



Volume 18, Issue 1

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THE FAMILY HISTORIAN

A Lofty Title, Lots of work

By Charles Woolsey

When you started doing your genealogical research, the one thing that didn't enter your mind is that you would become the authority on your family history. And I doubt that was your intention. But if you have done this for very long you suddenly find that everyone in the family calls when they want to know something about the family, or to disagree with you. When I realized that in my family a lot of them were interested in my research was when I begin to get family stories from some of the family who wanted the stories preserved. Or persons telling me the story from great grandma was wrong. These stories are valuable to you because sometimes they contain nuggets of information that you had not heard before. These many times give you more places to look. Sometimes, if you are lucky, they help confirm some of the information that you have ferreted out in your research. In my own family after doing years of research, I found, my great grandfather was an orphan and there was limited info about his parents. I had gotten information from a source that seemed very valid and everything fit. I felt I needed just another bit of info to confirm it and a comment

from a relative gave me what I felt was the last bit of info I needed. The info I had been given was on my great grandfathers mothers family. She was a Nancy Hudson who had married Alexander Wills, had a child and was dead two years later. I found Robert Peter Wills, living with Hudson families until he was grown and married. Dates everything fit perfectly. The genealogy info I received from the Hudson family traced their ancestors back to the Famous Henry Hudson in history. When I was telling my youngest uncle of the Wills family, he remarked to me "You know that made me think of something my father told me several times in his later years, he said that we were related to Henry Hudson". He said "I thought it was just something to get me to study my history. Until you told me about your research I never heard anything else from anyone about us being related to he Hudson Family." My uncle said "I knew that my grandfather, your great grandfather was a Jacobs so I could never figure where the Hudson's came from my father mentioned." So please take your work seriously. You may have the title The Family Historian whether you want it or not.

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AN INVITATION

The Mission Oaks Genealogy Club is a nonprofit organization. It was founded in 1984 to provide education and training for its members and the general public on the techniques, methods, resources and facilities used in the pursuit of genealogical research; to promote the collection and preservation of genealogical historical materials; and to cultivate public awareness of the educational and historical value of genealogical research.

We invite your attendance and membership. Where else can inspiration, knowledge, fellowship and entertainment be found twelve times a year, plus a quarterly newsletter, for only \$12.00? These five big "Ws" have been enlisted to provide you with our vital statistics:

Why do we meet? For learning, sharing, fun and fellowship.

What do we do? ... Hold a variety of monthly meetings to keep our interest and whet our appetites for "fruit" to be garnered from our very own tree of genealogical delights.

When do we meet? ... Every third Thursday of the month from 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

Where do we meet? ... Mission Oaks Community Center, 4701 Gibbons Drive, Carmichael, California.

Who may attend? ...Anyone, visitors and new members are always welcome.

We freely admit we have been bitten by the gene-bug and are looking for new people to infect to come in contact with us may be the end of life as we know it. There is no known cure once infection has occurred

HOW TO JOIN

You may join the Mission Oaks Genealogy Club by attending a meeting and paying your dues in person or by sending your Name, address, telephone number and a Check for \$12.00 payable to: Mission Oaks Genealogy Club

MISSION OAKS GENEALOGY CLUB NEWSLETTER

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Editor: Charles H. Woolsey

Editorial Staff: Alfred Ashley, & Willie Woolsey

INTERNET

Webmaster: Carl Metcalf

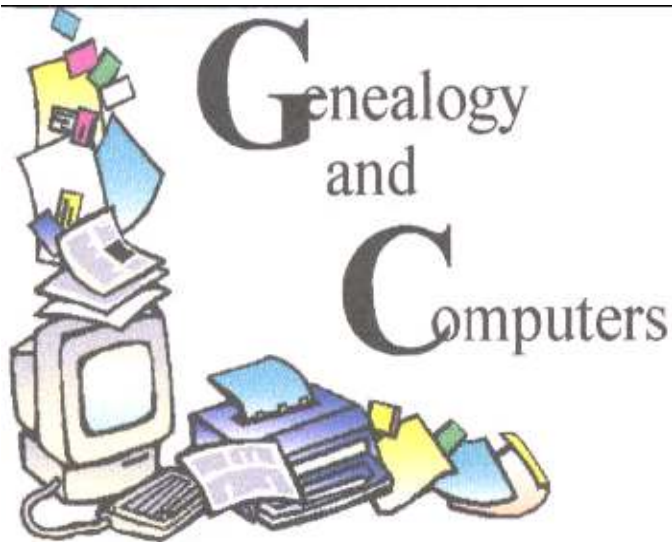
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<<http://missionoakesgenealogyclub.org>



