



Irving Genealogical Society

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Irving, Texas

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Officers:

President:	Eve Kellogg
Vice President:	Jeanne Mantooth
Secretary:	Barb Tsirigotis
Treasurer:	Melba Johnson
Newsletter Editor:	Bill Matthews

IGS Homepage - <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txigs/>

DUES!

Have you paid your dues yet? Our yearly dues for 2010, which are \$20.00 for individuals and \$25.00 for families, can be mailed to: IGS, P. O. Box 170881, Irving, TX 75017-0881. A copy of the Membership Application is included with paper copies of this newsletter and can be used to accompany your payment. Dues are our primary source of income and needed to pay for the operating expenses of the society, which the board has kept to the bare minimum.

This Month

- Jan 11th** Board of Directors meeting – 7pm. Genealogy Section at the Library, 3rd Floor. All members are welcome.
- Jan 18th** General Meeting – 7pm 1st Floor, Central Irving Library – Speaker: Helen Garrison
Come and hear her portrayal of *Cynthia Ann Parker*

Next Month

- Feb 8th** Board of Directors meeting – 7pm. Genealogy Section at the Library, 3rd Floor. All members are welcome.
- Feb 15th** General Meeting – 7pm 1st Floor, Central Irving Library – Speaker: Tresa Tatyrek
Those Musty Courthouses and the Treasures They Hold

Future

- 28 April – 1 May** National Genealogical Society - 2010 Family History Conference - Salt Lake City, Utah
Follow Your Ancestral Trail - For more information, visit <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>
- November 4-6** Texas State Genealogical Society's 50th Annual Conference. For more information visit the TSGS website <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txsgs/> .

Thanks to Jan Monroe for the 2005, 2006 and 2007 IGS Newsletters for the website.

500 Best Search Sites on the Internet

<http://www.etgs.org/meetings/01-handouts/aa-search-sites.pdf>

Honor Your Ancestors

...with a donation for much needed genealogical research materials. The Irving Genealogical Society and the Irving Public Library will purchase research materials for the Genealogy and Local History Section of the library.

Each item purchased will be identified with a beautiful bookplate acknowledging your ancestor and your gift.

Send your donation to:

Irving Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 170881
Irving, TX 75017-0881

Be sure to include your name, your ancestor's name and dates of birth and death if known.

The IGS Board of Directors is pleased to announce the Lifetime Achievement Award.

As recognition of meritorious service to the IGS and/or the City of Irving, any person may be elected to Lifetime Achievement Award Membership by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors during the January Board Meeting. Each recipient will receive a certificate and will a paid-up membership. Our first honorees are Raymond Story and J. C. Schriber.

Tarrant County Vital Records Services Have Moved to new Location

Are you searching for Tarrant County vital records? The County Clerk's Vital Records Division has relocated to new offices on the third floor of the Tarrant County Plaza, 200 Taylor (corner of Taylor and Weatherford). This includes all records and services for:

- Birth Certificates
- Marriage Licenses
- Assumed Names/DBA's
- Death Certificates
- Military Discharges
- Dispositions of Interest

Phone: 817-884-1550 - Hours: Monday - Friday 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Information on all Vital Records locations can be found at:

<http://www.tarrantcounty.com/ecountyclerk/cwp/view.asp?a=735&pm=1&Q=4734>

Looking for a Texas Death Certificate?

The LDS has put images of Texas Death Certificates through 1976 online without a fee at <http://search.labs.familysearch.org/recordsearch/> There are a few images missing (unavailable at this

time), but overall the search engine works amazingly well and you're sure to find a few surprises. The Dallas Library also has these certificates, but if you can't get over there, this might be a solution.

Mayflower Cookies – from Barb Tsirigotis

This recipe is a distant cousin of the cookies known as 'Joe Froggers', favored by the Mayflower voyagers and those who followed them. Baked at home, these biscuits were marked with family initials to provide a bond with distant relatives. No matter how long the journey, the cakes remained moist and delicious through the liberal addition of rum!

Preheat your oven to 350 degrees. Makes 2 dozen.

Combine:

- ½ cup unsalted butter
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 2 eggs

Combine and add to above mixture:

- 1 ¼ cups pumpkin puree
- 2 cups cake or plain flour
- 1 tblsp. Baking powder
- 1 tsp cinnamon
- ¼ tsp. ground nutmeg
- ¼ tsp. salt

Stir in:

- 2/3 cup currants

Effects of the 1918 Pandemic

In the late 19-teens the United States population suffered a surprising blow – the influenza pandemic. Unsuspecting citizens were recovering from World War I, planting crops, planning for their future, entertaining themselves by crowding into roller skating rinks, movie houses, dance halls, pool halls, and amusement parks, for they had more money and leisure time than any previous generation had ever experienced. The love affair with Hollywood was born. While entertainment became big business in the early twentieth century, these overcrowded venues became a concern for public health experts.

