

March 2015

My Journey From Yesterday Mid-Cities Genealogical Society P.O. Box 407 Bedford, TX 76095

Visit our Website at: http://www.rootsweb.com/~txmcgs

Volume 38 Issue 3

Bonnie Baker, President

Mid-Cities Genealogical Society meets the 1st Thursday of each month at:

Mary Lib Saleh Library Meeting Room, 201 N. Ector Euless, Texas 6:30 p.m. – Social 7:00 p.m. – General Meeting Visitors are welcome.

2015 MCGS GENERAL MEETINGS CALENDAR

MARCH 5, 2015

Lynelle Bennett Moss: Topic: Family Search

APRIL 2, 2015

Lisa Louise Cooke Topic: "How to Reopen and Work a Genealogy Cold Case

> If you want to understand today, you have to search yesterday."

Pearl S. Buck

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www.facebook.com/TXMCGS



Lynell Bennett Moss is a 6th generation Dallasite. She has been researching hers and other's families since 1968. She has been in a leadership position with the Plano Family History Center for 22 years and is currently training Consults in Plano and has been the Director of the Great Family Search Conference for 11 years. She beta tested programs for FamilySearch & indexing FamilySearch Historical Records for 8 years. She is a member of the Dallas Genealogical Society, Texas State Genealogical Society and National Genealogical Society.

MID-CITIES GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Following is the letter from the *Texas State Genealogical Society* awarding second prize to *Mid Cities Genealogical Society's* newsletter *"My Journey from Yesterday."* Recognition and congratulations to Carole Crawford for doing such a wonderful job of publishing the newsletter for the past two years.

Texas State Genealogical Society

December 5, 2014



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Mid Cities Genealogical Society Attn: Carole J. Crawford, Editor P. O. Box 407 Bedford, TX 76095

Dear Mid Cities Genealogical Society,

I am pleased to inform you that My Journey From Yesterday was selected for Second Prize in Category VI Official Partner Society Newsletters Award in the Texas State Genealogical Society's 2014 Writing Awards. I join many others in extending my congratulations and enclose checks for \$50.

As you already know, we did things differently this year. In late August, we co-hosted the Federation of Genealogical Societies' 2014 Conference in San Antonio. This was a rewarding, much-appreciated, experience but it used a tremendous amount of volunteer effort. There just wasn't time or energy to produce our traditional conference and awards banquet last month.

Instead, we will do our best to have an Officer or Representative of TSGS personally present your Award Certificate at a meeting of your local Genealogical Society or some other event in your area. TSGS will be working with you via email at <u>ruanyone@yahoo.com</u> (or another email address if you prefer) to work out the details of that presentation.

We are already working on the 2015 TSGS Conference and Awards Event and hope you'll be entering the competition again.

Cordially.

Norn V. Wylie President president@txsgs.org 972-206-2723

cc: Award Committee File

ARLINGTON TEXAS STAKE FAMILY HISTORY FAIR

GREAT LOCAL SPEAKERS and selected pre-recorded classes

from the 2015 genealogical conference: **RootsTech** Saturday 7th March 2015 at Arlington Texas Stake Center 3809 Curt Drive 817-446-7088 Lots of details at website: **arlingtontxfhc.org** Reminder from "Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter:



U.S. Version of Who Do You Think You Are? Returns to TLC on March 8

The episodic air order is currently scheduled as:

March 8 Julie Chen March 15 Josh Groban March 22 Angie Harmon March 29 Sean Hayes April 5 Tony Goldwyn April 12 America Ferrera April 19 Bill Paxton April 26 Melissa Etheridge For more information go to:

http://blog.eogn.com/2015/02/12/us-version-of-who-do-you-think-youare-returns-to-tlc-on-march-8/

From "Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter:

Are You New to Genealogy?

Dick Eastman · December 21, 2014 · Genealogy Basics

Welcome to the fascinating world of family history research! You can learn more about you, your ancestors, and why you are the person you are today. From "Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

Where to Donate Records to Make Them Available to Everyone

Dick Eastman · February 1, 2015 · Genealogy Basics · 18 Comments



A newsletter reader sent an interesting question this week, asking where to donate newly-found documents that may be of interest to many other genealogists. Here is an excerpt from her message:

"I recently was going through records and old documents that my grandmother had saved and came across an original passenger list of one of my immigrant ancestors from Poland/Prussia in 1895. To the best of my searching, I have not found any other records from this ship and this document is nowhere else to be found. I have scanned mine in so that others may benefit from it. The problem is I don't know what to do with it. Aside from attaching it to my ancestors' records.

