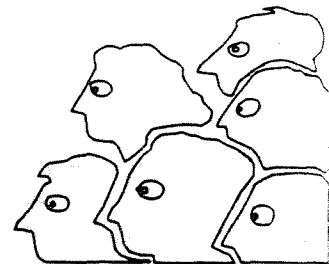




NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS NEWSLETTER



c/o Northland Public Library, 300 Cumberland Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15237-5455

Volume 4 - Number 1 - August 1993

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Subscription: \$12.00 per year

10 issues from August to June

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hi everyone: First, I want to thank all of those who voted for me to be your new President. Even though I had no opposition, I appreciate the time members took to cast their votes and show an interest in the election. I look forward to the opportunity to work with all of you and, hopefully, continue the excellent job done by Jim and previous officers of our club. I hope this coming year will be a year of growth and many success stories for all of us to share with one another.

Secondly, we have had great success in putting together a Newsletter Staff to assist Elissa Powell. As you are aware, Elissa has been handling the Newsletter single handedly, which is no small feat. We asked for volunteers, and the call was heard. Eight of our members have graciously volunteered their time so that our membership can continue to receive the excellent newsletter that we all have come to expect. The new staff consists of Lissa Powell as Editor, myself as administrator, and our volunteers Marcia Coleman, Mildred Halechko, Helen Kalan, Shirley Kelly, Deborah MacIntyre, Pat McCully, Grace McVay, and Pat Smith. Thanks to all of you. The newsletter is your newsletter, and the Staff would like to see articles submitted by members for publication in the newsletter. Everyone receives some sort of genealogy publication with interesting articles. If you see an article which you feel would be of interest to other members, please submit it. Just hand it in at a meeting to me or Lissa. I am also suggesting that a section be added to the newsletter called "Tidbits" where various little tidbits of information can be provided. This will be information which does not warrant a whole paragraph devoted to it, but which contains information which would be of interest to members. Please feel free to submit your tidbits for this column also. You can influence what appears in your newsletter and do your share to help others. Please take the initiative to participate. The more we help each other, the better our club will be.

There has also been the formation of a Book Review Committee whose job it will be to review books for purchase for the library. The books which are purchased for the library are available to all of us for doing our research, and, therefore, benefit all of us. Again, this Committee involves volunteers giving of their time to help the club as a whole. Our thanks to it's members, Marion Hyle, Keith Kerr, Rosemary Miller, Elissa Powell, and Gary Schlemmer. Again, these books are paid for with club funds and you can have a say in what books are considered for purchase. If you have suggestions, please see one of our officers or book committee members.

Another project I would like to see get under way is the publication of an Expertise Referral List. I would like to canvas members of the club to see what areas of the country they have researched extensively and have in their possession forms, telephone numbers, names of agencies, etc. for that area which would be of help to other members researching in that area. When a member has a question about a certain city, county, state, etc., and is looking for help, he can refer to the Expertise Referral List and find the member who can best help the member and point the member in the right direction. Every member has information that is valuable to other members, but doesn't always realize it. By pulling together, we can not only seek help but help each other. Sometime soon a form will be provided to each member to be filled out and returned to us. I ask that every one of you participate so that we can develop a large pool of resources.

Yet another project I would like to initiate is a night called "Members' Night". This would be a spinoff of the Round Table, only members would get up and speak before the membership for a total of 15-30 minutes. Five or six members would be lined up for the evening. Many members have research experiences to share that would be both helpful and entertaining, but which would not require a whole evening. Sometimes people get cut short at the Round Table discussion because that much time

can't be devoted to everyone. An evening can consist of similar or different topics. Disappointments as well as successes should be shared. All are learning experiences. I think this type of an evening would enable members to feel even more a part of the club and enable them to share their expertise with others, no matter how small or extensive that expertise is. I would appreciate hearing from members who would be willing to participate in this program.

There will be a form coming to you with the next newsletter asking you to indicate your areas of interest and what subjects you would like covered by outside speakers plus field trips you would like to see the club sponsor. We are also going to publish a list of past speakers and the subjects they covered. We would like the membership to indicate what subjects they would like to have repeated. We appreciate the fact that all members can't be at all the meetings and, therefore, might like to see those subjects they missed repeated. Also, a lot of subjects bear repeating.

