

DCGS NEWS

Volume 15, No. 6

March, 2002

A Message from Your President: Diana White

Greetings from your president. Happy St. Patrick's Day to all Irish descendants as well as Irish wannabes. I think almost everyone feels a wee bit Irish when wearing of the green on March 17th. Enjoy your corned beef and cabbage, which you might share with a friend in celebrating the Irish heritage.

Even though the March meeting is a panel discussion by several members, you are invited to share your ideas on how you organize your family information. I know most of you have more organization skills than I do. No one can organize your information as well as you can. It is a difficult task to take someone else's research notes and make something out of them. As we have discussed before, set an attainable goal, complete it, and go on to another one. A journey of many miles begins with a single step. All of us are not able to create a book, but we can write short papers on each ancestor or family.

Thanks go out to the Nominating Committee for volunteering to serve. It is a daunting job, but we have a good committee. They are getting on with the business at hand and will be able to present a slate of candidates to the membership at the April meeting.

I have some thoughts after reading Vic Nielson's paperless genealogy article. Do you have old typed copies of letters, documents, journals, etc. that you wish were in the computer? If you do not have a scanner, did you know you can take them to the library and use the new scanning center? As you know, I have had some computer problems in the past year and was not as good about saving to disk as I should have been. However, I did have hard copies of some of the items I lost from computer failure. I scanned some of them and now have them on disk. If you do scan text, be sure to save as text if you want to be able to edit. You may need to correct a few scanning errors, but I can attest it beats having to type complete documents. If you do not want edit-

**THE DENTON COUNTY
GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY MEETS ON
THE SECOND THURSDAY DURING THE
MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER - NOVEMBER AND
JANUARY - MAY.**



1896- Denton County Courthouse-1996

**7:00 P.M.
LDS CHURCH
3000 OLD NORTH RD.
DENTON, TEXAS**

2001-2002 PROGRAMS

- Sep - Ancestor Chronologies
- Oct - Leslie Collier
- Nov - Digital Cameras
- Jan - Evaluating Resources
- Feb - Non-Population Census
- Mar - Organization/Filing Systems
- Apr - Family History Center
- May - Adding Flesh to the Bones

able text, you can scan the papers as images, but images require more memory space. I am glad that I did retain paper copies of some e-mail and documents I had transcribed. Paperless for me would have meant empty-handedness.

You can also take your photographs to the library and copy them. If you buy photographic paper, your copies will be much sharper than with regular copy paper. Check local office supply stores, Wal-Mart, and K-Mart to comparison shop. It is not unusual for the office supply stores to have it on sale. Sometimes they even have it buy-one, get-one free. Check out their Sunday ads in the newspaper.

When saving pictures to floppy disk, it is best to save them in jpeg format. If you ever want to share them by sending a disk to someone, the jpeg format takes much less space than the bitmap does. A floppy disk will hold quite a few pictures when they are saved as jpeg. If you can burn CDs, you can use bitmap format for the best quality copy. [Editor's Note: File formats do not necessarily indicate quality. It is the resolution that the image is scanned/saved as that determines the quality of the image. Storage space and memory are two distinctly different things.]

Any handwritten document may be saved as an image. You may then insert it into other documents. You may eliminate cut and paste with paper, glue, and scissors when you perfect the art of scanning. With a little practice, you may be able to repair a damaged photograph, edit it, or even make a group shot from multiple photographs.

Even if you are not a computer user, you may have friends or family who will be interested in having some of your information on computer disks. Learn to use the computer and scanner available to you at the Denton Public Library. Maybe a friend or family member will work with you on your project. The scanning center is equipped with a new flat panel screen.

At some point your computer does not serve

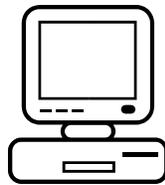
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(President, Continued from page 1)

all your needs. You must decide if you want to buy a new computer or want to upgrade. Memory prices are very reasonable at this time. I purchased 128 megabytes (mb) of memory for my computer for about \$40.00. If I had ordered directly over the Internet, it would have been cheaper. However, I still do not like to give my credit card over the Internet, so I called the company. I think I'll add 258 mb more to maximize the capacity of my machine. When you add new hardware and new memory-intensive programs, you machine may run slower or even crash on a regular basis. Scanning programs and graphics require great amounts of memory. If that is the case, you might consider more memory.

