

# Volusia County Genealogical Society

N E W S L E T T E R

OCTOBER 2013

## 37TH YEAR SERVING DAYTONA BEACH GENEALOGY

### 2013 OFFICERS

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Next VCGS Meeting    October 17, 2013

**Bernardette Zappala will be speaking on "Irish Genealogy and Records"**

### VOLUSIA COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Minutes of Meeting of September 19, 2013

**Opening of Meeting:** Cora May Hartzell, President, called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. She asked everyone to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

**New Business:** Cora May announced that the Executive Board at their meeting earlier had voted to change the society's year from January 1-December 31 to September 1-August 31. In addition, they had recommended raising the dues to \$15.00 for an individual and \$20.00 for a couple and needed to put it to a vote by the members. On motion by Ruth Patrignani and second by Kitty Consalvo, the motion was approved unanimously.

**President Report:** Cora May reported on the conference, which she and Kim Dolce had attended at the Allen County Library in Indiana. She said that they had speakers from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. She talked about how items were scanned into the library's Website and the speed with which they were available on-line.

**Program:** In the absence of Kim Dolce, Cora May gave the background on Heather McFaddin who was going to speak on Immigration. Ms. McFaddin indicated that on the Family Search Website, you should look for Books at the top and it will take you to the Allen County Library. She has prepared a list of immigration Websites that Cora May will e-mail to members. One of the best places to start looking is Ancestry.com although she pointed out that not all the information you find there is correct. In addition, many Asian and Indian people did the indexing and were not familiar with the names. On FamilySearch.org there is a Register of New York City Passenger Lists and a Register of Not New York City Passenger Lists, which gives a list of other places passengers arrived.

Ms. McFaddin noted that Google could help you search for a soundex code, which is beneficial in finding people. In Ancestry go to Immigration and Travel. You can do punctuation to broaden spelling i.e. ?, : etc. Ellis Island served from 1892-1924. Register and sign in to the free Website. You can Photoshop a certificate. Another helpful tip is to translate the name into another language, i.e. John into Jan or Johan. Castlegarden.org has 11 million records from 1855-1890. There is a little overlay with the Ellis Island site.

Another pointer is that many women traveled by their maiden name, and a lot of Irish came to New York City through Canada. There is a set of books on-line that can be searched on Germans to America, which includes 70,000 names. A Passenger and Immigration Index by William Filby is a set of books listing passengers from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. There is also a Passenger list of Irish Immigrants, which contains only the years from 1846-1851. One step Websites such as teveMorse.org are like Cyndi's list. Ms McFaddin also noted that on the census 1913 PA means first papers and NA means naturalization. There is also an Immigrant Ship Transcribers Guild, which is helpful.

**Adjournment of Meeting:** On motion by Ruth Patrignani and second by Hal Gauper, the meeting was adjourned at 6:58 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kitty Consalvo, Recording Secretary Pro Tem

### VCGS Society Calendar

**Thursday, October 17, 2013 Board Meeting 5 pm**

**Thursday, October 17, 2013 6 pm**

**Bernardette Zappala will present a program on  
"Irish Genealogy and Records"**

### Volusia -Flagler Sister Societies

HGS Ormond Library Oct. 10, 2013 at 1 pm. Kathy Stickney will present "Finding About Your Ancestors in Newspapers"

GSSVC NSB Library, Sunday, Oct 13, 2013 at 2 pm -Linda Vivian on "Little Sod House of Prairie"

GSFC Palm Coast Flagler Library - Wednesday, Oct 16th at 5:30pm Workshop on "Brickwall Round Table"

**\$\$ Report by Treasurer Kitty Consalvo \$\$**

\$1,243.24



## Bring Your Ancestors To Life

### Writing Workshops

If you are a beginning genealogist, a master of the microfilm machine or someone who simply wants to preserve your family anecdotes, these hands-on workshops are designed to help you write the story of your amazing family. No previous writing experience is necessary.