I have been told that our club is on a lot of mailing lists and that we receive tons of junk mail. This "junk" mail ends up on the freebie table. I'm sure you know from your own personal experience at home with junk mail that it can get out of hand. I am going to ask the Board to put a time limit on the material which appears on the freebie table. I will request that, if no one is interested in a piece of literature after it has been on the table for two months in a row, it will be tossed. If the material is not weeded out, it is necessary for someone to lug this material to and from meetings each month, not to mention having to find a place to store it between meetings. Therefore, make sure you pick up all the literature which you are interested in, for it might not be there at the following meeting.

After Jim gave the speech about the various items disappearing from the table which holds the material members are expected to pay for, and after announcing that Pat McCully wanted returned to her the form concerning the genealogy classes being offered in Washington D.C. which was passed around at the last meeting, someone, unfortunately, walked off with Pat's form and did not return it to her. The form never made it's way around the room. Would the person who kept this form please return it to Pat or one of the officers. It is unfortunate that incidents like this keep occurring. The form had no monetary value, but did involve Pat's time in securing it.

The July speaker, Greene Drucker from the Allegheny City Society, was very entertaining. I, for one, enjoyed him immensely. The sound of the laughter in the room would suggest others found him just as enjoyable. This month's speaker is Leslie Dunn, the Librarian from the Shaler Library, and her subject is Naturalization Records.

Our club has a packet which has been referred to as the Beginner's Packet. Since this packet contains information which is valuable not only to beginners but to advanced researchers alike, we are renaming the kit the "Genealogy Research Packet". Therefore, if anyone has not purchased this kit thinking that they are no longer beginners and won't find anything helpful in the kit, please look at the kit before deciding not to purchase one. There have been over 60 sold to our membership to date, so the majority of you know how much valuable information is packed into this kit. I purchased one and was guilty of setting it aside, feeling it didn't contain what I needed for the stage I had reached in my research. When I finally sat down to browse through it, I found it not only contained help for the stage I'm at, but help for stages I haven't even begun to think about yet. So, if you haven't purchased one, please reconsider. It's to your benefit. And only \$5.00!

Again, I want to thank you for your confidence in voting me in as your President, and I look forward to a long, enjoyable association with all of you. If you need help or have any suggestions, please feel free to call me at (412) 443-1460, or feel free to come up to me at the meetings. We also encourage you to attend the Board meetings which are usually two weeks before the regular meetings and posted in the newsletter. You will see how decisions which affect you and your club are made, and you can participate in making these decisions at the Board meetings. This club is yours. The more we work together, the better the club will be. See you at the next meeting. Ginny

THE STRIP DISTRICT'S PAST

from "Neighbors" for 14 Jul 1993, page 10

Over 200 years ago, the approximately one square mile today known as Pittsburgh's Strip District was serene river farmland, part of which was dubbed "Springfield Plantation" by its owner, James O'Hara. Since then, heavy industry, working residents and wholesale market houses have moved in and out of the area.

Beginning this month, the change that typifies the area's architectural, industrial, commercial and social history will be documented by the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania in an in-depth survey. The survey team will inventory existing buildings in the area, and conduct research to provide a comprehensive history of the Strip. They also seek community input. They would like any area resident to call if they have any old photographs or artifacts related to the Strip. They will also collect family photographs and stories or business records to enrich the project. If you have anything to contribute to the survey, please call 281-2465. The survey director is Lauren Uhl.

USING DAR APPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH

courtesy of Cheryl Singhal on Internet

As all genealogists know, the LDS church has the world's largest collection of Genealogy materials. Most would agree that the DAR library in Washington, DC, is their nearest competitor.

Among the DAR's holdings are original Bible records (sometimes pages from the Bible itself were torn out and submitted); transcripts of county records, cemetery readings, extracts of old newspapers, county histories, and many other resources. Also available for use as a research tool are the Application Papers of all the women who belong or belonged to the DAR.

These Papers have been the source of much genealogical discussion lately for several reasons. First, women applying to the DAR for membership use them to buttress their claims to descent; second, since they list all known children of the Revolutionary ancestor, anyone wishing to confirm ancestry for any reason use them.

Recently, a number of people have found errors in these applications, which has caused some hostility and no little consternation. There is, however, a perfectly logical explanation for the entire situation and an explanation, moreover, that all genealogists will support -- in principle.

Before I go into that explanation, however, let me stress that I have picked up this information over the course of 15 years of membership and a year's worth of application procedures. I hold no official position in NSDAR, and my comments should be considered "informed opinion." All questions should be directed to the Registrar of the Chapter you wish to join. The paragraphs below, marked with an "+" at the beginning, summarize my main points.

