

# THE PASCO COUNTY LINE

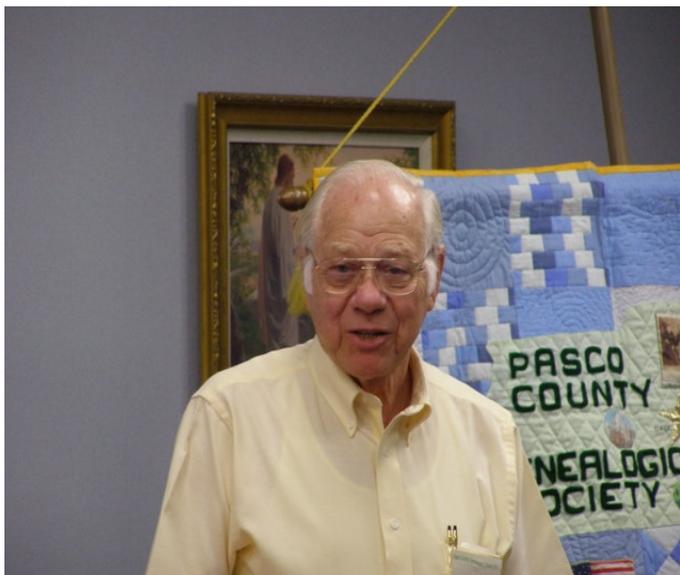
Vol. 12, Issue 1

A Publication of Pasco County Genealogical Society

February 2007



Christmas Party—Submitted by Mike Shires



Don Merrill, one of our speakers in the January 2007 meeting, explaining his summer research regarding tombstone preservation.

*Submitted by Kelly Jewett*

## PLEASE NOTE

The deadline for items to be included in the next issue is April 10, 2007. Please feel free to send your submissions any time between now and the deadline. Early is excellent; deadline is great!



Tom Santa Cruz providing a presentation for the January 2007 meeting regarding his trip to the Annual Florida State Genealogy Conference that he attended in November.

*Submitted by Kelly Jewett*

## From the desk of the President

As I sat at my computer and pondered writing this message, I began to wonder why in the world I ran for this office again!

Looking back on my first year as president, I remember thinking I will never be able to do this job. I am following in the footsteps of Pat Busbice who did a great job as president and I also wondered what in the world was I thinking. Thanks to a great group of officers and committee chairs, 2006 was a good year. Everything went very well and we accomplished so many *firsts* for the society. But still I wondered why I did it again. Most of my concerns rise and show their ugly heads when it is time for me to write another president's message.

Could that concern be the sense of failure that resides in all of us? Or could it be the dreaded writing of this article for our newsletter that makes me step back and wonder? I feel about writing anything the same way as PCGS member Judith Kelly does about getting up in front of everyone to talk. Like Judy it just takes everything in me to do it. My heart races. My palms sweat. I get headaches. I send out lots of emails to several of the officers asking them to edit my articles. And then it takes hours and days for me to finish. All in all, the entire process is a nightmare!

I guess the point of this discussion is to show you all that we all have our nightmares. We all feel very inadequate at times and try not to let others know or see it. However, to grow in life or as genealogist, we must work past the fear.

How many of you feel the same way about writing as I do? Do you put off writing to someone for information? Do you put off writing stories about your ancestors? Do you even miss the opportunity to talk to a visiting expert genealogist because of the fear that you may not sound intelligent enough? How many of you put off asking for help in busting through a brick wall because you feel like you should know more than you do or just don't want someone to know you don't know? Be assured, most people have the same fears as you do, but determination in not allowing fear to control our lives is the best way to conquer it.

Judy is a recent success story. I was so proud of her at the January PCGS membership meeting when she stood up in front of the society to tell us about her trip to the FGS conference in 2006. Judy took a step to overcome her fear and she won! The kind of fear I am talking about may go away for some but for others, like me, it is a constant battle that must be addressed each time we have to face the challenge.

As we enter this New Year let us all try and get past our fears of asking for help, writing letters, serving on a society committee, or volunteering in the society library. Our society is a great group of people who are all willing to help others with their research. However, we each need to **speak up and ask for help**.

The last item I would like to address in this article is what we accomplished in 2006.

- We had our first seminar, which was very successful I might add.
- We obtained our 501 (c) 3 corporation status.
- We produced our first publication.
- We made money and came in under budget.
- We continued work on organizing our society and getting a set of operation guidelines ready. All of that may not seem like a lot to many of you, but believe me when I say, it was a busy year.