#### **Raising the Dead Workshop — Patricia Charpentier**

**Date & Time: Saturday, October 12, 2013 from 9:30 a.m.—12:30 p m. Registration Fee \$30.00**

This workshop will help people get started writing their family history. The information and fun presentation takes a look at the different methods of preserving family history. Take the facts of ancestral information — names, places and dates — and turn them into interesting and enjoyable stories without compromising the integrity of the data.

#### **Put Some Meat on Dem Bones Workshop — Patricia Charpentier**

**Date & Time: Saturday, October 26, 2013 from 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Registration Fee \$30.00**

This workshop will provide ways to flesh out genealogical data. Our genealogical charts and family trees provides us with a wealth of information that tells us where we came from and who went before us. Those priceless details form a structure for our history, but how do we put some meat on dem bones? In this lively workshop, we examine many sources of information we can use to fill in the blanks and give depth and meaning to the facts.

For more information and to register, please call the Public History Center at 407-936-1679 or email [publichistorycenter@ucf.edu](mailto:publichistorycenter@ucf.edu)

30 W. 7th Street  
Sanford, FL 32771

## Agriculture Schedules of the U. S. Census

Agricultural censuses, sometimes referred to as "farm schedules," are an enumeration of U.S. farms and ranches and the farmers who owned and operated them. This first agricultural census was fairly limited in scope, recording numbers of common farm animals, wool and soil crop production, and the value of poultry and dairy products. The information collected generally increased by year, but may include such items as the value and acreage of the farm, whether it was owned or rented, the number of livestock owned in various categories, the types and value of crops, and the ownership and use of various farm implements.

The first agricultural census of the United States was taken as part of the 1840 decennial federal census, a practice which continued through 1950. The 1840 census included agriculture as a category on a special "manufacturing schedule." From 1850, agricultural data was enumerated on its own special schedule. Between 1954 and 1974, the Census of Agriculture was conducted in years ending in "4" and "9." In 1976 Congress enacted [Public Law 94-229](#) directing that the census of agriculture be taken in 1979, 1983, and then every fifth year thereafter, adjusted to 1978 and 1982 (years ending in 2 and 7) so that the agricultural schedule coincided with other economic censuses. The enumeration timing changed one last time in 1997 when it was decided that the agricultural census would be taken in 1998 and every fifth year thereafter ([Title 7, U.S. Code, Chapter 55](#)).

### **Availability of U.S. Agricultural Schedules**

#### **1850-1880**

U.S. agricultural schedules are most widely available for research for the years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. In 1919 the Bureau of the Census transferred custody of the existing 1850-1880 agricultural and other non-population schedules to state repositories and, in cases where state officials declined to receive them, to the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) for safekeeping.<sup>1</sup> Thus, the agricultural schedules were not among the census enumerations transferred to the National Archives upon its creation in 1934. NARA has since acquired microfilm copies of many of these 1850-1880 non-population schedules, although not all states or years are available. Selected schedules from the following states can be viewed on microfilm at the National Archives: Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, plus Baltimore City and County and Worcester County, Maryland. A full list of non-population census schedules available on microfilm from the National Archives can be browsed by state in the [NARA Guide to Nonpopulation Census Records](#).

**Agricultural Schedules Online:** A number of agricultural schedules for this time period are available online. Begin with subscription-based [Ancestry.com](#), which offers selected agricultural census schedules for this period for states including Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Washington. Search Google and relevant state repositories as well, to locate possible digitized agricultural schedules. The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, for example, hosts online digitized images of the [1850 and 1880 Pennsylvania agricultural schedules](#).

For the agricultural schedules not found online, check the online card catalog for state archives, libraries and historical societies, as they are the most likely repositories of the original schedules. [Duke University](#) is a repository for the non-population census schedules for several states, including select original returns for Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia, with scattered records for Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill holds microfilm copies of agricultural schedules for the southern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Three reels from this collection (out of about 300 total) are digitized and available on Archive.org: [NC Reel 5 \(1860, Alamance - Cleveland\)](#), [NC Reel 10 \(1870, Alamance - Currituck\)](#) and [NC Reel 16 \(1880, Bladen - Carteret\)](#). A [Summary of Special Census Schedules, 1850-1880](#) in *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy* by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Leubking (Ancestry Publishing, 2006) provides a good starting point for the location of extant agricultural schedules, organized by state.