- + Any DAR application submitted before 1976 should be treated as inconclusive. Any DAR application accepted before 1976 is no longer acceptable "proof" on a new application and should not be cited as "proof" in any other context.

- + Any DAR application submitted after 1990 may be regarded in the same light as the Rock of Gibraltar. Each fact stated has been backed up with primary evidence, including the marriage of the applicant.

- + The many-volumed Lineage Books have not been considered reliable sources for over 15 years and DAR does not accept them as sufficient citation/proof.

- + The exceptions to the above mainly consist of a genealogical anomaly ... the information contained on pre-1976 applications was proven by the standards in force when the application was submitted. The fact that those standards are no longer acceptable is, in some limited contexts, irrelevant.

BACKGROUND

When DAR was first organized in 1892, people were still living who had KNOWN a veteran of the Revolution. It was an era when ladies lied no more than gentlemen and certainly not about something as easily checked as their gentility. Further, as a new organization, there was only a little prestige attached to DAR membership. Any lady whose father or brother was eligible for the Society of the Cincinnati was presumed eligible for DAR. Asking for proof was tantamount to accusing the applicant of lying, and thus was, by and large, not done.

The mechanics of joining DAR have remained essentially unchanged since 1892, and they begin by the woman indicating to DAR her interest. After some time, the woman arrives at filling out her membership application, which requires her to state her ancestry in an unbroken straight line (maternal or paternal) to her Revolutionary Ancestor. Until about 1990 (+/- 2 years), it was possible for her to use a different application, if she had a lineal relative within four generations who belonged to DAR (an aunt, a grandmother, a great-grandmother or great-grandaunt).

Each applicant was (and is) required to provide proof of descent. This is where the difficulties arise today. 'Proof' had a somewhat less strict definition than it does today, and each applicant supplied the proof required AT THE TIME OF HER APPLICATION.

No one's ancestress deliberately lied. Along with the explosion of interest and upgrading of standards about 1976, we also had an amazing explosion of information retrieval techniques: to name only the most prominent, microfilming improved and grew less expensive; personal computers reduced the likelihood of typographical errors; printing processes changed to make publishing and duplicating fast, easy, and inexpensive; Bulletin Board Services allow any of us to ask a "buddy" in any place to double-check a fact for us; CD-ROMs give us entire encyclopedias in a space somewhat smaller than an old 45 RPM record.

However, back in 1923, if the ladies of Yahama Chapter DAR in West B'gawd, AZ were willing to sign a piece of paper that said their friend Susan Jones was a direct descendant of John Paul Jones, no one -- not Susan, not Yahama, not DAR HQ, not you -- could prove whether it was false. Microfilming of old records was not yet popular, there were no electronic bulletin boards, no huge network of genealogists communicating freely, only a few printed sources (and those usually unindexed!). One simply accepted that Susan was telling the truth. The most recent census available was 1850, and it was housed in Washington, DC.

In 1940, a lady who wished to join the DAR could not find documentation on her father's parents. DAR accepted the

man's handwritten letter that stated his name, his age, and the names of his parents. In 1940, the most recent census available was 1860, available in Washington, DC.

By 1976, ALL applicants were asked to provide official documentation for each relationship given on their application. I was even asked to prove my marriage -- my eyewitness account was insufficient. And by now (1993), the "short form" (four-generation) application has been discontinued, as the generations submitted earlier have not been proven by today's standards. The most recent census is 1920, available nationwide at Regional Archives and through the LDS Family History Centers.

Most pre-1976 genealogy was done under the edict that, to be valid, it had to be independently reproducible by a disinterested third party. This meant only the most cursory of citations (i.e., Wyoming County, MI, birth records), rather than the detailed citation now considered minimal (i.e., Wyoming County, MI, Birth Records, Vol. B, 1845-1900, pg 436, line 17). This detailed citation leads the reviewer directly to the information being used, but virtually precludes any independent verification.

In Our Bicentennial Year, the source story was different. The LDS church had engaged in massive microfilming efforts, nearly every large city had an LDS Branch Library, ROOTS had made Alex Haley famous and encouraged nearly everyone to dig for their own ancestors. Genealogy suddenly attained enough respectability that you could walk into a county courthouse and say you were hunting your grandfather's marriage record without feeling guilty about it. DAR and its companion, Sons of the American Revolution, and their off-spring, the Children of the American Revolution, were overwhelmed by applications, all trying to attach to previously proven work.