We hope to see all of you at the meeting Thursday evening, March 14th.

THE 1930 CENSUS AT ANCESTRY.COM



As genealogists count down the days until the 1 April 2002 release of the 1930 U.S. Federal Census by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Ancestry.com is getting in gear to begin posting the images online as quickly as possible.

Ancestry.com will be obtaining copies of the microfilm as soon as they are released and will rush the films back to Utah where they will be scanned twenty hours a day/six days a week on state-of-the-art scanners until the project's completion. Images will be posted as soon as they become available and the first images will be available to Ancestry.com Census subscribers within weeks after the release!

As they are being scanned, trained and experienced data entry operators will be standing by, waiting to begin the massive indexing project as soon as images become available, in order to help family historians to more easily locate their ancestors in this very valuable census. These indexes should go up within a few months as well.

In addition, Ancestry.com is already working to make available several finding aids on its Web site. Both maps and descriptions of enumeration districts (both of which are described in more detail in the following article) will soon be available at Ancestry.com so that family historians can dive right into this historic enumeration as soon as it becomes available. Stay tuned to the "Ancestry Daily News" for more on these upcoming release dates.

To subscribe to Ancestry.com's Census Subscription, which includes the one-of-a-kind 1890 Census Substitute, go to: <http://www.ancestry.com/rd/signup.htm>

Reprinted from *ANCESTRY DAILY NEWS* February 20, 2002.

LOCATING ANCESTORS IN THE 1930 CENSUS

by Megan Smolenyak

Many of us are anxiously anticipating the 1 April 2002 release of the 1930 Federal Population Census by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). By law, census records are restricted for seventy-two years for privacy reasons, but the wait is almost over.

Since the census day in 1930 was 1 April, that is the day that two thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven microfilmed rolls of population schedules will be released for public access at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and thirteen regional branches, this year.

So all of us can rush right out and find our families in the 1930 census, right? Not quite. We've become accustomed from most of the earlier census records to using the Soundex finding aid. This personal name indexing tool makes it relatively easy for us to pluck our ancestors out of the millions of names in a given census, and those of us whose kin resided in twelve southern states will still have this luxury for the 1930 census. To be more specific, indexes using the Soundex exist for the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky (part), Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia (part).

The rest of us are not so lucky. We're going to have to muddle through without any Soundex. That might not be too much of an obstacle if your family hails from a sparsely populated, rural area, but what about those of us whose families lived in major urban areas such as New York or Chicago?

Fortunately, the National Archives has already thought of this and made some finding aids available (see <http://merrimack.nara.gov/genealogy/1930cen.html> for details). The more you know about the family you're seeking, the more useful these tools will be. At a bare minimum, you'll want to know the names involved and the state and county in which they lived. To improve your chances, you'll want to learn their exact address in 1930. If you were around in 1930, you can be your own source for this information, but how can you learn this if you're a more recent model? Here are a few suggestions:

---TALK TO YOUR OLDER RELATIVES. Chances are you have relatives who were either alive in 1930 or who know where their parents were living at that time. Ask them!

---LOOK THROUGH FAMILY PAPERS. Maybe personal items such as letters, postcards, and photos or official documents such as deeds or vital records will reveal the desired address.

(Continued on page 3)

(Census, Continued from page 2)

---NOTE WHERE THEY LIVED IN THE 1920 CENSUS. Just maybe you'll get lucky and they'll have stayed in the same place.

---SEARCH CITY DIRECTORIES. Perhaps one of the most underutilized resources, these can tell you exactly where your family was living in 1930. Recognizing this, NARA has posted a list of city directories they've made available at regional branches at: <http://merrimack.nara.gov/genealogy/citydirs.html>. Additional assistance can be found at: <http://www.cyndislist.com/citydir.htm> and many major libraries have city directories for their area or state.