CLUB MEETING DATES AND PROGRAMS
 -SUBJECT TO CHANGE
 Thursday, December 20
 Annual Meeting
 And
 Christmas Party



MOLUB PC Meetings

The Mission Oaks Legacy Users Group (MOLUG) can be another way for you to become more familiar with using a PC computer as an adjunct to your genealogy efforts. Legacy is a computer program that can help you record your genealogical information and manage the results of your genealogical research.

The group meets the first Thursday of each month, 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM, in the club room of Mission Oaks Senior Center, 4701 Gibbons Drive, Carmichael, California. They have step-by-step planned presentations on the use of this commendable software, Come join us. For more information, call Elizabeth Kohler at 916-482-8531

Editorial Information

Editor:

Charles H. Woolsey

5982 Woodbriar Way

Citrus Heights, CA 95621

Phone: 916-721-7471

Email: Chwoolsey@aol.com

CLUB MEETING DATES AND PROGRAMS

To Be Announced

Flirting with Death

Unknown

Yes, I know it's a little morbid. But 'fess up. If you're even a half-hearted genealogist, the thought of cemeteries gets you just a little bit excited. Like most folks, you find yourself strangely compelled to read the details of a 97-year-old woman's obituary in the local paper— even though you have no clue who she was. And if you've ever met an undertaker, you probably found yourself wondering what his life was like. Why else the fascination with TV shows like Six Feet Under and Family Plots?

Recently, I went on a mini-reading binge, and the theme was death. I didn't mean to do it, but like most genealogists, I'm a little more interested in the topic than the average Joe. I went on an online surfing expedition, found one book, and started exploring associated links. Perhaps a half-hour later, I had a cart full of death-oriented books. For those who share my slightly twisted and gloomy interests, the following was my favorite

52McGs

Just what is a McG? If you're not a reader of The New York Times, you've probably never heard this term. And even if you do read this newspaper, it might have escaped your attention. McG is short for Robert McG. Thomas Jr.. According to U. S. poet laureate Billy Collins, he "has not only lifted the genre of the obituary to new literary heights, he has raised the dead by giving voice to some of the greatest unsung eccentrics of our time."

Yes, Robert McG. Thomas Jr. was an obituary writer, but one with a difference. His devotion to his craft won him countless fans who took to referring to his pieces as McGs. A classic McG focused on someone you probably had never heard of, but who made a mark in his or her own peculiar way. McGs were direct and honest, but heartfelt. They could make you laugh or cry. And when you finished reading one, you felt as if you understood the essence of this person who was no longer with us.

52McGs features 52 of his best obituaries and includes the likes of Edward Lowe, "Cat Owners' Best Friend" (he invented kitty litter), J. Edward Day, "Postmaster Who Brought in the AIP Code," and Charles McCartney, "Known for Travels with Goats" (I'll leave this one for you to ponder and dream up your own explanation). And of course, there's Milton Rubicam, "Top Genealogist, Dies at 88." This 1997 obituary opens by describing Mr. Rubicam as "a dogged and inspired researcher who spent the better part of his life swinging through family trees, sometimes finding plums, sometimes snapping off favorite branches..". Along the way, we learn: ...he was a man who was uncommonly loyal to his childhood passions. When he was 12 he met an Ocean City girl named Priscilla Teasdale and never looked back. They were married in 1935 and remained together until his death."

This is typical of his ability to provide more than "just the facts, ma'am," a trait which makes his obits an unexpected but useful model for those who might be planning to write a bit of family history. If this describes you, or if you're a closet obit reader, do yourself a favor and treat yourself to this book!

COPYRIGHT

What you should know when publishing a Genealogy Book

By Rick Hanson

A copyright is a recognition by the U. S. government that you are the author of a creative work (book, painting, video, etc.). It gives you the right to sue someone for distributing copies of your work without permission. Since it is unlikely that you will be able to sell lots of copies and you want as many copies as possible to be floating around., why go to the trouble and expense of getting a copyright? A copyright gives you the right to mail two finalized copies of your book to the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress stores your books and makes them available for viewing. In addition, your book will appear in their online book list that is searchable by a number of keywords.