So, when you find something in the DAR application papers that strikes you as absurd (my favorite is the man born 10 or 12 years after his mother's death), don't grind your teeth, mutter vile imprecations, or throw books through marble walls ... check the date on the application. If you're looking at a paper dated before 1976, and it isn't what you want to see, use it as a jumping-off point for your own further digging. If it is what you want to see ... ask if you can talk to one of the DAR's lineage researchers. Is there a later application on this soldier that confirms what's here? Has the line been proven since 1976? If you write to DAR for information, be sure to ask for the latest application tied to this Patriot.

There is one other item that researchers who use DAR HQ Library know about that others may not. The widely - available Patriot Index was complete at the time of its publication, now some twenty years ago, I believe. In the interim, annual indices to proven patriots have been kept

by the DAR, to facilitate their own research. I doubt DAR would search these by hand for mail inquiries, but as far as I know they are available for on-site use by any researcher.

Just to keep things in perspective, forty years from now, researchers are going to wonder why no one made video tapes instead of super 8-mm; and forty years after that, no one's going to know how to use a camcorder, everyone'll have holo-cams. Lord only knows what they'll want as documentation and proof!

DISCLAIMER: Except for John Paul Jones, AZ, MI, DAR, DC, and similar historically recognizable names, all names of places and people are fictitious.

BOOK REVIEW:
COMPLETE BOOK OF EMIGRANTS, 1700-1750
by Jack Sanders

No one who has delved into English emigrants to America can have failed to come across Peter Wilson Coldham's several works on the subject. His latest, "The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1700-1750," is the third of a four-part landmark series that so far has cited more than 75,000 people who crossed the Atlantic to the colonies from 1607 onward. (The final volume will cover 1751-1775.)

For the latest Complete Book of Emigrants, Coldham uses a variety of sources, all always cited, to uncover over 25,000 names of those who came to North America during the first half of the 18th century, plus a few pages of names for 1699, missed in the previous edition. The data include plantation apprenticeship bindings, port books, convict pardons on condition of transportation, and probate records. The addresses of sources are provided so the researcher can pursue further information.

In many cases, simply names of passengers are provided, along with their ships, and ports of departure and destination. However, in more detailed entries, particularly apprenticeships, names of relatives -- such as parents, grandparents or siblings -- are cited, as well as the person to whom the individual was apprenticed, and where in the colonies he lived. Sometimes ages and occupations are given, too.

The 743-page hardbound includes a complete index of every name cited, in both modern and variant names, as well as all the ships mentioned. It can be purchased for \$45 from major genealogical societies or directly from Genealogical Publishing Company, Dept. SM, 1001 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md., 21202-3897 (1-800-296-6687). Volumes covering 1607-1660 (\$35) and 1661-1699 (\$50) are still in print.

WEST VIRGINIA VITAL RECORDS

From Family History Center Research Guide

State Records of Births and Deaths

Statewide registration of births and deaths began in 1917, and was generally complied with by 1925. The counties have copies of these records. Because most of the state copies of the records from 1917 to 1921 were destroyed in a fire, it is best to request vital records through 1921 from the county clerk (see below).

You can obtain state copies of birth and death records from 1917 to the present for a fee by writing to:

Division of Vital Statistics State
Department of Health State
Office Building No. 3
Charleston, WV 25305

County Records of Births and Deaths

County birth and death records date from 1853 to the present for most counties. Copies may be obtained from the county clerk.

Marriage Records

West Virginia marriages were recorded by the existing counties as early as 1780. For later counties, marriage records began when each county was organized. Marriage records can be obtained by writing to the county clerk of the county where the marriage took place.

The state has copies of the county records since 1921. You may obtain copies from 1921 to the present by writing to the Division of Vital Statistics (address given above).

Divorces

Divorce proceedings are kept by the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the divorce was granted.

STATE ARCHIVES

Archives and History Library
Department of Culture and History
The Cultural Center
Capitol Complex
Charleston, WV 25305

West Virginia Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 172
Elkview, WV 25017

West Virginia Historical Society
(see address above for Archives and History Library)

West Virginia Collection
West Virginia University Library
Colson Hall
Morgantown, WV 26506

Virginia State Library
11th Street at Capitol Square
Richmond, VA 23219-3491

The Virginia State Library is an important resource for pre-1863 West Virginia research.