Where else can I deposit this information?"

I believe I can give some answers but suspect that other newsletter readers can contribute even more ideas. Here are my suggestions:

Most repositories gladly accept collections of original materials related to the library's interests. However, few or none of them will accept compiled genealogies that simply list one's own ancestry.

Founded in 1894, the **Family Search Library** in Salt Lake City began to acquire genealogical records and continues to

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Here is a list of articles from my newsletter that I think are the most useful resources for anyone who is learning how to find their ancestors:

Family History for Beginners Genealogy Basics Are You Missing Most of the Available Genealogy Information? GEDCOM Explained Ahnentafel Explained Second Cousins," "Once Removed", and More Explained Barking Up the Wrong Tree Citing Sources Using WorldCat to Find Genealogy Books

Quotes from:

MURPHY'S LAW OF GENEALOGY

You finally find your great grandparents' wedding record and discover that the bride's father was named John Smith.

If you need just one record, the microfilm will have page numbers. If you need 3 or more records, there won't be any page numbers and the records will not be in the proper order.

Just before the entry you need, the records will end. They will begin again two years after the date you need.

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~m ostfran/miscellaneous/quips_etc.htm do so today. The Library is now the repository for more than 2.4 million rolls of microfilm, 742,000 microfiche, 310,000 books and other materials such as journals, maps and electronic resources. The Library presently accepts the following materials:

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- 1. Autobiographies and biographies containing genealogical material
- 2. Family histories with genealogical information
- 3. Indexes to records
- 4. Local histories (limited)
- 5. Well organized collections of genealogical and research materials

The Family Search Library also accepts other items although there are some guidelines as to what can be accepted as well as a list of items that cannot be accepted. Details may be found in the Family Search document, *Gifts, Donations, and Loans to Family Search*, at:

https://familysearch.org/sites/default/uploads/Donations-Guidelines-REVISION-12-July-2012.pdf.

Library employees do ask you to contact the library prior to donating anything.

The **Allen County Library** in Fort Wayne, Indiana, has the largest genealogy collection of any publicly-funded library. The Library's Genealogy Center accepts donations; as stated the Library's web page on at http://www.genealogycenter.org/Donate.aspx: "We welcome your contributions of papers, books, and disks of data. In print or in digital formats, your work will not only benefit great numbers of researchers, it will also be preserved for generations to come on our shelves and webpages. Whether it's research articles, images of military veterans in your family history, completed books, indices to record groups large and small, or copies of the family record pages in your family Bible, all will find a good home in The Genealogy Center. Contributions can be mailed or sent electronically directly to The Genealogy Center."

The New England Historic Genealogical

Society encourages members and friends to consider donating their genealogical materials. Donations of books and other published material (family histories, periodicals, etc.) relevant to genealogy or local history are greatly appreciated.

Details may be found at: <u>http://www.americanancestors.org/Support/Donate-</u><u>Materials/</u>.

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Great Genealogy Stories

Previously published by Julia M. Case and Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG, <u>Missing Links</u> <u>OLD WIVES' TALES TELL ON SOLDIER</u> by Eileen Niederkorn, <u>digin4bonz@freewwweb.com</u>

In researching my great-grandpa Gabriel G. JONES, I sent to the National Archives for his Civil War records. I was pleasantly surprised when I received 60 pages of information.

Among the papers was a photocopy of a letter that great-grandma JONES had written to the Pension Board so she could receive great-grandpa's Civil War pension. She had to prove that his first wife, Martha Ann BLACK, had died and that his second wife, Margaret, had divorced him. When she received the copy of the divorce papers, she found that she had been married to Gabriel JONES three years before his divorce was granted in 1875. There was a lot of information in the papers but the item I liked best was the letter great-grandma wrote to the Pension Board saying, "He told me his wife divorced him and I, being only a child of 15, believed him and married him."

The divorce papers said Gabriel had been notified but not being able to read and write, perhaps he just assumed that Margaret went ahead with the divorce and that he was free to remarry. I guess we had better not take anything for granted.

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb. ancestry.com/~dgstuart/gs39.htm The **Newberry Library** is a large genealogy and local history library in Chicago and is always looking for books and historic documents that will extend, strengthen, and complement the library's collection. If you are considering such a donation, please contact a library curator or librarian first. Details may be found at <u>http://www.newberry.org/collecting-newberry</u>.