A woman's role of wife and mother had also changed. For the first time women stepped out of the traditional role and into that of a career woman. Women became nurses, teachers, secretaries, telephone operators and even held jobs traditionally held by men. This new role for women thrust them into a heavily populated work place.

Due to technological advances, the number of passengers traveling by rail had tripled since 1896; making trains the primary form of transport for Americans. Major east coast cities such as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia boasted efficient new subway systems and trolley lines. The popularity of these systems made them a natural conduit for the spread of disease. During the pandemic, many cities limited or even closed their public transportation systems. In those areas where transportation systems remained open, passengers wore masks to prevent the transmission of flu.

The United States entered World War I in 1917. In May 1917, American men were required to register for the draft and ultimately sent to military camps across the nation. With so many men living in close quarters in these camps, the camps often became a breeding ground for diseases like dysentery, cholera and smallpox. In 1918, soldiers in these military boot camps were some of the earliest victims of the pandemic that struck the United States throughout 1918 and 1919.

Influenza viruses are known to mutate and cause pandemics or global epidemics. In 1890, many Americans died from an especially virulent influenza pandemic. Survivors tended to be less susceptible to the virus that struck in 1918.

Early reports of influenza outbreaks came in March 1918 from Kansas. Reports then came from Europe, from the battlefields. Within two months the disease had spread to the civilian population in Asia, Africa, South America and North America, with port cities reporting first. By September, the epidemic had spread to all parts of America, west coast, Dakotas, Texas and Florida.

Public Health Departments expanded their programs. Nurses were in greater demand to assist with vaccinating children, training new mothers and housewives in the technique of sterilizing bottles and cooking utensils. Cities built better sewage systems and provided cleaner drinking water in the belief that it would curb gastrointestinal infections. People entered the medical profession in growing numbers.

Entire families became ill. In Philadelphia, a city especially hard hit, so many children were orphaned that the Bureau of Child Hygiene found itself overwhelmed and unable to care for them. As people became ill, schools and businesses emptied; telegraph and telephone services collapsed; garbage went uncollected; and, mail piled up in post offices. Health departments suffered from high absentee rates. There was no one to record the pandemic's spread and the Public Health Service's requests for information went unanswered. As the bodies accumulated, funeral parlors ran out of caskets and bodies went uncollected in morgues. In the absence of a sure cure, fighting influenza seemed an impossible task.

In many communities, quarantines were imposed, face masks were required, schools, theaters, saloons, pool halls and even churches were closed, funerals were held outdoors; but, none of these directives proved effective in preventing the spread of influenza.

Estimates of world wide deaths due to the pandemic of 1918-1919, range from 21.5 million to as many as 30 to 50 million; approximately 675,000 of which were Americans.

How did the 1918 Pandemic affect your ancestors? Did they move west? Did they lose loved ones along the way? Did your family decrease in number in 1918?

For more information about the changes in America during this time period, visit:
<http://1918.pandemicflu.gov/index.htm>

New books in Irving Public Library's Local History and Genealogy department, January 2010

1890 Cherokee Nation Census Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Book 1, 2. Heritage Books. 2007

Abstracts from the Northern Standard and the Red River District (Texas). v 2. August 26, 1848-December 20, 1851. Heritage Books. 2007

Boddie, John Bennett. *Births, Deaths and Sponsors 1717-1778 from the Albemarle Parish Register of Surry and Sussex Counties, Virginia.* Clearfield. 1958.

Census Tables for the French Colony of Louisiana from 1699 through 1732. Clearfield. 1972

Chickasaw Rolls: Annuity Rolls of 1857-1860 and the "1855" Chickasaw District Roll of 1856. Heritage Books. 2007

Early Settlers of the Bahamas and Colonists of North America. Heritage Books. 2008

From the Memories of Men: from Frontier Days to Now. T.C. Smith Jr. 1954

Frontier's Generation: the Pioneer history of Brown County with Sidelights on the Surrounding Territory. Tevis Clyde Smith. 1980

Genealogical Data Relating to the German Settlers of Pennsylvania and Adjacent Territory. Genealogical Publishing. 1980

Killebrew, Tom. *The Royal Air Force in Texas: Training British Pilots in Terrell During World War II.* University of North Texas Press. 2003

Livsey, Karen E. *Western New York Land Transactions, 1804-1824: Extracted from the Archives of the Holland Land Company.* Clearfield. 1991

Pecan Valley Days: A History of Recollections and Incidents in the History of Brown County, Texas. T.C. Smith Jr. 1956

Punch, Terrence M. *Erin's Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada.* Genealogical Publishing. 2008

Records of Indentured Servants and of Certificates for Land Northumberland County Virginia 1650-1795. Heritage Books. 2008

Washington County Arkansas: Miscellaneous Record Books 1841-1879. Heritage Books. 2007