To learn more about the history and record-keeping systems of West Virginia counties, use the 13 inventories of the county archives published by the Historical Records Survey around 1940. The Historical Records Survey also compiled unpublished (manuscript) inventories for the records of most West Virginia counties.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NEW SLOVAK REPUBLIC

by Harry Liggett of Akron, OH on Internet

The Slovak State Archives will conduct research on vital statistics registers for births, marriages and deaths up to the year 1900. Only vital statistics records up to the year 1900 are located in the archives. Information can be provided about names of searched persons, date and place of their birth, marriage and death. Also provided is information about parents, their parents' professions (listed on birth certificates) names of wives or husbands and names of witnesses to marriage (on marriage certificate) and cause of death (listed on death certificate).

Research can be done either in the form of a running account or in the form of individual vital statistics records. Applications for both kinds of research can be obtained from:

Embassy of the Slovak Republic
3900 Linnean Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20008.

Your completed application for research should be sent to:

Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic
odbor archivnictva
Krizkova 7
811 04 Bratislava Czechoslovakia.

No deposits are necessary. After research is completed, you will receive a notice from the Ministry in Bratislava or from a firm authorized to collect the payments. The report is sent to you on receipt of your payment. Research is based on the number of working hours spent on the research. Your application should specify your limit on research charges.

If you wish to obtain vital statistics records from the year 1900 up to now, send a request to the Embassy in Washington together with a self-addressed stamped envelope for the appropriate applications.

NATURALIZATION RECORDS

by William T. Powers from Mahoning Meanderings, June 1993

The naturalization process was handled by the Court of Common Pleas until the Probate Court was founded and took over the function. In the fall of 1906, the naturalization reverted to Common Pleas.

The first major question to arise was whether a person was a citizen of the federal government or of the state in which he lived. This was not a problem until we became a country. This was settled by the federal government in an unusual way - logically. It was ruled that a citizen of the U.S. was also a citizen of the state in which he lived.

Until 1922, the only persons required to apply for citizenship were adult males (21 or older), and adult females. When a married man became a citizen, his wife and children became citizens automatically. If a man wanted to vote or run for office, he had to be a citizen. If he wasn't a citizen, he couldn't vote. In August, 1920, when women's suffrage gave women the right to vote, the laws governing citizenship had to be changed to reflect women's rights. Therefore, in 1922, the law was changed to allow any woman over 21 to seek citizenship. They did lose one thing, marriage no longer automatically conveyed citizenship. But, now, marriage to a citizen allowed an alien to get what is now known as a 'green card.' This permitted the man or woman to apply for citizenship after three years of residence here, instead of the usual five years.

A minor could be naturalized if he/she had lived in the United States for at least three years before he became 21. Any time after that he could apply for and receive his citizenship the same day. This function could be performed by any court of law, but was usually done in the Court of Common Pleas.

For the regular 5 year process, the following rules applied. The applicant had to have:

1. lived in the United States for at least five years.
2. filed his application of intention at least two years earlier.
3. been a resident of the state in which applying for at least one year.
4. reached his 21st birthday.

If the applicant had served in the armed forces for at least three years, and received an honorable discharge, he could apply for and receive his citizenship in one day, like a minor. Prior to 1906 the naturalization did not contain near the genealogical data that was available after 1906. Most counties have the data recorded on 3 x 5 cards and available for anyone to research. In Ohio check the Clerk of Courts' office and in Pennsylvania the Prothonotary's office.

EVANS CITY SITE ONCE SWAPPED FOR MARE

by Stacy Niedecker in North Hills News Record

Robert **Boggs** exchanged a mare for 400 acres along Breakneck Creek in 1796. He opened a tavern and built a log mill. For about 30 years, the pioneer stop was known as Boggs' Mill. But the name changed soon after Thomas B. **Evans** bought 200 acres in 1836, according to an 1895 history of Butler County published by R.C. Brown & Co. He had surveyor William **Purviance** design a town. Evans built a grist mill and the second house in the area.

The first post office was called Breakneck, but the town was known as Evansburg or Evansboro. That's when the village began to grow, according to a 1925 history compiled by Evans City High School. Ray **Brown** started a small grocery. John **Ray** moved north from Pittsburgh to keep a store and tavern. The population was small, but farmers from Jackson and Forward came in for mail and to visit the taverns. The area's first school was built in the village in 1868.

