Library Children's Auditorium, 105 E Magnolia Avenue, Daytona Beach.

"What Did You Do in Genealogy Over The Summer?" will be the topic for a round table discussion. Social time will follow. For more information, call 386-322-4206 or email patri-gru@bellsouth.net.

Remember to sign up to bring refreshments at a future meeting.



### Welsh

In stark contrast to England, the patronymic naming system predominated in Wales. Most members of the gentry adopted fixed surnames in the 1700s, but farmers and workers still used patronymic names in the 1800s and later. A Welsh patronymic name can be formed in several ways. Howell Morgan's son Thomas could be known as Thomas Howell, Thomas ap ("son of") Howell or Thomas Powell, a contraction of ap and

Howell. Possessives were also used, so Jones means a child of John and Evans indicates a child of Evan. Children in the same family might use different last names. In one family Roger Powell had a daughter, Joan Powell, and a son Howell Prosser (a contraction of ap and Roger). The persistence of patronymic names in Wales left the country with few surnames. For example, the 10 most popular surnames covered almost three-quarters of the population in the county of Cardiganshire in the early 1800s.

### Belgian

Surnames are usually of Dutch origin in northern Belgium and of French origin in the rest of the country.

### Dutch

Patronymic names were common throughout the Netherlands until 1700 and in several provinces until 1811. The suffixes -s, se, sen and sz indicate "son", so Jan, son of Hendrick Meijer, could be recorded as Jan Hendricks. When choosing a surname, people could take the patronymic name, their occupation, such as Bakker (baker) or a geographical description based on their residence, such as Van den Berg ("of the mountain"). If Petrus Bakker used his occupation as a surname, he could still use the patronymic name, too, and be known as Petrus Hendricks Bakker.

### French/French-Canadian

Many French surnames derive from occupations, such as Charpentier or Carpentier ("carpenter") and Boulanger ("baker"), and place names, such as Dumoulin ("of the mill"). People often took a second surname in French-speaking Canada to distinguish between families with a common last name or between branches of the same family. The second surname is preceded by dit in the records of Quebec. Sometimes a branch

of the family dropped the original surname and adopted the dit name as their family name. So you might find the same person's name recorded as Jean Leclerc, Jean Leclerc dit Francoeur, Jean Leclerc-Francoeur and Jean Francoeur. Women in French-speaking Canada used their maiden names in official records.

### German

First used in Germany around 1100, surnames became common throughout German-speaking areas by 1600. Patronymic names, most common in northern Germany, were formed by adding -s, -sen, or -ssen to the father's given name. So Karl Petersen's son might be called Hans Karlsen. Decrees requiring permanent hereditary surnames were passed between 1770 and 1822. Many German surnames come from occupations (Schmidt=blacksmith, Kramer=shopkeeper), places (Bachmann=by the river) and personal descriptions (Klein=small, Weiss=white). The prefix von originally indicated a nobleman, but it's not proof of aristocratic lineage. Women's names often end in the feminine suffix -in, so Jacob Meyer's sister might be called Meyerin. Many German immigrants changed the spelling of their names in America.