I want to say a big *thank you* to all the officers and committee members that worked so hard last year to accomplish all that we did. To the officers, directors, and committee members that have retired, *thank you* for your years of service to the society. To the new officers and committee members, I look forward to working with all of you and know we will have another successful year. Remember if you fear this year ...we all have been there and some of us live there!

Happy Hunting  
Cathy Vance

## PCGS UPCOMING EVENTS

*Submitted by "Mike" Shires*

**MAR. 10** - MaryAnn Balbach is going to give a presentation at the March meeting on the genealogical cruise she and Helen Brown went on recently as well as some more tips and thoughts of researching in Ireland. It will be a bang up St Patrick's Day celebration. Watch out for the leprechauns!

**APR. 14** - Scott Black will speak to us at this meeting. His title is going to be: "As Once Was I - People I've met in the Trilby Cemetery". His presentation will be on the research he has been doing in the cemetery and surrounding area and will include photos, etc.

**MAY 12** - Patti Shultz and Pam Treme will be doing a mini workshop and presentation on setting up and sending out family surveys - suggestions to get results.



## OTHER AREA EVENTS

*Submitted by Don Merrill*

**MAR.3-** 9am-4pm The Tallahassee Genealogical Society will sponsor Pamela J. Cooper speaking on four topics at their Spring Seminar. \$50 Non-Members (If received before February 18th). Continental Breakfast and Lunch provided. More Info and Registration form at [www.talgen.org](http://www.talgen.org) or contact Melody Porter at [southernancestors@yahoo.com](mailto:southernancestors@yahoo.com)

**MAR. 10-** Register 8am, Seminar 9:15am to 4pm. The Imperial Polk Gen'l Society & Florida Chapter of Ohio Gen'l Society are sponsoring a One-Day Seminar with speakers Dr. Carolyn Earle Billingsley, (Kinship Theory) J. Mitchell Brown, MA, (Researching the records of the Indian Wars of the Southeast 1815 - 1858) and Jack V. Butler (Understanding Territorial Records.) At Florida Southern College, Lakeland, FL. Cost: \$40 before March 5th. At the door: \$45. Continental Breakfast and Box Lunch included. [www.ipgs.org](http://www.ipgs.org) or contact Alvie L. Davidson at (863) 858 6745 or cell (863) 608 5129 or e-mail address: [floridasearch@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:floridasearch@tampabay.rr.com)

**MAY 2-** 9:30am-12Noon. The Manasota Genealogical Society monthly meeting will feature Jim McHugh speaking on "Researching My Irish Roots." Manatee Central Library, 1301 Barcarrota Blvd., West Bradenton, FL. No cost. Contact Jean S. Morris at (941) 722-5156 or [morrisjean@verizon.net](mailto:morrisjean@verizon.net) Website: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~flmgs>

## The Early Trek Westward

(Part 4)

*by George Varney*

### The Transcontinental Railroad and The Golden Spike

As early as 1832 the nation had realized a need to tie California to the rest of the states through the means of a transcontinental railroad. After much ranting and hostile debate, Congress passed the Pacific Railway Act in 1853 authorizing the building of the transcontinental railroad. The Union Pacific Railroad was building west from Omaha, Nebraska and the Central Pacific Railroad was building east from Sacramento, California.

The transcontinental railroad got off to a slow start due to the Civil War and lack of funds. However, from 1866 the race was finally on. The railroad builders faced many hardships blasting routes through solid granite, harsh bad winters, heat of the desert, lack of supplies and Indians. But, through it all, the transcontinental railroad moved forward.

Finally, on May 10th 1869, at a place called Promontory Summit, 56 miles west of Ogden, Utah, the first transcontinental railroad was completed.

The golden spike was driven in the last tie to commemorate the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads joining together at Promontory Point. The joining together created 2000 miles of railroad track from Omaha to Sacramento.

### The Texas Rangers

The Texas Rangers are one of the oldest law-enforcement agencies in North America with statewide jurisdiction. Rangers have a heritage that traces to the earliest days of Anglo settlement in Texas. They often have been compared to four other world-famous law enforcement agencies, the FBI, Scotland Yard, Interpol and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Texas Rangers were commissioned in 1823 with only ten men to act for the common defense. The wages were fifteen dollars a month payable in property. On average the early rangers were paid \$1.25 a day and must furnish their own arms, mounts and equipment.