In 1876, John N. **Miller** built what was considered one of the finest hotels in the country on Evansburg's Main Street. The Miller House still stands and now houses offices for district justice Leon **Gant**. In 1878, rapid growth followed the completion of the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad from Allegheny City (now Pittsburgh's North Side) through Evansburg to Zelienople. And in the 1880s the oil rush begun by the first well on Oil Creek near Titusville was in full swing in southern Butler County. Glade Run Oil Fields opened near the borough in 1886.

In 1880, the borough's population was only 68. It was incorporated as the borough of Evansburg in 1882, but was generally called Evans City. By 1890, the population had grown to 637, and in 1894 it reached 1,000. By the early 1900s, the oil industry's impact on the borough was clear. Derricks appeared all over town.

A new railroad depot was built in 1903. The one-of-a-kind building was constructed on steel girders spanning Breakneck Creek, the only railroad station built over water. The rush peaked from 1915 to 1917. Miners and drillers would descend on the town on Saturday nights. Fights sometimes kept women and children off Main Street. The borough became quiet again after the oil stopped gushing, one of the few communities to survive the rush.

INSURED ANCESTORS

from the Treeseacher, Kansas Genealogical Society,
Spring 1988

To find if your ancestor was insured, send an SASE to: Policy Search, American Council of Life Insurance, 1850 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. You will receive a tracer form to fill out.

THE STORY BEHIND THE NAMES: GREENE COUNTY

from pamphlet of the same name, published by John M. Roberts & Son Co.

Greene County was erected by an Act of February 9, 1796, the territory being taken from Washington County. It was named in honor of General Nathaniel **GREENE**, whose ability as an officer was so much appreciated by General Washington.

Greene Township had been erected in the southeastern section of Washington County in 1782, and so named when the General was at the height of his popularity, and the new county assumed the name of the township.

This region was originally settled by adventurers from Virginia and Maryland, while it was yet held by the Indians. Many stirring events occurred here before the county was organized and, until 1775, it was supposed to be a part of Virginia, the inhabitants attending court and paying taxes at Morgantown, in present West Virginia.

The five original townships of the new county were part of Springhill Township, while yet in Bedford County.

Waynesburg was designated as the county seat, and laid out on October 28, 1796. It was named in honor of General Anthony **WAYNE**, one of the bravest and ablest American generals, whose brilliant victory over the Indians, at Fallen Timbers, made possible the settlement of that vast territory west of the Ohio River.

Carmichaels was incorporated from Cumberland Township, and first called New Lisbon. It was the birthplace of Albert W. **CUMMINGS**, United States Senator and Governor of Iowa. Jefferson was laid out in 1795, and named for that great President. Clarksville, Greensboro, Mount Morris, and Rice's Landing were each named after the founders. New Freeport was so named after its location as a port for river traffic.

In 1923 East Waynesburg was consolidated with the county seat, Waynesburg. The latter was incorporated January 20, 1816.

PINE TOWNSHIP HISTORY

from the North Journal for 5 Aug 1993

The Pine Township Historical Committee is looking for the facts. If you have any information on ancestors and relatives in Pine Township, the committee would like to talk with you.

If you have information, call (412) 625-1591 and a committee member will contact you. The public is also invited to attend one of the monthly meetings held on the third Thursday of each month at the municipal building.

CANADIAN RESEARCH PUBLICATION

by Roger Casavant on Internet

The National Archives of Canada has available at your request, a publication entitled "TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS IN CANADA". The following is a list of its table of contents.

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To obtain this publication, write to:

National Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3
Canada Tel. (613) 995-5138

WHERE GENEALOGISTS MEET

Sat., Aug. 28 at Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland: "The Census: 1920 - Backwards" from 10 am to noon. Call or write Jeannette Grosvenor, 12860 Mayfield Rd., Lot 56, Chardon, OH 44024-8936. More classes later.

Tues., **Sept. 7**, 7 PM at Northland Library: N.H.G. Newsletter committee meeting.

Tues., **Sept. 7**, 7:30 PM at Northland Library: N.H.G. Board meeting. If you are in doubt whether the board meeting will be held, please call the library at 366-8100.

Thurs., Sept. 9 at 8 PM at Western PA Historical Society in Oakland: Western PA Genealogical Society meeting.

Tues., Sept. 14, 9 am to noon at Boyd Community Center, 12 Locust Dr., Pgh, 15238: CCAC is sponsoring a Genealogy class for 4 session. Nancy Singleton, the instructor, has been a speaker and a member of the North Hills Genealogists. In her class you will learn how to investigate and research your family history by using proven methods. Completing pedigree charts, family group records and family data gathering will be included. The cost is \$22. To register for this class (#YCA007-11) call 369-3696, Mon-Thur, 9am-7pm.