My Copyrights

In 2006, I copyrighted a book I created from old family letters written mostly by my great grandparents. The book included the original images of the letters, my typed transcription, background information and photos of the participants. I sent in two copies of the draft (not finalized) book, form TX (long form) and the filing fee. A few weeks later I received an e-mail from the clerk working on my application. She said I filled the form out wrong and offered to correct it for me. Otherwise I would get a rejection. I had checked the transcription box, not understanding what they meant by that term. Naturally I said yes and thanks. A few weeks later I received my copyright certificate.

My next attempt took place in early 2007. I produced a corrected version of the 2008 book and sent it in for copyright using the long form TX. I described it as a new version and summarized the changes. My application was rejected because the changes were not significant enough (i. e., use the existing copyright for the new edition). They kept my filing fee. Henceforth, I will not be filing a copyright application for new editions. I will just mail two final versions of the new edition to them (more about that later in this article).

One important point about putting a copyright notice in your book. You don't want it to be too restrictive. Since you want your genealogy works to survive the test of time, copying should be encouraged. I always allow unlimited copying of some or all of the book, provided the copies are not sold for a profit. If a business wants to market and sell the book they would have to first get permission from me. The following verbiage was used in my 2006 letters book:

*Copyright 2006 by Richard Lee Hanson Permission is granted for the noncommercial reuse, reproduction and distribution of this book or any part thereof. Any commercial use requires prior express permission of the author.

The above permission statement replaces the usual highly-restrictive "All rights reserved" phrase. But sometimes you will want to grant special permission to a specific organization. In the June 2007 dairy book, I wanted to give the local historical society the right to copy and sell it.

*Copyright 2007 by Richard Lee Hanson Permission is granted for the noncommercial reuse, reproduction and distribution of this book or any part thereof. Any commercial use requires prior express permission of the author. The Rio Linda/Elverta Historical Society is granted unlimited rights to copy, display and/or sell this document, in whole or in part.

Following the copyright statement would be the Library of Congress control number (if one was provided), Library of congress registration number, list of editions, a statement about the book being self-published by the author, contact information for the author and a list of such-and-such is a trademark of such-and-such (e. g., "InDesign is a trademark of Adobe Systems, Inc.") I put in those trademark acknowledgments since I had mentioned certain software products while describing how I produced the book. Following below is a four-step copyright process that I used for my June 2007 dairy book. It is appropriate only for a newly created book. Other situations may require a somewhat different procedure (mostly using the long form instead of the short form). All of this is explained on the Copyright Office's web site page for books (<http://www.copyright.gov/register/literary.html>) To use this method, you must have Internet access and have the Acrobat viewer installed (i. e., ability to view and print PDF files).

1.) Prepare the application form

Go to the Copyright Office's web page (<http://www.copyright.gov/>). You will see a list of topics. Under the headline "How to Register a Work" is listed the various types of creative works that can be copyrighted. For a book, click on "Literary Works."

The Literary Works copyright screen appears. It describes the process for a book. The main decision you have to make here is to decide whether to use the long or the short application form. Click on the underlined "which form" topic for their guidelines. If you are the author, you created it and it is not a new version of an already-copyrighted book, then you can use the simple short form. I used the short form for my dairy book. Click on "Short Form TX" and a two-page PDF file (formtxs.pdf) is downloaded into your computer.

The next step is to fill out the form. If you have a recent version of Acrobat Reader installed, you can open the PDF file in that program and type your answers into the form's data fields. Then print the result. You will have an application form with easily-read typed answers. Alternatively, if your handwritten print is extremely legible, you could print the blank form and write in the answers.

The last step is to check the application for errors and sign it. Be very careful when reviewing the application. If you make a mistake, they might reject your application. They will then keep your \$45 filing fee and throw away your copies. All you'll get is a letter stating why it was rejected. You will then have to start the process all over again.

Figure 1 depicts my dairy book application, and figure 2 the associated form instructions. When filling it out I did make a minor mistake. In Item 4, I neglected to indicate the nation (i. e., U. S. A.) where the book had been previously published. For the date it had been published. I put in the date I had previously provided work-in-progress copies to a local historical society.

2.) Mail the application form, copies of the book and filing fee to the Copyright Office.

Now you can mail in your completed application, \$45 filing fee and one or two copies of your final draft of the book. The previously mentioned Literary Works screen states who to make the check out to and the mailing address. A personal check is fine. That's what I've always sent. Clicking on "deposit requirements" Pops up their guidelines for the number of copies to send. I always send two copies. .

