

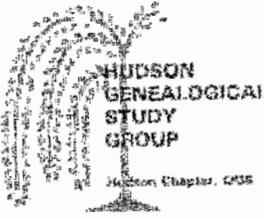
THE HUDSON GREEN

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NEWSLETTER OF



Hudson Chapter, The Ohio Genealogical Society

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Using Ancestry.com with a Dose of Imagination

By Winnetta Kennedy

Here is my tale about finding the parents and grandparents of Jesse McQueen. When I started out, I knew only that Jesse was born in the late 1890s or early 1900s in Carroll County, Ohio.

Since I have a subscription to Ancestry.com and a cable modem for fast access to the Internet, I was able to do the searches from home. Initially I did a search for JESSE MCQUEEN, limiting the search to birth and death, using the location of Ohio. This resulted in locating the 1910 and 1920 U.S. Federal Census records. I noted that in the 1910 record, the name was JESSE P MCNEECE and in the 1920 record it was JESSE T MCQUEEN.

The reason the 1910 record was found is that in Ancestry.com, the user can suggest corrections when they find a mistake. This is done via a tool called "Comments and Corrections," but that explanation is for another article. I was just happy that someone had taken the time to suggest the correction.

Jesse's father was LORIN or LOREN, depending on which census report you look at. He was born in Ohio about 1868, and Jesse's mother was LAURA D or LAURA B, born in Ohio about 1870. Good! Now I can look for LOREN or LORIN MCQUEEN and find the grandparents. Yes, there it is: the 1880 census record with Loren's parents' names! (I am aware that it is a big risk to assume that the parents are the first two people listed in a household on a census. I confirmed the names listed by locating Jesse's death certificate, which came from the Ohio Department of Health, State Vital Statistics Unit in Columbus, OH.)

The job was done! Except—I'd need to find all the census records to complete the set, and I still needed the 1900 and 1930 records.

I selected the census year of 1930 and searched for LOREN MCQUEEN in Carroll County, Ohio. I found no records! I suspected that the surname had been transcribed incorrectly, as it had been in the 1910 census record and had yet to be corrected.

At this point, I decided to concentrate on the 1930 census. I looked for LOREN (no surname) in OHIO, CARROLL County, born in 1868 and with LAURA as his wife. Still nothing! Something told me to do a general search for LAURA MCQUEEN, and it is a good thing I listened to that small inner voice. I learned that Laura had died in 1928, so she would not appear on the 1930 census. The only thing left to do at this point was to scan the names found with the same strategy, but with no wife's name. I must have scanned a hundred names, but suddenly one name jumped out: LOREN MCJANN, born abt. 1868, Magnolia Township, Carroll County, Ohio. When I checked out the census report, it was the correct Loren McQueen, along with three of his daughters.

Now I needed to locate the 1900 census record. I used this strategy: LOREN (no surname) in OHIO, CARROLL County, born in 1868 and with LAURA as his wife. Nothing! I tried various combinations, using the children's names. Still nothing! Finally I tried searching for Loren's birth year of 1868, OHIO, CARROLL COUNTY, MONROE TOWNSHIP. I chose Monroe Township because that was the township of two of the already found records. (You have to get lucky sometimes.) Again that little voice spoke when I saw

IREN MCLENON. I quickly checked the full census record to find this:

Iren Mclenon	32 years
Latha D Mclenon	30 years
Bula M Mclenon	9 years
Bertha Mclenon	7 years
Thomas Mclenon	5 years
Dora Mclenon	2 years
John Mclenon	9.12 years

Could this really be LOREN and LAURA MCQUEEN with their children? After studying the original census record and comparing the children's names and ages, I decided it really *was* the Loren McQueen family.

Today if you want to find Loren McQueen, it will be much easier. This is because I did my duty and spent the time to submit corrections for each individual to Ancestry.com by a method they provide.