A large proportion were unmarried. Most of them were sober and brave men. They knew their duty and they did it. They didn't brag, gallop through the streets, shoot or yell. They had moral discipline and moral courage. They did right, because it was right.

One of histories deadliest outlaw, John Wesley Hardin, a preacher's son reputed to have killed 31 men was captured by Ranger John B. Armstrong. Armstrong boarded a train that Hardin and four companions were on. Hardin saw the ranger, drew his pistol and only got off one shot before the ranger drew his 45 caliber pistol, shot and killed one of Hardin's men, knocked Hardin out cold and

*(Continued on page 4)*

## This just in.....

by Virginia Britten

Do you have trouble finding families around the late 1860's? Have you ever considered looking into the "Freedmen's Bureau Field Office Records"? The Freedmen's Bureau was established after the Civil War to provide assistance to the tens of thousands of former slaves and impoverished whites in the Southern States and the District of Columbia.

After the war nearly four million slaves and many whites were dislocated from their homes, facing starvation, and owning only the clothes on their backs. The Bureau was established by the War Department in 1865 to help these people and bring the displaced people to full citizenship. The task was enormous. But it created a rich documentary evidence of the reconstruction and provided a wealth of genealogical records of this time period.

The National Archive Trust Fund Board has just announced the field office records have been filmed and are available now to researchers. Records of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia are now available. The films are organized by state and consist of hundreds of rolls numbered as the M Rolls. Florida alone has 15 rolls in the M1869 number.

To find out how to access this valuable source access the National Archive Web site at [WWW.archives.gov](http://WWW.archives.gov). Genealogists have the Congress's Freedmen's Bureau Records Preservation Act of 2000 to thank for providing the funding for this microfilming project. The project took more than five years to complete. ❖

### Rangers (Continued from page 3)

held his gun on the other three of Hardin's men. They were arrested and brought back to justice. Armstrong only had a single hole in his hat.

Train robber Sam Bass was confronted by four Rangers in Round Rock in the summer of 1878. In the shootout that followed, one of Bass' gang was killed outright. Bass was gravely wounded but managed to escape. He was found, taken back into town and later died at the age of 27.

Between 1894-95, the Texas Rangers scouted 173,381 miles; made 676 arrests; returned 2,856 heads of stolen livestock to the owners; assisted civil authorities 162 times and guarded jails on 13 occasions.

A story is told about a ranger riding into town because of a robbery. The robbers had rode out of town earlier and, when the ranger arrived the town's officials asked "Where are the other rangers?" To which he replied "One's enough, there was only one robbery". ❖

## WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Sally Fuller

Jim Jessop

William Lare

Darlene Shearer

David Shearer

Dianne Skiver

Carole Thompson

Glenda Sue Vize

Fay Williams

Larry Williams



### Recipes from *The American Frugal Housewife*, published in 1832

Submitted by Connie Delaney

#### Election Cake

Old fashioned election cake is made of four pounds of flour; three quarters of a pound of butter; four eggs; one pound of sugar; one pound of currants, or raisins if you choose; half a pint of good yeast; wet it with milk as soft as it can be and be moulded on a board. Set to rise over night in winter; in warm weather, three hours is usually enough for it to rise. A loaf, the size of common flour bread, should bake three quarters of an hour.

#### Dyspepsia Bread

The American Farmer publishes the following receipt for making bread, which has proved highly salutary to persons afflicted with that complaint, viz: - Three quarts unbolted wheat meal; one quart soft water, warm, but not hot; one gill of fresh yeast; one gill of molasses, or not, as may suit the taste; one tea-spoonful of saleratus.

This will make two loaves, and should remain in the oven at least one hour; and when taken out, placed where they will cool gradually. Dyspepsia crackers can be made with unbolted flour, water and saleratus. ❖



## ARE THE SMALLER HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL LIBRARIES ENDANGERED?

by Tom Santa Cruz

I traveled over to the Polk County Historical and Genealogical Library in Bartow, Florida, that is the heart of Polk County to work on my family research. To my surprise the only other people I saw in the library were the two librarians. Here lies the problem. These places will close if they do not have enough patrons.

This Library/Archive focuses on Polk County, then Florida, then the Southeast, and the rest of the US. The microfilm collection includes old Polk County newspapers. These are newspapers that may not be included online in the foreseeable future. It also includes Federal censuses for the southeastern States plus the 1935 and 1945 Florida State Censuses. Plus some specific Polk and Hillsborough County court records.