The copy of the book you send in should be complete, but not necessarily error free. At the very least, it will lack the copyright registration number. After later receiving your copyright certificate, you will put that number in the book and fix any errors. Then you mail in two copies of the perfect, error-free version (more on this later).

Regarding the sent draft copies of the book, the Copyright Offices only requests that they be bound (stapled, comb-bound, etc.) and not written with a pencil. Photocopied, typed or handwritten in ink are all ok. I think, based upon reading their instructions, that your submission should always include paper copies of the book this is true even if you plan to distribute it only on CD. Providing a CD is, of course, not required.

Note that they will X-ray all packages. That may damage any enclosed CDs. On the Library Works page, click on "mail delivery disruption" to view their packaging recommendations. To encourage recipients of my books to make copies for others. I've always inserted a CD into a clear plastic CD sleeve that is pasted into the back of the book. The CD contains a copy of the book in the form of a PDF file. That way my relatives don't have to bug me for more copies. I don't know whether my CDs survived their x-ray process. But If they didn't, at least there will be paper copies on file.

3). Prepare the finalized Book

If all goes well, one day you will receive a letter from the Copyright Office containing your copyright certificate of registration (see figure 3), On that certificate is the unique identifier for your book, the copyright registration number (e. g., TX 6-583-480 for my dairy book). That number should go into the finalized copy of your book (on its copyright page).

Another desirable number to include on your book is the Library of Congress Control Number (LCCN). Many library systems index by the LCCN. To get that number, you must look up your book's record in the Library of Congress" online catalog (<http://catalog.loc.gov/>). go to that page and click on "Basic Search". Can you find your book by entering the registration number? No, its is not that simple. The easiest way is to select "Title" from the Search Type list and enter the leftmost part of the title into the Search Text field. Be sure to review the instructions below the entry fields. When entering the title text, they require you to enter the left portion minus articles. For example, enter "Dry Creek Ranch" instead of "The Dry Creek Ranch". Press "Begin Search" to display the result. My dairy book was not found, apparently because it takes them a few weeks to enter the data for a new copyright. But my 2006 letters book was there. All the copyright information on your book is displayed. The control number is labeled as "LC Control No."

An alternative to the title search is a search by author. Select "Author/Creator Browse", enter your name (last, first) and press the "Begin Search" A sorted list of matching names is presented. Clicking on your name will list all the publications credited to you.

There is another searchable database called LOCIS. go to the Copyright Office's web page (www.copyright.gov/) and click on "Registrations and Documents" to display LOCIS information page. As of this writing, the database can only be accessed by us using the utility telnet. I successfully found my letters book by entering a series of commands. My new copyrighted dairy book was not yet in the database.

(continued on page 7)

THE YEAR WAS 1915

Ancestry.com

The year was 1915 and in Europe, World War I was underway. By now the war had settled into the trenches and it was difficult to make advances on either side. In 1914, the French had used non-lethal tear gas grenades in an attempt to stop German troops that were moving through Belgium. But in 1915, gas warfare took a more sinister turn as the Germans used chlorine gas against allied troops at the Second Battle of Ypres.

The U. S. was still neutral in the conflict, but the sinking of the Lusitania by a German U-boat killed 128 Americans, compelling President Woodrow Wilson to address the situation with Germany. Although the incident did not draw America into World War I at that time, it did help sway American opinion and move the U. S. one step closer to entering the conflict.

In the Ottoman Empire, under the control of the “Young Turks” since 1913, Armenian scholars, political leaders, and clergy were rounded up on 24 April 1915 and a large scale genocide of the Armenian population began. It would eventually claim an estimated 1.5 million lives.

In Mexico, the revolution that had begun in 1910 with the overthrow of the government of Porfirio Diaz continued, and in 1915 Venustiano Carranza declared himself president of Mexico. Francisco “Pancho” Villa continued to fight and in April was defeated by Carranza’s forces led by General Alvaro Obregon. When United States president, Woodrow Wilson, recognized Carranza’s government, Pancho Villa began attacks on Americans in Mexico and even staged a night-time raid on a New Mexico town. Wilson responded by sending 12,000 troops into Mexico after him. Led by General Pershing, the troops on horseback never found Villa and were punished by the harsh desert conditions. The Mexican Revolution prompted 900,000 Mexicans to immigrate to the United States to escape the war.