Now I can sit back and relax. I found what I set out to do. But wait – where is the 1930 census record for Jesse McQueen? I need that to really be finished. Fresh off the victory of Iren (Loren) McLenon (McQueen) in the 1900 census, I used a similar strategy to locate Jesse McQueen in the 1930 census. I searched for MCQUEEN in OHIO, CARROLL COUNTY, and birth year of 1907 and with little trouble found this:

J P McQueen	23 years
E P McQueen	23 years
W D McQueen	3 years
M L McQueen	1 year

I am sure that this is JESSE McQueen, as I now know from other sources that his wife's name was EFFIE (E P) and that they had two children: WILBUR (W D) and MARY (M L) and that the ages are correct.

This research problem was fun, but frustrating at times. I was very glad I could do the searching at home. I could walk away from a frustrating session and come back when I had a new idea. Also, having a subscription encourages you to search more often. Frequent searching lets you become better acquainted with the whole system and makes you a better researcher. A year's subscription

for U.S. data costs \$155.40, although they sometimes run specials with a lesser rate. For me, it was well worth it.

[If you don't want to subscribe, remember that you are free to use Ancestry.com at our library. Ed.]

Hudson



Tidbits

Rules of the Hudson Board of Health Early 1900s

Resolved by the Board of Health of Hudson Village that the following sanitary regulations shall be observed by all the residents of the Village.

First—Between the first day of May and the first day of November of each year, all privies shall be thoroughly cleaned and emptied as often as once in each four weeks, and the accumulations removed from the village or thoroughly composted and covered with earth; that at all times the accumulations in privies shall be so mixed with absorbants and disinfectants as to be inodorous, that no privy vaults nor cesspools shall be permitted, and all privies shall be so constructed that no surface water shall run under them.

Second—No kitchen or laundry slops shall be drained into the public streets.

Third—No accumulations of any sort, giving off offensive odors, or calculated to be prejudicial (sic) to public health shall be permitted on any premises.

Fourth—No accumulation of stable manure shall be permitted, which give off offensive odors to the annoyance of any citizen. And it is recommended that during the summer such accumulations be removed as often as once in each week or thoroughly composted as they constitute the almost exclusive breeding places of the house fly.

Fifth—No hogs or pigs shall be kept in any pen or enclosure within eight (8) rods of any dwelling, and such pen or enclosure shall not be permitted to become offensive, but shall be kept thoroughly clean.

Sixth—Every physician practicing in the village shall promptly notify the Health Officer of cases of

Continued on page 4, Rules

President's Message



As I sit here on a dreary, wet and cold November day, I am reflecting on the passing of this event-filled year and planning for the coming season. I want to discover more about who I am, discover who those unknown faces in my family photos are, fill in the blanks in my family trees, understand more of what my forebears were like, and tell my family of my discoveries.

So I have resolved to spend more time this coming year on my genealogy goals. I know life often gets in the way—family, work, and routine chores—but I am determined. *Really!* In the coming year, HGSG is going to help me, just as it can help you.

My immediate future holds several learning experiences for me as I set about using *Firstsearch* to seek genealogy resources worldwide on December 2nd. January 20th's meeting on Book Reports and Brick Walls will cause me to read a book concerning genealogy and learn something new. The 10th and 23rd of February will afford me precious time—and we all know you can never have too much of that—to work on future publications and our own research at the Lock-in. March is special for my husband's family as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of our first Mayer in the U.S. April and May will see me on the road to the Ohio Genealogical Society State Conference, and to the Allen County, Indiana Library (genealogy heaven, I do believe), and an exciting trip to Richmond, Virginia (with a side trip to Jamestown) for the National Genealogical Society Conference.

My point is: for me as a genealogist, the past and future merge into an exciting timeline of discovery, but I alone must make the time on each of the 365 days to make these discoveries. So—here's wishing you all a joy-filled season of discovery of the past and a great future.

Gwen

P.S. Care to join me?

Apology and Congratulations

We do sincerely apologize to our new president, Gwendolyn Mayer, for the awful "picture" of her in our last issue. No one really seems to know what happened, but we suspect a technical glitch at the printer's. When we last saw the finished newsletter, all was in order. When we saw the printout, it was hard to believe.

To Gwen we also offer our congratulations on her great achievement of finishing the course work for her Master's Degree in Library and Information Sciences, with a specialization in Archives and Records Management at the University of Pittsburgh. She had to make the long commute to Pennsylvania varying times each week for untold weeks over several years, but her determination held steady. She now has to wait until late April of 2007 for the formality of receiving the degree. Our admiration knows no bounds!