There are family histories from all over on the second floor of the library. I was interested in seeing what the COLDING family relationship to a BRYAN family. They had lived in the Barnwell District, South Carolina. But next to that book was a collection of research on another BRYAN family in Bladen County, North Carolina. This collection included photocopies of wills and probate records. This second BRYAN family had connections to the SINGLETARY and FITZRANDOPH families of New England. The number of family history books is about double the total number of books in our society library. Half of this floor on this wing has genealogical society publications from across the county.

The first floor has books relating to genealogical and historical interests in all of the States. Of course the number of books on Florida is about half of them.

Before you run off to this library you can check the catalog online through the Polk County Library web site at [www.pclc.lib.fl.us](http://www.pclc.lib.fl.us). The days and hours of access are shown at [www.polk-county.net/county\\_offices/leisure\\_svcs/hist\\_library/index.aspx](http://www.polk-county.net/county_offices/leisure_svcs/hist_library/index.aspx). The library is in the old Polk County Courthouse at US-98 and Main St. in Bartow. It is about the same distance from Zephyrhills to there as to the main Library in downtown Tampa. Parking is free with a placard from the library office. The library is free as well. There are restrictions as to what you can bring into the library, but lockers are provided for things like pens, packs and purses. Cameras, pencils and notebooks are okay.

The old courthouse also contains the Polk County Historical Museum. There are exhibits of the county's history from statehood through the Civil War, through booms and busts, all up to the present. There is an old courtroom that you could envision the novel **To Kill A Mockingbird** by Harper Lee taking place.

Just south of Bartow is Homeland and that is where the Homeland Heritage Park is located. It is a taste of life in central Florida's past with homesteads, a church and more. So the trip can be an all-day-outing.

Back to the library — some people have suggested that Internet access to genealogical records is dooming libraries and archives like this. But there are books and microfilms here that are not heading for the Internet. If libraries like this are closed these unusual and unique books may be discarded and a loss for everyone.

Enjoy a sunny winter day in Bartow visit the library, museum and park. Eat some southern food too. ❖

## PODCASTS FOR THE GENEALOGY COMMUNITY – AN UPDATE

by Tom Santa Cruz

In the February 2006 issue of the Pasco County Line, I introduced the readers to the world of genealogical podcasts. There are some new podcasts that you might want to check out.

Family History Minute – Podcasts that explains ways of recording family histories and tips on how to garner the information.

Family Oral History using Digital Tools – These podcasts cover issues and techniques for preserving oral histories digitally.

Family Roots Radio – A very new podcast, the first issue has John Colletta addressing Immigration Sources.

Gene's Podcast Blog – Podcasts about a family that left Castro's Cuba.

Genealogy-On-Demand – The podcasts cover a wide range of genealogical topics.

Irish Roots Cafe – Podcasts about researching Irish roots.

Under the Tree – Podcasts addressing African-American genealogy topics.

Our PCGS Website will be updated to add links to these podcasts on the Research Links page in the Podcasts Section. There are links to other podcasts that were explained in the earlier newsletter. ❖

## NEW HOPE CEMETERY

by Tom Santa Cruz

I had a chance to visit the New Hope United Methodist Church and Cemetery in Istachatta, Citrus County, Florida in December. It was something special. This is a neat and clean cemetery that is loved and care for in this rural setting.

The church was organized in the 1830s. This is very early for American settlement in this part of Florida. It is the oldest church in Citrus County and one of the oldest active churches in Florida. The first building was made of logs, earth works, and dirt floors. The building served as a church, town hall, school and a refuge against attacks by the Wahoo Indians.

Well that building burnt, but was replaced with one having a stick chimney, an outside cistern and a puncheon floor (split log). Then in 1851 five acres were donated to the church. The present building dates from 1940. Timbers from the previous church were



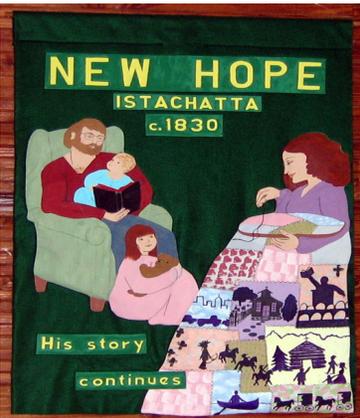
used in the newer one. Circuit riders preached here drawing a congregation from miles around. The history of this church strongly resembles that of the Townsend House Methodist Church that is located in north central Pasco County with early

(Continued on page 6)

**New Hope** (Continued from page 5)

settlement, circuit riding ministers, and an associated cemetery. The congregation here is still active. The location is almost 2 miles North on Istachatta Road (SR-39) of the intersection with Lake Lindsey Road (SR-476) between Nobleton and Floral City.