So now you've found the street address. What next? You'll need to find out which enumeration district (ED) contained the address to narrow your search. This will enable you to, for instance, search just one neighborhood in Pittsburgh, rather than the whole city. Once again, NARA has anticipated this need and made several important finding aids available:

---Enumeration district maps numbering eight thousand three hundred and forty-five sheets spanning thirty-six rolls have been reproduced as NARA microfilm publication "M1930, Enumeration District Maps for the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930."

---Geographic descriptions of enumeration districts are provided in NARA microfilm publication "T1224, Descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts, 1830-1950." Descriptions of enumeration districts for the 1930 census are arranged by state, then by county, on rolls sixty-one through ninety. Details are available on the NARA Web site mentioned earlier.

---The seven rolls of NARA microfilm publication "M1931, Index to Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts, 1930 Census" contain address indexes to help you convert addresses into EDs for more than fifty largest cities, although it's not clear how the cities were selected. For example, Kansas City, KS is included, but the much larger Kansas City, MO is not. (The list of cities included in this publication is at:

http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/1930census_city_streets.html) More on this shortly.

ONLINE FINDING AID

Those of us with big city roots should all be grateful to Stephen P. Morse, Joel D. Weintraub, and David R. Kehs for the tool they've just launched at: <http://home.pacbell.net/spmorse/census/>

Building on data transcribed by Weintraub, this site is called "Obtaining EDs for the 1930 Census in One Step (Large Cities)" and that's exactly what it helps you do for a number of major cities that weren't indexed in the M1931 microfilm series mentioned above. So now if your family resided in Jersey City or one of about one hundred other cities, your research just became a lot easier.

Researchers with Ellis Island ancestors are already familiar with Morse's one-step tool to help search the Ellis Island database (<http://home.pacbell.net/spmorse/ellis/>

[ellis.html](http://home.pacbell.net/spmorse/ellis.html)), and luckily for us, he's at it again. As with his other tools, I strongly recommend that you read his Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), which will help you understand how to get the most from this site as well as what its limitations are. You'll also get a quick education in the 1930 census.

Essentially, the site helps you determine the ED or EDs in which a given street was recorded. It does so by taking you through a straightforward query process. When you first go to the page, a single field will appear asking you to select a state from a drop-down menu. It then takes you through a series of additional questions. For example, I conducted a search with the following specifications:

State:	NJ
City:	Jersey City
Street:	Bright St.
House number:	136 (map)
Cross street:	Varick (map)
Cross street:	Monmouth
Result:	ED 41

So now I can focus my search for my great-grandparents in just one ED. If I had stopped at just the first street, my search would have been narrowed to six EDs, but adding others helped me zero in even more. How did I know these cross streets? I didn't. Entering the house number activated a mapping function incorporated into the site. From the current-day map that opened, I could then identify nearby streets. Entering one of these brought my choice down to two EDs. Consulting the map, which the intersection of these two streets generated, I selected one more that formed part of the closed city block that interested me. This last entry whittled the field down to a single ED.

If there is an already existing resource for the address you seek, you might be informed of this at some point in the process. For instance, if you select one of the twelve states that have the Soundex, you'll be reminded of this fact. If you select a city that is contained in the address index microfilm series, you'll be directed to the exact roll that contains your city of interest (incidentally, FAQ No. 10 contains a list of cities in this series). And if you specify a city that's not covered in this site (since it's a purely volunteer effort, they drew the line at cities with populations below eighty thousand, although they invite volunteers to contribute the necessary data to add other cities), it will point you to the exact roll in the above-referenced ED geographic description finding aid you'll need to continue your research. For those of us with roots in Wilkes-Barre, PA, Sacramento, CA, or any of one hundred other large cities, this tool arrived on the scene just in time!

Megan Smolenyak, author of "In Search of Our Ancestors," companion book to the 2000 PBS "Ancestors" series, and the forthcoming "Honoring Our Ancestors: Inspiring Stories of the Quest for Our Roots," can be reached through <http://www.honoringourancestors.com>
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LEAVING YOUR NAME

After tramping through an old cemetery and finally finding that elusive ancestor's gravestone have you ever wondered who else might have been there looking for that same stone and how you would ever know who they were? Apparently the thought is a common one to genealogists. Several months ago the following was found on rootsweb.com and is worth repeating here.