The editor, echoing the sentiments of all of us.

Finding Clues in Pre-1850 Census Records

Because pre-1850 census records identify only names of heads of households, how can they help in tracing ancestors?

- Track your ancestors' movements prior to 1850.
- Distinguish between individuals with the same name.
- Identify possible children you may be unaware of.
- Identify possible parents for your ancestors.
- Identify possible relatives among neighbors.

By themselves, these early census records don't often provide much useful information, but used together they can generally provide a good picture of a family's structure. The key here is to identify your family in as many of the 1790-1840 censuses as possible, and analyze the information found in each one in conjunction with the others.

[Adapted from Kimberly Powell's online article "About Genealogy.com" of May 22, 2006.]

Selected New Acquisitions to the Library Archives

by Gwendolyn Mayer

Free African-Americans of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina
 Encyclopedia of the Underground Railroad
 Soldiers in King Phillip's War.
 References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602.
 Civil War Monuments of Ohio
 Eastern Cherokee Census, Cherokee, North Carolina-1915-1920 (3 vols.)
 The Germans of Colonial Georgia 1733-1783
 Historical Sketches of Peterborough, New Hampshire
 Bancroft: A Bonanza of Memories (Ontario, Canada)
 The 1858 Oberlin-Wellington Rescue: A Reappraisal
 The Guns of Harpers Ferry
 State of New Jersey Index of Wills, Inventories Etc. (3 vols.)
 Scots-Irish Links 1575-1725 (4 vols.)
 Virginia Soldiers of 1776 (3vols)
 Adventurers of Purse & Person, Virginia vol.2
 Index to Marriages & Deaths in the New York Herald vol.3
 Later Scots-Irish Links 1725-1825 vol.2
 The German & Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania: A Study of the So-Called Pennsylvania Dutch
 The Revolutions on the Upper Ohio 1775-1777
 The Marriage License Bonds of Lancaster Co., VA from 1701-1848
 German New River Settlement: Virginia Jamestown Ancestors 1607-1699
 Osage Indian Bands & Clans
 Scots-Scandinavian Links in Europe & America
 Old New Kent County (Virginia)-Some Account of the Planters, Plantations & Places (2 vols.)
 United Empire Loyalists -2nd report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario (2 vols.)
 Prophets of Protest-Reconsidering the History of American Abolitionism
 Patriotic Treason-John Brown and the Soul of America
 The Last Generation Forgotten and Left to Die-The Postwar Memories of a Child
 Shalersville Bicentennial Homecoming
 Molly's Memories (autobiography of Molly White)
 British Buckeyes-The English, Scots & Welsh in Ohio 1700-1900
 Caves & Culture-10,000 Years of Ohio History
 German Immigrants in American Church Records-Indiana Protestant (vol. 1)

Maine Families in 1790- vol.9
 Family Photographs 1860-1945
 Index of Ohio's Militia Rosters in the War of 1812
 The Cobequid Townships-Truro, Onslow, Londonderry 1760-1780 (*Nova Scotia*)
 Mayflower Families-John Howland
 The Town of Bedford (*NY*)
 My Life...So Far (*Burton D. Morgan*)
 The *Mayflower* and Her Passengers
 Pre-statehood Legal Matters-A Fifty State Research Guide

Rules

infectious or contagious disease which may occur in his practice or come to his notice.

Seventh:—Between the 15th day of April and the first day of November all cellars should be kept thoroughly ventilated and dry, and no decaying vegetables or unsanitary materials shall be kept therein.

Eighth:—The Sanitary Policeman shall between the 15th day of April and the first day of November of each year thoroughly inspect all occupied premises, including school houses and public buildings, as often as once in four weeks, and inform the occupant or the party having control of the premises, of any neglect to comply with these regulations, or to any unsanitary conditions of the premises, and if after notice the occupant or person having control of the premises shall neglect for twenty-four hours to adopt sanitary measures required of him and to put the premises in good sanitary condition, the Sanitary Policeman shall report the facts to the Health Officer and to the Mayor, who shall then take proper action in the premises.