The **Daughters of the American Revolution** (DAR) also accepts donations although I believe their focus is primarily on the society's *Americana Collection* containing manuscripts and imprints pertaining to the history of Colonial America, the Revolutionary War period and the Early National period. Details may be found

at: <u>http://www.dar.org/sites/default/files/members/darnet/form</u> <u>s/HG-1009.pdf</u>.

The **Midwest Genealogy Center** in Kansas City accepts donations of gently-used genealogy books and yearbooks. In addition, certain donated materials deemed to have unique or noteworthy content are considered on a case-by-case basis for special disposition. The Midwest Genealogy Center no longer accepts unpublished research materials.

Finally, the **Internet Archive** is not a genealogy organization but is used by tens of thousands of genealogists to find historical information. The Internet Archive accepts donations of almost **ALL** digital cultural artifacts, genealogy-related and non-genealogy items alike. Items need to be digitized first and then uploaded, with the exception of large collections of books that the Internet Archive is willing to digitize them. Details may be found at:

https://archive.org/about/faqs.php#Uploading_Content.

The above certainly is not a complete list. Many local special collection libraries, universities, genealogy societies, and historical societies also accept donations of materials that are relevant to their areas of interest. Such repositories ensure that these personal and family records will be available for research by generations to come. The **Society of American Archivists** has published *Donating Your Personal or Family Records to a Repository* at:

http://www2.archivists.org/publications/brochures/donatingfamilyrecs_ although that helpful article does not list specific repositories that might be interested in your donation.

I suspect other newsletter readers can contribute other suggestions as well. If so, please offer your suggestions in the comments below. I will collect the better suggestions and incorporate them into a future update to this article.

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Great Genealogy Stories Previously published by Julia M. Case

and Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG, <u>Missing Links</u>

<u>SPECIAL DELIVERY</u> by Gordon Rampy, grampy@citizen.infi.net

It's a characteristic of those of us who immerse ourselves in the fascinating pursuit of our personal pasts that we expect others to feel at least some of the thrill we experience when we uncover a tidbit of memorabilia. But it's just not so. And we begin to get the picture when we're cornered by a fellow genealogist who bores us to yawns with the same sort of ecstatic spiel we love to proclaim. What follows is, I'm afraid, a good illustration of the phenomenon.

My father was born and reared at the turn of the century on a sharecropper farm near Salado, Texas. He hoped, as we all do, that someday, after he was gone, there would be those who were interested in his life story. Thank the Lord! He put it all down in a book titled CHOICE AND CHANCE, and now we know him better than we did before his death in 1976.

One of the memories he recorded was of his first train travel. He was 12 years old and the year was 1910. He said good-

A Member's Story

This is my 11th Great Grandfather. I never liked William Shakespeare but I might have to read the *Tempest* (see below).

Marilyn Hay

Stephen Hopkins (Original English spelling: 'Hopkyns') was a castaway, Jamestown survivor, Mayflower ship traveler, and settler in the Plymouth Colony.

Stephen was born about 1581 and worked as a tanner and merchant. He was known as "A fellow who had much knowledge in the Scriptures, and could reason well therein."

Although he worked as a shopkeeper, he had an adventurous nature. Stephen first sailed for the New World in 1609 with the Virginia Company of London, traveling on the ship Sea Venture. It was the ship's maiden voyage. They were sailing to the Jamestown Colony in Virginia, which was established in 1607, bringing additional supplies.

A severe storm in mid-July forced the "**The Sea Venture**" into reefs at the Isle of Devils near Bermuda. All 150 passengers survived. They lived off the wildlife found on the island and supplies from their ship. A smaller boat with some men sailed for the Jamestown Virginia Colony for assistance but was never heard from again.

While stranded on the Bermuda Island, Hopkins, along with several others, attempted to start a mutiny against the governor. They were displeased with his policies. Hopkins was sentenced to death after his plan was discovered but was eventually set free after complaining of the "ruin of his wife and children". It was said, "So penitent he was, and made so much moan, alleging the ruin of his wife and children in this his trespass, as it wrought in the hearts of all the better sorts of the company".

Hopkins and the remaining survivors spent nine months on Bermuda building two smaller ships, the Deliverance and Patience. They were building them from wood found on the island.

Hopkins and the other castaways left Bermuda on May 10, 1610. They eventually made their way to Jamestown Colony on May 23rd.

He then had to survive the poor conditions, diseases, lack of food and supplies in Jamestown. Hopkins stayed for several years before returning to England by 1616.