The story begins with an email. "Subject: Leaving your name on a stone. A few weeks ago, someone wrote to one of the lists I belong to, and asked if anyone had ever left their name and contact info on a family gravestone. It seemed to me that he/she was hesitant about doing it for one reason or another. I thought it was a very interesting idea - and a few people responded to the question. Some said they had, and were contacted. I thought I kept that email, because I liked the idea, but I can't find it now - so I'm posting this on all my lists.

"I was browsing old "Missing Links" and "Somebody's Links" today and just happened to run across the following contribution. I removed the sender's name, because I didn't contact them - but here's the rest of their message:

MISSING LINKS: A Weekly Newsletter for Genealogists, Vol. 3, No. 18, 1 May 1998, Copyright (c) 1996-98 Julia M. Case and Myra Vanderpool Gormley SUCCESSFUL LINKS: POPPIES by [name removed]

"A few years ago while researching PENNINGTON, SLAVEN, and LOWDERMILK lines, I traveled across the USA to some of the old and, I thought, abandoned graveyards. Some were in fields or out in the woods. On the tombstone I would place a 3x5 card with a note saying who was buried there and my relationship and address. I would put it in a ziplock bag and tape it to the tombstone securely. When we got back to California after a month I had letters from cousins I did not know even existed. Some saw the message, copied the info down and relayed it through the community. I really felt that my ancestors played a great role in my finding info about them.

"I also sprinkled seeds of our state flower on the gravesite. I understand at some locations there are now Golden Poppies growing. When I went back to one of the sites several years later I easily found the site from the road by the orange carpet.

"[Ed.'s Note: An alternative to the use of tape, which might damage a tombstone, is to skewer the waterproof bag containing such a note to the ground beside the tombstone using a stick, such as a stake used to support plants.]"

DENTON COUNTY
GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY
PO Box 424707
DENTON, TX
76204

**** OFFICERS ****

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WILLIE MALONE
NEWSLETTER

**MARY LAJEAN
SHERRILL AND
MARY TATE**
PROJECTS



MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to individuals, libraries or societies. Dues are \$10.00 for individuals and \$15.00 for couples. The membership year begins in June and expires the following May. Members will receive the monthly newsletter, except for the summer months.

Members may submit article of interest. Please cite sources. Queries, reunion notices and book reviews will be also be accepted.

THE LETTER

Submitted by
Mary LaJean Sherrill

Dear Karen,

As usual, my cards are late. It has been a busy year. We spent much of the year settling up Mother's estate. The house sold well, but cleaning it took longer than we expected.

You are probably the only person who did not know Mother was a genealogy buff. She told practically every human she encountered. I'm convinced that genealogy 'nut' was the most accurate phrase. The stuff was all over the house. The inheritance would have been enough to pay for my new Mercedes had she not insisted on spending money on that blasted hobby. I don't know why she couldn't be more like Tom's mother, Nadine spends her day doing needlepoint and watching reruns of 50s television shows. Tom just does not realize how lucky he is, but men never do. My mother had to run off to cemeteries and courthouses! She even went to a conference in Davenport, Iowa, last year! Can you imagine? Davenport, Iowa! After she got back, she was so excited about all that she had learned and all the fun she had. She was planning on going to another one in California this year. Well, the grim reaper took care of that.

Because of my promotion to head of knick knock sales at Garbageforless.com, I had not been home for several years. I was appalled to learn that Mother had converted my old bedroom into her family history 'headquarters.' My shelves of Teen Beat and other magazines documenting my adolescence had been replaced with old family photographs, copies of old documents, and something called family group sheets. She even got rid of the pants I wore to my first junior high dance. I cried at the thought.

I could not bear to go in the room and be reminded that my childhood had been stripped from me and replaced with an obsession with the past. I told the children that if they would clean the room and prepare the items for the garage (should I say 'garbage'?) sale they could have the proceeds. I learned what true entrepreneurs they are.