#### **1890-1910**

It is generally believed that the agricultural schedules for 1890 were either destroyed by the [1921 fire at the U.S. Commerce Building](#), or later destroyed with the rest of the damaged 1890 population schedules.<sup>2</sup> Six million agricultural schedules and one million irrigation schedules from the 1900 census were among the records identified in a list of "useless papers" with "no permanent value or historical interest" on file at the Census Bureau, and were destroyed unmicrofilmed under provisions of an act of Congress approved 2 March 1895 to "authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the Executive Departments."<sup>3</sup> The 1910 agricultural schedules met a similar fate.<sup>4</sup>

#### **1920-present**

In general, the only information from the agricultural censuses readily available for researchers after 1880 are

## Genealogy Tip of the Day

Michael John Neill

### The Purpose of a Death Certificate

Before a researcher gets hypercritical of the information contained in a death record, consider its original purpose: documenting the date of death, cause of death, and disposal of body. Death certificates are also used to track a variety of health concerns as well. High priority is not usually attached to having the date of birth correct and names of places and birth and parents spelled correctly.

When a researcher forgets why a record was created, he may assume things about it that are not true



Heather McFadden of the Deland Family History

### GENE TOONS by Wendell Washer



Hot on the trail.



**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



## Census Clues

### Following Clues in the Census to New Records

Census enumerators collected many details beyond just basic names, ages and relationships. Hidden among the census columns may be additional clues, from a street address to the age of a mother at the time of her first marriage, which could lead you to research in new records. As with all genealogy research, look at every single detail on the target census page (and the pages surrounding it as well) and ask yourself what it tells you about your ancestor. Do the marriage age, occupation, number of children, etc. all make sense with what you know about him or her? If you spot an anomaly that makes you pause, then follow it up – it could just be an error in the census, or it could be the source of a new discovery about your ancestor.

Every single detail in the census should be fully explored, but here are some of the more obvious items to look out for in U.S. federal census records.

#### **Number of Children**

Column 11 of the 1900 U.S. census and Column 11 of the 1910 census asked for "mother of how many children." This information, combined with the "number of children living" from the next column, can offer a lot of insight into the family structure. Compare the total number of living children of that mother with the number of children listed in the household. Do they match up? If not, this may indicate children who were old enough to move out on their own, either married or not. If all older children are accounted for, then look for children living or visiting elsewhere, such as in an institution, as an apprentice to another family or with relatives. Go back to previous census years to see if you can identify these children and then search for them again in 1900 and/or 1910 to learn where they are living. If there are more children listed in the household than born to the mother, this could possibly indicate a prior marriage of the father. Again, research in prior census years may offer additional insight.

A discrepancy between the number of children born and the number still living (as indicated on the same census) obviously indicates that one or more children have probably died. Again, go back to prior census years to identify as many children as possible and, hopefully, determine which ones are deceased prior to 1900 or 1910. There will likely be children who were both born and died between census years as well, which will require additional follow up in death records, cemetery records, obituaries, and so on.

#### **Marriage Age and Year**

The 1910 and 1920 U.S. federal census both contain a column for "number of years in present marriage." Simple subtraction provides an approximate date of marriage — something easy to follow up in marriage records.

For married ancestors who lived in 1930, compare Column 15, which asks for "age at first marriage," to the stated "age at last birthday" from Column 13 to determine the approximate year that each was married. In many cases this age will be the same give or take a year or two, as you might expect for a married couple. If, however, this subtraction indicates that the husband was first married thirteen years ago and the wife only six years ago, there is likely at least one other marriage in the picture. Locate your ancestor in earlier census records and/or marriage records to confirm this possibility. Inconsistencies such as this could also just be a recording error on the part of the census enumerator.

#### **Year of Immigration and Naturalization**

The 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 censuses each include a column that asked for the individual's year of immigration, which can narrow the time frame to search for passenger arrival manifests. Husband's, especially those with children, often emigrated a year or more ahead of their wives and children to pave the way for their family. In the case of married couples, compare the year of immigration for both spouses with the date of marriage (actual or approximate) to learn if the couple was likely married before or after their arrival in the United States.