Ninth:--All citizens shall promptly obey all orders of the Health Officer and of the Sanitary Policeman given in the line of their duties, as to quarantine, disinfecting and sanitation, with right to appeal to the Board of Health for modification or abrogation of such orders.

Tenth:--The burning of refuse or other matter giving off offensive or unwholesome odor within less than 100 feet from any dwelling, store or place of public meeting, is prohibited under penalty of law.

By order of the Board of Health.
 H. A. Sullivan, President
 H. C. Coolman, Clerk

Attention Genealogists! Great New Opportunities for Searching Online

Naturalization Records for ancestors from Summit County have now been put online. They are obtainable from the Clerk of the County at the following address:

www.cpclerk.co.summit.oh.us

Case Records Index of the Boys Industrial School inmates in Columbus, OH is now available at the Ohio Historical Society Center in Columbus. This database indexes the admission records from 1858 to 1916. OHS intends to continue the indexing project to cover the period to 1920. Researchers may use this index to collect volume and page numbers for specific records. Visitors to the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus may use the microfilm containing the original inmate case records free of charge; anyone wishing to mail in a request may have the Research Services staff make uncertified copies to be mailed for \$12 per record. A great deal of information is included in these records.

Ancestry.com has made available at its site additional U.S. passenger arrival lists for several U.S. ports including the complete Ellis Island arrivals for 1892-1957—fully indexed. The complete index for all ports identifies more than 100 million passengers.

The Ellis Island records were re-indexed by Ancestry.com and do not contain the efforts of Ellis Island database (EIDB). By having another group re-index a record group, errors in the first indexing may not exist in the re-indexing. It is suggested that the researcher try both indexes.

The major advantage to the Ancestry site is that it indexes arrivals after 1924, which is where the EIDB ends. Not only does it show immigrants, but everyday passengers. The Ellis Island records will be a boon to Holocaust research. While the Location Service of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society has been useful to determine if a survivor came to the U.S., it did not help all survivors. Passenger arrival records may provide another source.

The complete list of passenger arrival records can be found at:

<http://www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/default.aspx?rt=40>

Among the numerous immigration databases are:

Baltimore Passenger Lists, 1820-1948;
Boston Passenger Lists, 1820-1943;
California Passenger and Crew Lists, 1893-1957;
Galveston Passenger Lists, 1896-1948;
New Orleans Passenger Lists, 1820-1945;
New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957; Philadelphia Passenger Lists, 1883-1945.

Stephen P. Morse has already created a portal to the Ancestry.com New York passenger lists. It is located at his site: <http://stevemorse.org> in the first section "Ellis Island Search Forms and Ship Arrivals (1890-1924) under the title "All NY Arrivals."

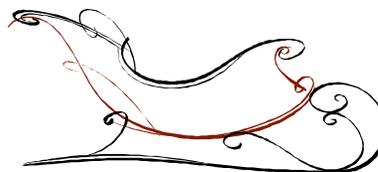
Ancestry.com and Ballinstadt (in Hamburg, Germany) have announced jointly plans to release in December 2006 all Hamburg Emigration lists 1850-1934 with, initially, an index for 1890-1912. All Hamburg Emigration Lists will be available at these sites: <http://ancestry.com> and <http://www.ballinstadt.com>. Hamburg lists are very valuable for 19th century U.S. arrivals because the Hamburg lists include the emigrant's place of residence in Europe, unlike U.S. immigration lists of that period. Five million emigrants left from the port of Hamburg.

Idea for Christmas Joy

Take twelve family photos of long ago (or not so long ago) to your favorite printing shop, like Kinko's, Office Max, etc. For a modest sum, they will make them into a calendar for you to give to chosen family members. The December one can be of one of your family Christmas trees. It will help to put the photos on disk first.

Make a New Year's Resolution to put your genealogical findings into some form (booklet or CD) to mail out to family members. It doesn't have to be perfect or complete. You can add to it later.

We wish you all a Merry Christmas and hope to see you at our January 13th meeting!