Kenny stripped Mother's hard drive in under ten minutes. I kept hearing him say "GedCom is GedGone" "GedCom is GedGone" I have no idea what it meant, but the computer fetched a good price. Before he unplugged the computer, he erased all Mom's floppy disks and downloaded public domain games. He sold these at a nominal

(Continued on page 5)

(The Letter, Continued from page 4)

price.

Susan took the old photographs to a flea market and was able to sell many of them. Some special labels had to be taken off and we had to take them out of protective envelopes. Mother had written the names on the back of many of them. At least none of those pictures of depressing old dead people had our last name written on them. I don't want to be associated with such sour people.

Mother had some type of old plat book -- whatever that is. Kenny tore out the pages individually and sold them separately on eBay. It was so clever. His dad said he got much more than if he had left the book in one piece.

Susan didn't tear the bibles apart though. I thought that showed a tremendously good sense. She's learning that not everything can be marketed in the same way. The 1790 bible brought her a good penny, but she couldn't get the one from 1900 to bring more than fifty cents. She donated it to a local church, and here is where I am so proud of her. We can write it off as a charitable deduction. Someone had written what they had paid for the bible on the back cover. Susan converted that to 2001 dollars and will use that for our tax deduction amount. I've already enrolled Susan in tax lawyer summer camp this coming August.

There was some old large certificate written on heavy paper. The silly thing wasn't even in English, so why would Mother keep it? Kenny used the other side to keep track of the things he had sold. Waste not, want not. When we were finished we put the paper in the recycling bin.

The kids put an old wedding dress from the 1870s in the washer to get the stains out. It was terribly filthy. The worthless thing didn't even survive the extra long cycle and the half-gallon of bleach. It's doubtful we can even use it for cleaning rags. The dress was in some kind of old trunk. I'm not certain what it was for, but it had a name stenciled on the front in huge letters along with the name of a town. Susan give it a good coating of red paint and sold it as a toy box.

The filing cabinets were emptied of their contents, as were the three shelves of binders. Kenny got the bright idea to shred the paper and sell it in bags as New Year's confetti. The file folders were too heavy to shred.

The baby did not react well to any of this. She cried and fussed almost the entire time. Kenny thought she wanted tea, which made no sense to me at all. As she cried, it sounded like she was saying "family tee." She can't even talk yet and I think Kenny was hearing things. The baby does not look exactly like my mother though, it's the oddest thing. The fussing didn't stop until she spit up an entire bottle of strained prunes on my junior high jeans, which we did find in the basement. They were ruined ---it was the one real loss. Now my past has really been taken from me -- magazines and all.

Charlene

{When are you going to sit down with your children and discuss what you want done with your research?}

The Good Old Days



In a June 1996 article in *Modern Maturity*, Stephanie Coontz explored the American family and how family values seem to be under siege from liberal thinking and lifestyles. According to the article, the American family has been under siege for almost 300 years. The "Good old Days" have never been as good as "Little House on the Prairie" or "Ozzie and Harriett" portrayed them to be. A few interesting facts from the article may answer some research questions.

In 1745 in Massachusetts, any child age 6 who did not know the alphabet was removed from the home and placed with another family.

During the Civil War, the number of orphans in almshouses increased by 300 percent. In 1825 there were two orphanages in New York State; by 1866, there were 60, but still not enough to meet the need. Homeless children swarmed in the cities' streets and "menaced the gentry."

In the 1840s and 1850s, a respectable woman was expected to be passionless and to show "becoming abhorrence" to male advances.

Between 1890 and 1915, 18 million immigrants entered the country; their tenement homes often doubled as sweatshops for child labor.

By 1900, the U. S. had the highest divorce rate in the world. Birthrates among the educated had plummeted to an alarming degree, prompting Teddy Roosevelt to call it "race suicide" in 1903. Some state legislatures passed laws prohibiting abortions in order to boost the nation's birthrate.

In the 1920s, the average annual income was about \$1,000; only middle-class families earning \$3,000 or more could afford domestic help. By 1927, 60 percent of homes had electricity and some of the new-fangled labor saving appliances were showing up. The electric iron was a big hit.