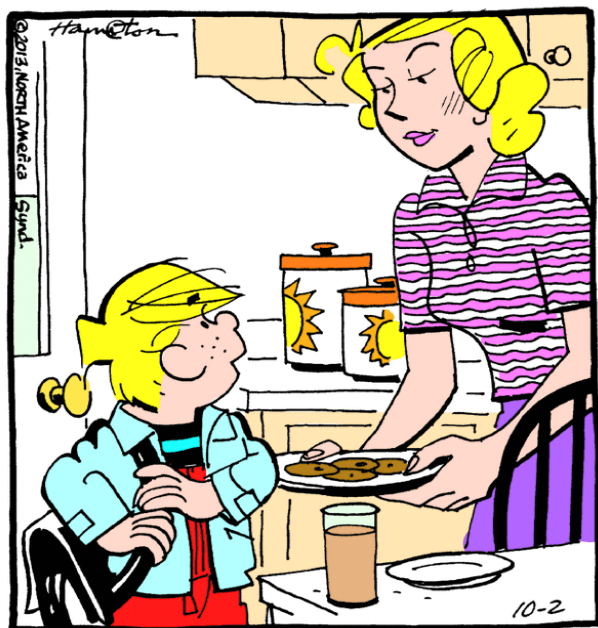
#### **Military Service**

The 1910 census asks in column 31 whether the person was a "survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy," indicated by "UA" for Union Army, "UN" for Union Navy, "CA" for Confederate Army, and "CN" for Confederate Navy. The 1930 census also asks about military service. A "CW" in Column 31 indicates a Civil War veteran, "Sp" for Spanish-American War, "Phil" for Philippine Insurrection, "Box" for Boxer Rebellion, "Mex" for Mexican Expedition, and "WW" for World War I. Follow up in military service and pension records for these individuals.

A special schedule of the 1890 federal census collected information on Union Civil War veterans and their widows. Practically all of the schedules for the states Alabama through Kansas, alphabetically, and approximately half of those for Kentucky appear to have been destroyed, possibly by fire, before the transfer of the remaining schedules to the National Archives in 1943. The surviving Kentucky records, and those for the remaining states (Louisiana through Wyoming) and the District of Columbia are available on microfilm through the National Archives and your local Family History Center, or online by subscription at Ancestry.com.

#### **Street Address**

Running vertically down the left-hand side of the 1880 and 1900 through 1930 censuses, you may find a street name written in. This will vary depending on whether your ancestor lived in a city/town, or a more rural area, and isn't always consistent in a specific locality from one census year to the next. Sometimes street names were just not recorded. If they were, however, the first column to the right of the street name will indicate the house number if it was recorded. Use this information to locate your ancestor in city directories or place their house on a historical map, or even a present-day Google map. This technique can be used to help locate which census individuals were their direct neighbors as well, including those who lived behind them, across the street and next



"TEACHER WAS TALKIN' ABOUT OUR FOREFATHERS. WHERE ARE MY OTHER **THREE**?"

The Sugar Mill Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will meet at the Port Orange Christian Church at 804 Taylor Rd., Port Orange at 7:00 p.m. On October 15, 2013. The subject will be our Fall Forum Report. The public is invited. Please call the Regent at 760-9921 for more information. Has your family been in this country since the 1700's? If so, you might be eligible to join the DAR. We will assist you in your research to track your heritage.

(continued from Page 3)

the published bulletins produced by the Bureau of the Census and Department of Agriculture with tabulated results and analysis presented by state and county (no information on individual farms and farmers). Individual farm schedules have generally been destroyed or are otherwise inaccessible, although a few were preserved by state archives or libraries. 84,939 schedules from the 1920 agricultural census for "livestock not on farms" were on a list for destruction in 1925.<sup>5</sup> Although efforts were made to preserve the "six million, four hundred thousand" 1920 farm schedules for their historical value, the 1920 agricultural schedules still appeared on a March 1927 list of records from the Bureau of the Census destined for destruction.<sup>6</sup> The National Archives does, however, hold 1920 agricultural schedules in Record Group 29 for Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and 1920 general farm schedules for McLean County, Illinois; Jackson County, Michigan; Carbon County, Montana; Santa Fe County, New Mexico; and Wilson County, Tennessee.