Inside the church is a banner that illustrates the history of the church and the people. The cemetery which is next to the church is a mixture the old and new, the rich and not so rich, the powerful and the ordinary. The cemetery continues to be used today with grave markers in many styles, some very ornate with other simple, the sheriff, tax collector, county commissioner, or legislator may be resting next to the laborer, farmer, rancher or school teacher. There are inscriptions for veterans from many wars and little plastic tubes for the American flag ready for the next Flag Day. Some families are contained in little plots while others seem to flow out into the meadow with the surnames of new sons-in-law branching from the flow. There is space for maybe another 100 years of interments.



One thing unique is that this Istachatta church is now in Citrus County, which split off of Hernando in 1887, Hernando was Benton County before the 1850s, and Benton was formed in 1844 from Hillsborough County. The post office, library, and town center is in Hernando County. So a genealogist needs to be careful to what county he looks for information.



## Using RootsWeb: Private Concerns

Originally published in the RootsWeb Review 13 April 2005, Vol. 8, No. 15.

*Submitted by Virginia Britten*

**Question:** What can I do if I find private information about myself and my living family members published at RootsWeb?

**Answer:** That depends upon the nature of the "private" information and where you have found it. Most information about living individuals is not considered "private" and it is widely accessible. Names, dates, and places are public, not private, information. GEDCOMs (GEnealogical Data COMmunications) submitted to WorldConnect <http://wc.rootsweb.com/> are automatically "cleaned" for entries that involve individuals born prior to 1930 -- if there is no information listed in the death field. The submitter of the GEDCOM can elect an earlier date for treating individuals as "living" or can even remove the living individual from a file completely for public display purposes. The 1930 U.S. census is available to the public. Thus anyone appearing in it might appear in someone's posted family tree, even though that individual is only say 76 years young.

If you find information about yourself in a WorldConnect family tree file you can contact the submitter at the e-mail address provided on any page of the database and politely request that it be removed from public display. However, unless this information is actually private (LIVING Smith is NOT private) in nature and/or concerns someone born after 1930, it can only be removed through the courtesy of the submitter. RootsWeb does not edit or alter these user-owned and controlled trees.

**Note:** Some genealogy programs allow users to privatize (exclude) certain individuals or data when creating the GEDCOM and prior to submitting it to WorldConnect. However, this approach is not recommended as the data you remove is the very data WorldConnect's filters need to establish whether an individual is to be treated as living or dead. Also, removing data from the raw file you submit to WorldConnect prohibits it from preserving your complete genealogy file to be used by you as a backup should you need to restore lost data on your own computer. If you don't submit it, you can't retrieve it later.

**Question:** I'm concerned about identity theft and worry that if information about my family is found at RootsWeb it could lead to my identity being stolen.

**Answer:** "Identify theft" has become a buzz word, but it is a misnomer. Actually in most instances it refers to credit card theft and most of that happens offline. A recent survey reported on the Better Business Bureau website indicates that the vast majority of so-called "identity theft" cases involve "paper" theft -- not Internet theft. Even the cases that do involve the Internet are the result of computer viruses, spyware, stolen passwords, and "phishing" scams and are not due to information found on genealogy websites. Genealogy websites do not even represent a blip on the radar of this problem. <http://www.bbbonline.org/idtheft/safetyQuiz.asp>

**Question:** Banks and credit card companies use my mother's maiden name for identification purposes. Won't having that information available at RootsWeb make it possible for someone to steal my identity?

**Answer:** Thieves need more than names to get into your bank account. However, you should not use easily found information for identifiers or passwords for your bank, credit card or other financial account information. If you have previously given your mother's maiden name or your birthdate as an account identifier -- call or visit the bank or other institution where you have the account and change the identifying password to one that is not publicly available. Even if you do not post genealogical information on the Internet, your birthdate and mother's maiden name may be publicly accessible in various places and they should not be used for identification purposes. Heed the advice in these articles: <http://www.creditreporting.com/id-theft.html> <http://www.aarp.org/bulletin/yourlife/Articles/a2004-01-28-8tips.html>. Safeguard all data which is actually \*personal\* and should be kept private -- such as your Social Security number, bank account and credit card numbers. Do not include this type of private information in any of your genealogical records -- on or off the Internet.