Train Clinging

By Gwendolyn Mayer

Sometimes in our modern, hectic lives where heavy traffic, cellular phones, and the mantra “not enough time or money” seem the norm, we might reflect on the fact that there was a time in the history of Hudson, Ohio when life was slower. While that seems desirable, economic conditions here were not so rosy, however, and life was not easy.

In the Archives of the Hudson Library and Historical Society, there is a collection of the Mayoral Court and Criminal Court Dockets for earlier days in our town. These records bear witness to the troubles of that time. We tend to think of alcohol, drugs, and crime as present-day problems, but they were very much in evidence then, also. No invisible fence around Hudson’s borders has existed either in the past or today to keep troubles away from this town.

It is fun, as well as educational, to leaf through those dockets that tell of the crimes committed long ago, which give names of the perpetrators as well as citing the punishments meted out. Yet it is important to remember, these are real people with real families. One individual was charged and fined fourteen times for public intoxication. Imagine the struggles within his family as they tried to deal with him and his problems.

Among the saddest crimes prosecuted in Hudson were those of “train-clinging”, committed by hobos, bums, bindle stiffs, and tramps, who traveled illegally on freight trains looking for work, adventure, or just a free ride. There is a certain romance and mysticism about hobos, sometimes also called “bums” and from which we get the expression “bumming around.” Haven’t we all felt the urge to climb aboard a train to see the world and follow where the road goes, to seek our destiny in another place?

In 1910, five individuals were convicted and fined \$10 and court costs of \$3.65. That seems a paltry total today, but those sums were significant then and out of reach of those with no money. All five served ten days in jail. By 1917 the situation had escalated and the local Hudson newspaper, *The Independent*, carried a headline proclaiming “Tramp Season Near.” The article warned, “With the advent of warmer days, gentlemen of leisure will mysteriously discover that Hudson is on the map and make their annual call.” Further, it wags a finger at Hudson mothers, stating that no boy intends to grow up to be a tramp, but it is bad training—or none at all—that

leads lads astray.

Jim Tully from St. Mary’s, Ohio was one of those lads. Jim tells of his experiences in the book, *Beggars for Life*. The teenaged Jim, who was raised in poverty, worked in a factory and hated every minute of it. One day a “road kid” passing through town called him a “boob” for working, for “only boobs work and act like cattle when the work whistle blows.” Jim writes of the “horror of the town and his life” creeping over him. He explains how, two weeks later, he was on the road “going somewhere,” over to the next valley where he might fulfill his dreams and hope for a larger life.. He quickly left the monotony and routine of a small Ohio town behind him and hitched his first illegal ride on a train.

Road kids like Jim Tully gradually acquired a “bindle”, or rolled up blanket of sorts. The roll usually contained a small frying pan, a spoon, a hunting knife, and perhaps an empty coffee can with wire attached to boil water or coffee. Matches were also desirable. The mental image we have of a hobo with a pack on a stick is in fact an accurate representation of a “bindle stiff” or hobo. If one had a bindle, sleep was a lot warmer in a boxcar or under a leafless tree, but the downside was, the bindle also instantly defined one as a bum. The need to appear inconspicuous and clean was strong. Clean kids didn’t get noticed or arrested. Since bindles marked one as a hobo and heralded a possible arrest, it sometimes became important to lose the bindle quickly and without regret.

Jack London was another one of the thousands of road kids looking for excitement, adventure, and work. Jack (real name John Griffith London) was an illegitimate child born in San Francisco and raised in extreme poverty. He took to the road, becoming a hobo in his youth. He also made his way to the Klondike. Largely self-taught, he became a famous author—the highest paid and best known writer in America for a while—who wrote sympathetically of the poor. *The Call of the Wild* and *White Fang* are two of his books.

Tramps were considered members of a dangerous class of people. “Respectable” people felt the hobo to be a product of laziness and moral depravity. Tramps were accused of committing almost every crime from robbery to murder. Tramps were known as hopeless drunkards, diseased nomads, and a plague on society. Such tramps however, had to memorize train schedules, become adept at inventive prevaricating, and most important, be physically agile enough to grab a ride on the next train. Many were hardworking migrants devoted to the dream of making a better life.