3,371,640 agricultural farm schedules from the 1925 agricultural census were dispositioned for destruction in 1931.<sup>7</sup> The whereabouts of the majority of the individual farm schedules for 1930 are unknown, but the National Archives does hold the 1930 farm schedules for Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

## Tips for Research in the U.S. Agricultural Schedules

- Agricultural census schedules, except for many of those available online, are mostly unindexed. Like the population schedule, agricultural schedules are arranged by county and township, and the family number found in the population census corresponds to the family number in the agriculture census.
- The agricultural census schedule enumerated all free individuals who produced goods over a certain value (generally \$100 or more), but census-takers often included farmers who produced goods of lesser value. Read the enumerator instructions for each agricultural schedule for specific definitions regarding how farms were determined in the case of managers or overseers, how crops and livestock were calculated, etc. Census.gov has online PDF's of the [instructions for census enumerators](#), which include (if you scroll down) the special schedules.

### Agricultural Census Summaries

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has published statistical summaries of agricultural census data for states and counties (but not townships), from the census of 1840 up through 1950. These are available online on the USDA website under [Historical Census Publications](#).

## Showcase Your Family Tree

**By: Kathy Carrier, Seamstress**

Holiday gift planning has certainly begun now that the kids are back to school and autumn is upon us. Share your genealogy passion and research with your family by transferring your family tree to one-of-a-kind treasured gifts, including pillows, quilts, wall art and neckties.

I have always been a seamstress. I learned how to sew in Girl Scouts and am as passionate about it today as I was 40 years ago. A few years ago I was thinking and praying about new business ideas around the same time my father-in-law died. My mother-in-law made teddy bears that year for all of us out of his favorite shirts. Once I saw the impact and meaning these bears had to our family, I realized that it would also bring meaning into other people's lives. Voila! Keepsake Threads was born to repurpose clothing, pictures and documents that people are sentimental about.

In May, the Allen County Public Library (ACPL) Genealogy Center launched an initiative to offer personalized textile products to genealogy enthusiasts. Using our company, Keepsake Threads, the Center has developed an initial product line with ideas for future product launches. These items can be ordered using the button in the top left-hand corner of the ACPL Genealogy Center website. The new product line is now "live" at:

<http://www.genealogycenter.org>

These inspiring products will be created using your family tree, your family crest or cherished family photos. All of these items can be transferred to fabric and incorporated into the finished products. Larger, custom orders can also be placed that will utilize more complex family trees for an additional charge. Also, if you have a particular color preference for the fabric and the look of the product, Keepsake Threads will customize your order with your color preference as well.

The initiative was created with the genealogy enthusiast in mind and also to build the ACPL Foundation. A percentage of the sales from this strategy will be directed into the Foundation which was created in 1984 as a private, non-profit 501(c) 3 trust to receive, administer and distribute income exclusively for the charitable and educational purposes of the Allen County Public Library. The Foundation raises private dollars to enhance the library's acquisitions, innovations and special projects beyond the capacity of the normal operating budget.

These products were debuted last month at Federation of Genealogy Society conference in Fort Wayne, Indiana.



If you have questions, here is our email address:

[familytree@keepsakethreads.com](mailto:familytree@keepsakethreads.com)

Or you can give Deb McClintock a call at 877-99THREADS.

## What Did Our Ancestors Face Settler's and Emigrant's Guide

What was their voyage like? What tools did they use? What did they eat and how did they make it? What did they look for when choosing a new location? We all want to know what our ancestors faced as they made a new home for their family, but without the benefit of time travel, emigrant's guides and settler's guides provide us with at least a glimpse. They were produced by everyone from individual authors wanting to share their personal knowledge, to government officials and transportation companies hoping to encourage either emigration or immigration, and can be found for a variety of localities and time periods. While it is important to keep in mind the purpose for which such guides were written, they can be a wonderful source for insight into the situations faced by our ancestors as they left behind the life they knew and worked to make a new life for themselves and their families.