Weds., Sept. 15, all day seminar at Westmoreland County Historical Society, 951 Old Salem Road, Greensburg, 15601 entitled "Planting the Seed: A Genealogy Workshop for Beginners." Helen Harriss and Eden Harriss will be speaking, among others. Seminars are from 9 am to 3 PM with your brown bag lunch. Refreshments will be provided throughout the day beginning at 8:30 am (along with donuts). The \$15 registration included booklets and handouts to help you in your research. For more information call the Society at 836-1800.

Sat., Sept. 18, 9 am to 3 PM at Westmoreland County Historical Society: "Planting the Seed: A Genealogy Workshop for Beginners." See above for details.

Sat., **Sept. 18**, 9:30 am at West Virginia University Library in Colson Hall: N.H.G. Field trip. See sign-up form page 9.

Tues., **Sept. 21**, 7 PM at Northland Public Library: Mark Johnson will speak about old photographs and be able to identify time periods for a few from the audience.

Sun., Oct. 10, 1 to 6 PM at Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Library & Museum in Oakland: Open House for the public. Has a lot of material from the Civil War.

Tues., Oct. 19, 7 PM: N.H.G. Regular meeting. Speaker TBA.

Wed., **Oct. 20**, 2 PM: Field trip for N.H.G. members to Soldiers & Sailors Memorial Library. More information and sign-up form in the next newsletter.

BOOK REVIEW: MAYFLOWER BIRTHS AND DEATHS

By Jack Sanders on Internet

George Ernest **Bowman** (1860-1940), a noted Mayflower genealogist, founded the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants and for more than 37 years, edited its quarterly journal, "The Mayflower Descendant." He has been called "the greatest genealogical scholar of Plymouth Colony."

Not surprisingly, the records he amassed are a treasure trove of information about the descendants of the Mayflower settlers. In fact, he collected more than 20,000 pages of data, from which Susan Roser has extracted an enormous amount of information for her new book, "Mayflower Births and Deaths."

So much data is here that it requires two paperback volumes, each more than 500 pages long. The index cites more than 50,000 names! Volume 1 is devoted to information on the descendants of 12 Mayflower families, alphabetically from John **Alden** through Samuel **Fuller**, while Volume II covers another 11, from Stephen **Hopkins** through Edward **Winslow**.

The records cited include births, baptisms, deaths, and burials -- often with extra information, such as the place of burial, cause of death, and where the person lived. What's more, an extensive set of footnotes often adds more information, especially about sources. Lines run down seven or eight, sometimes 10 generations.

What makes the book particularly valuable is that sources are always cited. And if Mr. Bowman did not have such information as birth dates in his papers, Ms. Roser did further research into vital records, articles, and the latest Mayflower work to provide missing data. Data are extensively footnoted, and there are long lists of references to articles about each of the Mayflower families that can direct the researcher to the latest work on his or her subject.

This is a major reference work, one that nicely complements Ms. Roser's *Mayflower Marriages* (also from the Bowman files) and *Mayflower Increasesings* (revisions of earlier research on the first 3 generations by John Landis).

The odd thing is that, even though each volume is indexed separately so it could stand alone, the books can be purchased only as a set. Since many people are interested in only one Mayflower antecedent, only one volume may be of interest. For libraries, research centers, and serious New England researchers, the set is required. The set costs \$75. Copies may be obtained from the publisher, Genealogical Publishing Company, Dept. SM, 1001 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202-3897 (1-800-296-6687). Also available are *Mayflower Marriages*, \$30, and *Mayflower Increasesings*, \$19, both paperbacks.

GENEALOGY POSTER

by Carol Botteron on Internet

Here is a version of the "Are You a Genealogist?" poster. I managed a sketch of the person (on page 10) but haven't had time to do the satchel (now a large backpack) yet. I've received great suggestions from several people on Internet.