From train to train, town-to-town, the ride continued. Open grassy fields outside the railroad yards were often ablaze at night with the light of candles in the patchwork of makeshift tents. These marginalized people sat around a campfire sharing, commiserating, and developing a language and system of symbols all their own. Many of us vaguely know that hobos etched markings near homes where generosity was found. The rails connected a host of men through adversity, friendship and loyalty.

The era of the hobo and the tramp lasted for eighty years or more in American life, between the Civil War and World War II. The development of the railroad, coupled with industrialization and two national economic recessions, gave rise to the unskilled laboring man wandering the country in search of work. It is estimated that, at the height of the Great Depression in America in the 1930s, 250,000 people or more were living on the road and crossing our country by hopping freight trains, though it was both illegal and dangerous.

The small farming community of Hudson clearly shared this national problem of footloose, homeless, and hungry individuals, for there are reports in newspapers of the time of pies being stolen from cooling racks. The Joyce grocery store in Hudson was looted several times, and chickens were stolen from many chicken coops close to the railroad tracks. The Hudson Times of July 1939 warns of "vagrant bands of gypsies" some of whom traveled by hopping on trains. Gypsies and hobos gained a lasting reputation for thievery.

Stiffer vagrancy laws and a constable named George Gannon were Hudson's answer to hobos. Mr. Gannon served as sanitary policeman, official lamp lighter, constable, street commissioner, and marshal in Hudson. He knew everyone in Hudson, and everyone knew him. It was said Gannon knew every inch of Hudson and made it his business to know what was happening in those inches. He enjoyed a good reputation, so he was hardly ever opposed in his bids for re-election. He was a "bull" however, to those who rode the tracks, the epitome of a policeman intent on capturing those who "flipped" freight trains or illegally jumped on board without paying for their ride.

In many jails, hobos and tramps were treated brutally. Often they were charged and convicted of crimes someone else had committed. Wrongful convictions and violence did not seem to be the case in Hudson, however. A sad note of Hudson history is the sheer number of vagrants' or transients' deaths, most occurring in the area of our railroad tracks. The Doncaster Funeral Home

records, also housed in the Archives, tell the story of many of these unknowns killed on or near the trains.

World War II brought jobs and a need to defend our nation. It also hastened the end of the road for the hobo way of life. Research on individuals charged in Hudson with "train clinging" is difficult and frustrating since many men used aliases. Names like Brown and Smith appear frequently. It can documented, however, that at least two of Hudson's train clingers were new immigrants to our country, one of whom went on to serve in World War II. Across the rails of this nation, economic misfortune with dreams of a better life and the romance of escapism all formed this unusual movement in American history. We must remember that those rails passed through Hudson, Ohio.

Our dedicated newsletter editor has recently spent many hours transcribing these Mayoral Court Records in preparation for a forthcoming HGSG publication. As we seek evidence and understanding of our ancestors, it is wise to remember that there exists a multitude of records of every life, even that of a train-clinging vagrant.

More information concerning these records and their publication can be found in the Archives Department of our library.

**Hudson Genealogical and Study Group's
Web Site:**

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~ohhudogs/hudson.htm>

**The Hudson Green
Editorial Board**

Editor.....Elsie Thomas
Layout.....John Franklin
Mailing.....Cole Waite
Publicity.....Jack Bowers

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Quarterly Meeting

Dr. Anne Bissonnette is in charge of the study, care, and exhibition of the Kent State University's Fashion Museum collections. Anne educates students and the general public through exhibitions, lectures, publications, tours and Web sites, such as her [dictionary of costume](#).

If you have questions about costume history, please consult your local library. If you wish to donate garments to the Museum, please visit the link on "donation" first. Guests are welcome.

Next Meetings

- December 2 9:30 a.m. "Using WorldCat/First Search"
Taught by HLHS staff
- 9 9:30 a.m. "Fashion on the Ohio Frontier: 1790-1840"
Dr. Anne Bissonnette

We will recess until after Christmas, when we hope you can be present on

- January 12 9:30 a.m. "Researching the Community of our Ancestors"
Judith Cetina