During the depression years, divorce rates dropped but desertion soared. Half of all births were in families on relief or making under \$1,000 a year.

During the World War II years the Gross National Product soared from \$90 billion in 1939 to \$213 billion in 1945. So did divorces: from 264,000 in 1940 to 610,000 in 1946. Women and teenagers built aircraft, ships, tanks and weapons. Fewer than half the teenagers who entered high school graduated.

In Colonial times, the father was the patriarch and ruled his family with an iron fist, if need be. Children were expected to become independent early. The wife was unpaid labor, spending less time raising children than she did rais-

(Continued on page 6)

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ing food for the table and making clothes (from scratch). By the time of the American Revolution, her clothmaking skills made her work valuable to the economy and she enjoyed a time of semi-equality with men. The Industrial Revolution and machinery that could do the same clothmaking, only faster and in greater quantity, put the wife back into the home as unpaid labor again. Her children were leaving home early and moving to the west to set up their own homes. If the husband was a poor provider, her life was extremely difficult. Children were farmed out with other families to earn their own way, making them difficult to track in the records. Almost every event in a family caused some ripple effect in the record of that family. Bear in mind what might have happened in the family or the community.

If you thought your family life was less than ideal during the forties and fifties in this century, imagine what it must have like in the preceding centuries. Read literature, fiction and non-fiction, that takes place in the time period you are researching to get a feel for the times and how your ancestors might have reacted to events around them.

I hated history in school because it was so distant to anything relating to my life. When I began to search for my family, I found that the history of the country, the state, the county and the locality were vital to finding where my ancestors lived, when they came, why they were there and how they earned an income. Every genealogist should become a history expert on the area being researched so they can reap the greatest benefit from the records available.



News From The Library

Due to lack of interest and/or participation, the library is canceling the Twilight Genealogy Hours held on the last Wednesday of the month



- I. Call to Order
- II. Introduce Guests
- III. Program—Organizing/Filing
- IV. Minutes & Treasurer's Report
- V. Librarian's Report
- VI. Project Coordinator's Report
- VII. Old Business
- VIII. New Business
- IX. Announcements & Adjourn

Military Service Records & DD 214s

Military service records from World War I to the present are located at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri. The dates covered are:

US Army, officers separated after June 30, 1917, enlisted personnel separated after October 31, 1912. **US Air Force**, all personnel separated after September 25, 1947. **US Navy**, naval officers separated after 1902, naval enlisted after 1885. **US Marine Corps**, Marine Corps officers separated after 1895, enlisted personnel separated after 1904. **US Coast Guard**, officers separated after 1928, enlisted personnel separated after 1914. The Coast Guard includes civilian employees of the Revenue Cutter Service, the Life-Saving Service, and the Lighthouse Service), 1864-1919.

HOW DO I GET COPIES OF THESE RECORDS?

Use the Standard Form 180. The Standard Form 180 can be printed from the following websites: <http://web1.whs.osd.mil/icdhome/SFEFORMS.HTM>, <http://www.nara.gov/regional/mpr.html>

To get a form by mail, send us your postal address. Make sure you tell which form you are asking for. There is a frequently asked questions list at <http://www.nara.gov/regional/mprfaq.html>.

CAN I SEE EVERYTHING IN THE SERVICE RECORD?

You may not be able to see everything in the service record. The Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act of 1974, and directives from the Department of Defense and other federal agencies control the release of information from military service records. The service member or the member's legal guardian has access to almost any information contained in that member's own record. Others requesting information from military personnel/health records must have the release authorization in Section III of the form signed by the member or the legal guardian.

If the appropriate signature cannot be obtained, only limited types of information can be provided. If the former member is deceased, surviving next of kin may under certain circumstances be entitled to greater access to the veteran's records. Next of kin is a surviving spouse who has not remarried, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister.

The information given is usually limited to complete name and dates of service. But if the information is needed to assure identification of the person or if it is specifically requested, such information as date and place of birth, and name of father, mother, and wife can be given.

Reprinted from www.rootsweb.com

The Virginia Institute of Genealogical Research will be holding a 5-day seminar in Richmond June 9-13. For details write to the Virginia Genealogical Society, 5001 W. Broad St., #115, Richmond, VA 23230-3023 or email them at: mail@vgs.org.