**Question:** The SSDI (Social Security Death Index) at RootsWeb includes the Social Security numbers of my deceased family members. Won't this put them at risk of having their identities stolen?

**Answer:** On the contrary, the publishing of the Social Security numbers and names of deceased individuals enables businesses and other interested parties to verify whether or not a Social Security number is active or whether the account holder is deceased. This actually serves to prevent identity theft by publicly posting a list of deceased individuals. Social Security numbers are not reused.

Ever since we saw the first "cries of alarm" over someone stealing your identity because you put your real name on one of your e-mails, Richard Pence, a newspaperman and long-time genealogist, has been challenging the various newsgroups and mailing lists to provide him with authenticated information showing that genealogical information was the underlying cause of an identity theft. No one has seriously tried - except Pence claims that he did get an e-mail from someone that claimed "that it actually happened to a neighbor of my cousin." Further questioning revealed that that one statement was the extent of the sender's knowledge about the fate of the neighbor. Pence reports, "So, although I have made repeated challenges it is now approaching 20 years and no one has provided a documented case ("documented" meaning verifiable by police or court records) yet."

[Editor's note: Richard Allen "Dick" Pence is one of the pioneers of computer genealogy. He was among the first to see the value of personal computers for genealogical recordkeeping and began organizing his records with one of the earliest of these machines in 1978. <http://www.pipeline.com/~richardpence/> <http://www.pipeline.com/~richardpence/twolongs.htm>

Previously published in RootsWeb Review: 17 January 2007, Vol. 10, No. 3. \* \* \* \*

## Census Enumeration Date or Census Day -- Chart

*by George Varney with revisions by Don Merrill*

What this chart means is that if a birthday of an individual was going to land before or after the 'Census Day' that person's age would for that census would be stated accordingly...even though the actual date of the census taking occurred on an earlier or later day of the year. In other words, it did not matter 'when' the census was taken, a person's age was listed according to how it fell in relation to the Census Day of that year.

The table below shows the census day for each census, 1790-1930, and the time allowed to take the census:

<u>Census Year</u>	<u>Census Day</u>	<u>Time Allowed</u>
1790	August 2	9 months
1800	August 4	9 months
1810	August 6	10 months
1820	August 7	13 months
1830	June 1	12 months
1840	June 1	18 months
1850	June 1	5 months
1860	June 1	5 months
1870	June 1	5 months
1880	June 1	1 month
1890	June 1	1 month
1900	June 1	1 month
1910	April 15	1 month
1920	January 1	1 month
1930	April 1	(See note)

NOTE: The official census day was April 1, 1930, except for Alaska. The Bureau, however, began taking the census on April 2, 1930. Because of anticipated severe weather in April, the Alaska census day was October 1, 1929.

### 1820 and 1830 Census Day Differences

On the above table, note that the census day changed from the first Monday in August in 1820 to the first day of June in 1830. If one is researching families appearing in the 1820 and 1830 censuses, looking at these families again may be important. Since the census days for 1820 and 1830 are not exactly ten years apart, the two-month difference may reveal some surprising results.

For example, if a person were born between 1 June 1820 and 7 August 1820, that child would appear in the 1820 census in the "under 10" category. But in 1830, that same person would appear in the "of 5 and under 10" rather than the "of 10 and under 15" category, since the person had not turned 10 yet.

The age category for anyone born between 1 June and 7 August in any year would be affected by this reporting change between 1820 and 1830. Comparing the 1820 age categories for a person appearing ten years later and not in the "correct" age category may actually give a clue to a person's date of birth within a two-month period.

### Time Allowed to Take a Census

On the table above, note the time allowed to take each census. All of the states complied with this provision, except South Carolina in 1790. South Carolina could not complete its 1790 enumeration in nine months. The U.S. Marshal complained that he was having great difficulty finding people to take the job because of the resistance to the census being taken. A Charleston jury met to decide the fate of six persons who had "refused to render an account of persons in their households as required by the census act." A South Carolina census taker was brought on trial for neglect of duty. He did not complete the census in his district. These and other problems led to South Carolina being granted an extension and the census returns were dated 5 February 1792, a full eighteen months after the census day.