[The Settler's Guide in the United States and British North American Provinces](#), published in 1862 by Thomas Spence, provides a state-by-state compendium of history, climate, crops, education, religion, city descriptions, and laws ranging from state interest rates, to marital property rights and exemption from forced sale to collect debts. The book also includes a lot of seemingly personal observations on everything from the status of negroes in the South to Connecticut's role in furnishing "a race of Yankee peddlers who have proved themselves 'smart'..."<sup>1</sup>

[The West Australian Settler's Guide and Farmer's Handbook](#) published in 1897 under the direction of the Bureau of Agriculture offers advice for settlers coming into the area on everything from where to find fertile land, to the types of tools required, where they could be purchased, and for how much.<sup>2</sup>

[The Canadian Settler's Guide](#), or "Female Emigrant's Guide," by Catherine Parr Strickland Traill (1857) is dedicated primarily to the wives, daughters, and female servants of male emigrants, with guidance and instruction on harvesting, using, and preserving local crops and wild game, ranging from instructions for curing fish and meat, to making apple pie. It also touches on other topics applicable to making a comfortable home, from molding candles and weaving homemade carpets, to treatments for dysentery and substitutes for coffee and tea.<sup>3</sup> Catherine Traill also authored the interesting [Backwoods of Canada](#) in 1836, with similar information on the duties and employment that female emigrants could expect in the backwoods of Canada, based on letters from the wife of an emigrant officer.<sup>4</sup>

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### FEMALE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE.

the girls knit or sew by the red light of the blazing log-fire, or the pine knots which yield a great deal of resin, and burn with a vivid light. These pine knots are gathered up about the fallow, by the children, where large dead trees have fallen and mouldered away upon the earth. The substance called "Fat pine," which is picked up in the forest, is also sought for and burned. The old upturned roots of pine trees will burn with a strong light, for they also are saturated with the resinous substance. These things are the poor emigrant's candles. Candles should be kept in a dry cool place, and carefully covered from the mice.

[Wiley & Putnam's Emigrant's Guide](#), published in London in 1854, offers interesting discourse on topics of interest to future emigrants, covering everything from selecting a ship and tips for the voyage, to dealing with the custom's house on landing, where to look for land, how to find employment, and even stay healthy.<sup>5</sup>

Post-famine emigration from Britain and Ireland in the 1840's spawned a number of emigration guides, often handed out for free by British officials to encourage emigration as a means of relieving themselves of the burdens imposed by the poor. One such guide, [Work and Wages; or the Penny Emigrant's Guide to the United States and Canada](#), was produced for the Irish by Vere Foster in 1854.<sup>6</sup>

William Darby in 1818 endeavored to provide practical guidance to travelers and potential settlers in the Mississippi Valley, encompassing Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, and the western portions of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New York. [The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories](#) conveys information on roads, rivers, and other migration routes; modes of travel; food staples and usual prices; and the means of land conveyance.<sup>7</sup>

Area specific settler's guides can often be located as well, many compiled by entities such as territorial governments or railroads, so consider many of the glowing words in the spirit in which they were written. [Washington Territory: its Soil, Climate, Productions and General Resources](#), is one such example, compiled by Mrs. A.H.H. Stuart, chairman of the Board of Immigration of Washington Territory in 1875.<sup>8</sup> The North Carolina Land Co. published in 1869 [A Statistical and Descriptive Account of the Several Counties of the State of North Carolina, United States of America](#) with information meant to attract potential settlers.<sup>9</sup>

To find these resources for your own ancestors, search online historical book databases such as [Hathi Trust](#), [Internet Archive](#), and [Google Books](#) with terms such as *emigrants guide*, *settlers guide*, or [location name] in conjunction with search terms that relate to your specific interest such as *north carolina emigrant river travel*. General Google or other search engine queries may also turn up mailing list posts and source citations which point to additional interesting references.