Minutes

The February 14, 2002 meeting of the Denton County Genealogical Society began at 7:05 p.m. with a program on the usefulness of the Non-Population Censuses presented by Mary Tate who discussed the Agricultural, Mortality, Slave, Indian, State and Union Veteran schedules.

The business meeting began with approval of the minutes of the January meeting. The Treasurer's report, with a correction of Cash on Hand changed to January 31, 2002, was accepted with motion from Holly Hervey and second by Bob McCombs.

In her library report Linda Touraine asked for book titles the membership would like to have purchased by the public library. She also stated that on April 9 the library would sponsor a beginning genealogy class. She stated that the hours for the UNT scanning project would be Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. and Saturday from 1 to 3 p.m. The library has decided that if no one participates in the After Hours opening for research after March, the program will be discontinued as it is costly to staff the library during that time and have no one use the facility.

Mary Tate announced that she had a new group of names ready to pass out to anyone interested in obtaining obituaries on them.

Bob McCombs is to contact ancestorstuff.com concerning marketing the Will Book and City Death Records.

A new program schedule was presented for the remainder of the year. The March 14 meeting will be a round table of all members discussing "Organization and Filing Systems" with Yvonne Mesler as moderator. The April 11 meeting will be presented by George Hubbard who will advise how to "Make the Most of the Resources at the Family History Center". Vic Nielsen will tell us how to "Add Flesh to the Bones of Your Family History" at the May 9 meeting.

There was a discussion of the future of the Genealogical Society. Several of the officers have stated that they would not serve again next year and that different members should be tapped to serve. Willie Malone will no longer edit the Newsletter. Bob McCombs made a motion to dissolve the Society after the May meeting if no officers could be selected. The motion died for lack of a second. The members attending the meeting were polled as to what they would like to see as future programs or meeting dates and locations. Some of the suggestions were: quarterly meetings with a program and business session and a quarterly newsletter, more extraction projects by volunteers, use of RSVP volunteers, having members pay extra to bring in outside speakers, more round robins among members to share research, and the need to recruit new members. All members stated that volunteerism is down in every organization, citing medical and overextended scheduling problems as the cause. Virginia Brenholtz volunteered to call members to remind them of the meetings so more people would come to

participate.

Bob McCombs, Vic Nielsen, Linda Touraine, Dusty West and John Beck were selected to serve on the Nominating Committee and will announce the slate of new officers at the April meeting.

There being no further business, Vic Nielsen made a motion to adjourn the meeting at 9:00 p.m. Respectfully submitted by Holly Hervey, Secretary.

Treasurer's Report



Through February 28, 2002

Bank Balance on January 31, 2002	\$2,074.58
Funds Deposited	
Dues (2)	20.00
Total Funds Collected	\$ 20.00
Funds Disbursed	
NGS Dues	40.00
Printing & Postage	77.63
Eaton Memorial Book	40.00
Total Funds Disbursed	<u>\$157.63</u>
Cash on Hand February 28, 2002	\$1,936.95

Number of Paid Members (Married Couples count as one)

96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
41	59	55	49	44	41	4

	Will Books/Cost	Death Books/Cost
Copies Sold	148 3732.06	112 2504.72
Printing	200 -1618.62	300 -1593.15
Consignment Fee	-320.00	-230.00
Postage & Mailing	-376.62	-154.29
Sales Tax Paid	-113.93	-77.19
Advertising	<u>-101.00</u>	<u>-237.45</u>
Profit	1,201.89	212.64

Books bought April, 1995 thru May, 1996	576.59
Books bought June, 1996 thru May, 1997	217.76
Books bought June, 1997 thru May, 1998	577.92
Books bought June, 1998 thru May, 1999	182.50
Books bought June, 1999 thru May, 2000	44.95
Books bought June, 2000 thru May, 2001	318.50
Books bought June, 2001 thru May, 2002	76.00

Respectfully Submitted, Bob McCombs, Treasurer

Deadline
for
April
Newsletter is
March 29th!