### Differing Census Days

In a couple of cases, there have been census days assigned to certain states that were different than the rest of the U. S. for that year. When Vermont entered the Union as the 14th state in 1791, the 1790 census was already underway. Vermont's 1790 census was taken with a census day of the first Monday in April 1791, with five months allowed to take the census there.

And Utah, which became a territory in September 1851 had its 1850 census taken with a census day of 1 April 1851. But the dates on the Utah census pages are mostly in October 1851. Thus, the 1851 census enumerators probably asked Utahans questions like, "Six months ago, back on April 1st, who was the head of this household?"

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**PASCO COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.  
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

NEW \_\_\_\_\_ RENEWAL \_\_\_\_\_ INDIVIDUAL (\$15.00) \_\_\_\_\_ FAMILY (\$22.50) \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable and mail to: PCGS, PO Box 2072, Dade City, FL 33526

Names \_\_\_\_\_

Include full names and maiden name

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State & Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

(Census Continued from page 8)

Census Day vs. Enumeration Date

Genealogists should record two dates when copying information from the censuses: the census day and the enumeration date. No matter how many months it took for an enumerator to reach a house, he was supposed to gather the information as if time had stopped on the census day. Every person whose regular abode was in a particular household on the census day was to be enumerated, even if a person were away at the time of the enumeration.

Understanding the impact of the census day versus the enumeration date may explain why certain people appear in a census listing, even though you have other evidence to show the person died before the household was enumerated. If a person were alive on the census day, that person was to be included, even if it took some time for the enumerator to get around to the house to take the census. The person could have been dead for several months. Or, you may wonder why that youngest child in a family was not listed in a census. If a child were born after the census day, that child was not to be included, even if the census taker had visited the house and was aware of a playful little toddler crawling around in front of him.

Now, some of you will have to go back to all of those census lists you have copied down and confirm the date of enumeration AND the census day. Any missing people? Any extra people?

What will be shown on the 1940 Census:

1940: Address; home owned or rented; value or monthly rental; whether on a farm; name; relationship to household head; sex; race; age; marital status; school attendance; educational attainment; birthplace; citizenship of foreign born; location of residence a years ago and whether on a farm; employment status; if at work, whether in private or non-emergency government work, or in public emergency work (WP A, CCC, NY A, etc.); if in private or non-emergency government work, hours worked in week; if seeking work or on public emergency work, duration of unemployment; occupation. industry, and class of worker; weeks worked last year; income last year. ❖

**New In the Library**

By Connie Delaney

There are several new books in the library. "Old Brooksville in Photos and Stories" and "Historia de Familias Cubanas" donated by Tom Santa Cruz; "Yearbook of the Hot Springs, Garland County Historical Society" donated by Ann Morris; and several books donated by Jim and Pat Parrish, including "Berlitz Basic German Dictionary" and "Along the Sharp/Sharpe River". More next issue.

**We are deeply saddened by the passing  
of a charter member.**

Esther Futter passed away on December 1, 2006 at age 93. She never appeared to age and it is hard to believe that she has left us. She was always on the go and ready to take on any new challenge. Esther assisted in organizing and named the "Zephyr Genies". Our sympathy goes out to all who knew and loved her.

**PASCO COUNTY  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

**Officers**

<b>Cathy Vance</b>	<b>President</b>
<b>Marion Shires</b>	<b>Vice-President</b>
<b>Helen Brown</b>	<b>Secretary</b>
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<b>Judy Kelley</b>	<b>Director</b>
<b>Susan Canney</b>	<b>Director</b>
<b>Mary Ann Balbach</b>	<b>Director</b>

**Meetings are held on the 2nd Saturday  
each month at 10:00 a.m.**

**Except June, July & August**

**at**

**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints  
9016 Fort King Road  
Dade City, FL 33525**

**Visitors Welcome**

**Visit our web page at  
[www.rootsweb.com/~flpcgs](http://www.rootsweb.com/~flpcgs)**

**All items for future newsletters can be mailed to:**

**June Woodham**

**P.O. Box 7034**

**Wesley Chapel, FL 33544**

**or**

**FAX to 813-973-2085**

**E-mail: [JWood7311@gmail.com](mailto:JWood7311@gmail.com)**

**The Pasco County Line  
PO Box 2072  
Dade City, FL 33526**