Large backpack with many pockets:

- file folders or 3-ring binder with charts, blank forms, Soundex quick reference card
- acid-free page protectors
- pens and pencils of various colors
- business cards, notepad, index cards, envelopes, stamps
- flashlight for finding skeletons in closets
- flowers and chocolates for enticing elderly relatives into revealing family stories and letting you copy their old photos
- tape recorder for interviewing relatives, plus cassettes of interviews and favorite songs: The Great Historical Bum, I'm My Own Grandpa, Dem Bones, Grandfather's Clock, Don't Know Much About History
- scribbled notes from relatives
- portable computer, cellular telephone, modem
- calculator for figuring out dates/ages
- portable photocopier
- shredder for mail from Bath, Ohio
- peanut butter sandwiches, fig bars, bananas, coffee thermos, juice packs
- aspirin or ibuprofen, allergy tablets, eyedrops
- magnifying glass (with light)

- tombstone tools: brush, trowel, chalk, shaving cream, jug of water, camera with black-and-white film, rice paper for making impressions
- maps - topographic, historical, aerial photos
- old photograph collections
- English-ancestral language dictionaries

Folding chair to use in courthouses that don't believe in chairs

Satchel for things that don't fit in the backpack

Economical car that gets about 50 miles to the gallon

Possible backgrounds: a cemetery, a library of old dusty books, a courthouse record room, a church office, a newspaper's morgue, etc.

CHURCH ADDRESSES

from Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, vol. 17-1, Winter 1993

If you know the church to which your ancestor belonged, the following addresses may be of benefit:

Episcopal: Library & Archives of the Episcopal Church Historical Society, 606 Ratherview Pl., Austin, TX 78767

Presbyterian: Presbyterian Historical Society, United Presbyterian Church in the USA, 425 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, PA 19147. Also: Historical Foundation, Presbyterian Church in the US, Montreat, NC 28757.

Baptist: American Baptist Historical Society, 1100 South Goodman Street, Rochester, NY. Also: Historical Commission, Southern Baptist Convention, 127 Ninth Avenue, Nashville, TN 37234.

Quaker: Friends' Historical Library, Swathmore College, Swathmore, PA 19081.

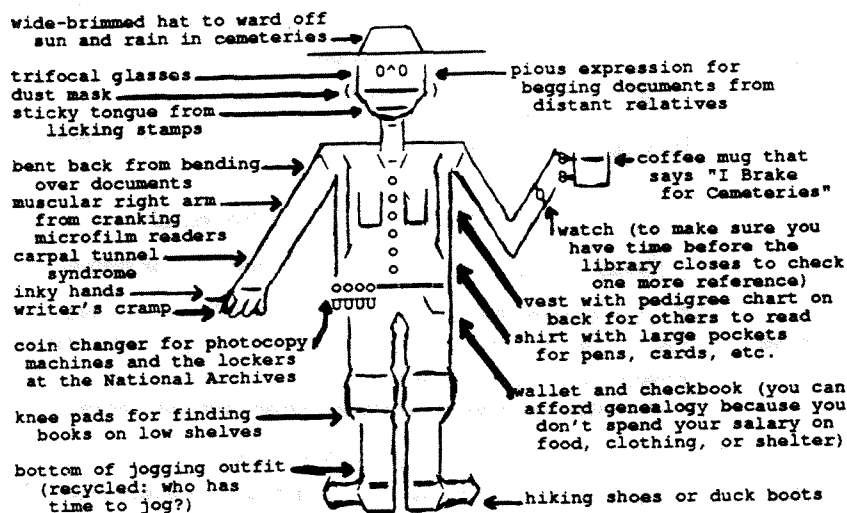


Yes, as a member of the North Hills Genealogists, I plan to attend the trip to **West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, WV, on Saturday, September 18th, at 9:30 A.M.** [Please return this form to the address on the newsletter or to one of the officers by **Tuesday, September 14th.**]



Name:	Home phone:
I am interested in car pooling to West Virginia University Library: Yes _____ No _____	
I am interested in serving as a car pool driver: Yes _____ No _____	

ARE YOU A GENEALOGIST?
(Continued from page 9)



SHIP ARRIVALS

courtesy of Dick Hoyt on Internet

An interesting notice was published in the Irish Genealogical Society, Jan 1993 edition.

National Archives has published a second edition of *IMMIGRANT & PASSENGER ARRIVALS; A SELECT CATALOG OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS*. It contains detailed descriptions of records pertaining to the arrival of passengers, crew members, and vessels in US ports. Five new ports of entry (Detroit, Galveston, the St. Albans, Vermont District, San Francisco and Seattle) have been added. To order the catalog, send \$2.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling charges to the

National Archives Trust Fund
PO Box 100793
Atlanta GA 30384

NEXT: Tuesday, Sept. 21: Mark Johnson on Old Photographs

NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS
c/o Northland Public Library
300 Cumberland Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15237-5455

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