His wife, Mary had died in 1613 and was buried at Hursley, Hampshire, England. When Stephen had returned, the English community church had sold his home and belongings to pay for the care of his children.

(NOTE: The story of the Sea Venture shipwreck and Hopkins' mutiny may have been the inspiration for William Shakespeare's "The Tempest". The play relates the story of a shipwrecked group stranded on an enchanted island. Shakespeare added the character of a drunken bottler with delusions of grandeur who he named Stephano. Hopkins learned of this play later and stated, "To have provided some of the fabric for Shakespeare's vision of The Tempest and to appear

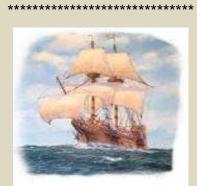
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bye to his mother while a horde of envious brothers and sisters watched him get into the buggy with his father. The trip from Salado to the railroad station in Belton took about an hour and then he climbed alone onto the train with all the excitement any boy would feel at such a time.

His destination was Aunt Sally's home in Benoit, Runnels County, Texas, 150 miles away. My father's writing gives no more details of the adventure, so it remained for his reader just one of the rather ordinary incidents he recorded. But then, nearly 80 years after it happened, I received a tangible link to that event, which, for me, gave it a brand new perspective. One of my relatives sent me a postcard that had surfaced in a central Texas antique store. It was addressed to "Mrs. T. J. Rampy, Salado, Texas," and was dated August 19, 1910. It bore a one cent stamp and the postmark, Benoit, Texas. In a child's barely legible scrawl was the message, "Hello, Mamma How are you I am all right I have just got off the train and am at Aunt Sallie's now. I didn't have any trouble. Randall" On the front, nestled in a pretty floral design were the words, "To One I Love."

To me, that scruffy postcard is priceless, though there is not another soul on the face of the earth who would offer a dime for it. The pursuit of the past brings unsharable rewards.



"The Sea Venture"

1609, June 2, not long after her launch, the Virginia Company's ship **"Sea Venture"** sailed on its **maiden voyage** from Plymouth, England for Jamestown, Virginia. She was built in 1609 in Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England, and was England's **first purpose-designed**

in the play, even in the absurd disguise as Stephano, this in itself is a kind of immortality for Stephen Hopkins."

By late 1617, he moved with his children outside of London and worked as a tanner. He married Elizabeth Fisher in Feb. 1618. However he needed to better his economic life. He was recruited by the Separatists (Pilgrims) to start a new life in America.

He was traveling with the Pilgrims among what they called "the strangers", i.e. non-Puritans brought along to provide assistance. Stephen was not part of their religious organization.

He brought his family -- his wife and three children -- on this voyage plus two servants named Edward Doty and Edward Leister.

Stephen was one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact. Only two other men had been to the New World besides Stephen, so his knowledge and experience was important. Stephen served as an aide to Captain Miles Standish.

The first structure built was the Common House. Death claimed many of the Mayflower's passengers their first winter there in the Plymouth Colony. All members of the Hopkins family including servants survived.

Additional colonists came over the years to settle in Plymouth Colony. Stephen served as assistant to the Governor of the Plymouth Colony through 1636. He was respected for his previous experience with Indians and was elected ambassador for native relations. The original peace agreements made with the Indians was done in Stephen's home at Plymouth.

Stephen set up a trading post with the Indians for furs. During that time he ran a store which also sold alcohol which was not approved by the Pilgrims.

In 1636, Stephen helped draw up the "Bill of Rights" which is viewed as one of Plymouth's chief accomplishments. He also built and owned the first wharf in Plymouth Colony and in 1638 built a house at Yarmouth on Cape Cod, but soon returned to Plymouth. He gave the Yarmouth dwelling to Giles, who remained there and married Catherine Wheldon in 1639.

He volunteered for the Pequot War of 1637 but was not called up to serve possibly because he did oppose the war feeling it would hurt his Indian fur trade. Elizabeth, his second wife, died in 1640.

Stephen Hopkins died at Plymouth Colony between 6 June and 17 July, 1644

emigrant ship. She displaced 300 tons, $\cot f \pm 1,500$, and differed from her contemporaries primarily in her internal arrangements. Her guns were placed on her main deck, rather than below decks as was then the norm. This meant the ship did not need double-timbering, and she may have been the first single-timbered, armed merchant ship built in England. Her hole was sheathed furnished for passengers.

1609. Bermuda settled by English colonists. [http://www.bermuda-online.org/history.htm]

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