In Chicago, Illinois, on July 24, a picnic for the employees of Western Electric turned to tragedy when the S. S. Eastland, which was to ferry the group to Michigan City, Indiana, rolled over in the Chicago River killing more than 800 of the

Passengers aboard.

Major Hurricanes in the U. S. struck Galveston, Texas and New Orleans, Louisiana.

In New York, Mary Mallon, better known as “Typhoid Mary” was found making a living in the only way she knew how — as a cook — at Sloane Hospital for Women in Manhattan under the name of Mary Brown. Mallon had been detected as the source of a small typhus outbreak in 1906 and was put in quarantine until 1910 when she was released under the promise that she would no longer work as a cook. The 1915 transgression landed her back in quarantine where she would live out her life.

One of America’s favorite dolls, Raggedy Ann, was born in 1915, the creation of cartoonist Johnny Gruelle.

SEMINAR

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Family History Expo

February 8 & 9, 2008

St George Utah

Held at

The Dixie Center

1835 Convention Center Drive

St George, UT, 84790

Early registration \$50, at door \$60

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My Ancestor Found

P. O. Box 187

Morgan Utah 84050

G801-829-3295

ATTENTION

Your editor has moved

The new address is

5982 Woodbriar Way

Citrus Heights, CA 95621

Phone (916) 721-7471

(continued from page 5)

You probably won't have to use that 1980's-style telnet interface to LOCIS. Fortunately, an announcement on their website states that a new web-based search is scheduled to become available in mid-August 2007. Hopefully by the time you read this article in COMPUGEN the telnet interface to LOCIS will no longer be used.

4.) Mail two copies of the book to the Library of congress.

You've just produced finalized version of your book and inserted the copyright number(s). Next you must send two copies of this book to the Copyright Office. The deadline is three months after it has been published. Although they threaten fines for missing the deadline. I've never read about that deadline actually being enforced.

Go to the Copyright Office's web page for Circular 7d (www.copyright.gov/circs/circ07d.html) for more information. But the main item of interest on that page is the Copyright Office's mailing address. I sent in two copies of the letters book to that address along with a cover letter stating why I was sending them and the relevant identifying information (i.e., Library of Congress registration and control numbers).

Conclusion

Once your book is on file in the Library of congress, other researchers can find it using the online catalogs. That means you must make the title of your book reflective of its content. If a future genealogy researcher does a keyword title search using your primary surname, you want to be sure your book will show up on the results list.

Sending copies to the copyright Office should just be the beginning of your book distribution. Don't forget to also give copies to area libraries, interested historical societies and some genealogical societies. Beyond that you might look into providing copies to Internet database sites such as Google and Ancestry (I have not yet tried that.) Oh yes, you might also want to give some copies to your relatives to demonstrate that you're now a published author.

WHEELER DEALERS

By Charles Woolsey

Did Your Ancestor Sell Patent Medicine?

While looking for samples of patent medicine bottle labels, I came across an interesting website. The page header reads [Are Any of These Medicine Men or Women Your Relatives?](#)

You will find a surname chart with portraits of each person. As you know prior to 1900 most places you were not required to have a license to practice medicine. Most children, especially in rural areas were delivered by Midwives. I personally knew a woman in Colorado who was given a doctor bag by a doctor to help her in her medical work.

Stir A Child's Interest

By Maurine Taylor

Getting kids interested in family history can be easy or hard depending on the child and their interests. There are a couple of simple things you can do to grab their attention.

◆ **Tell Stories**

Find a way to work the past into an everyday moment. You don't have to relate ancestral tales of adventure although sometimes that helps. In second grade, my son was fascinated by an ancestor who protected a New England town from wolves. He ran to school to tell his teacher and friends.. My daughter on the other hand, likes to compare her life to the other women in the family.

◆ **Childhood Fun**

Do you remember the colors in the Crayola box from when you were a kid? It's a great conversation starter as you sit down with a child to draw or color. One thing leads to another. Begin try chatting about your memories of art projects and before you know it you'll be passing along facts and memories of your own childhood as you color within the lines.

◆ **Give and Take**

In addition to talking, you'll be listening as your child or grandchild joins in the conversation. Kids are curious about all aspects of life including their predecessors. All it takes is a few moments of time to join them in an activity of their choosing. The last time my Mom visited she sat on the couch next to my son as he played a video game. Within moments he was explaining to her how to work the controls and she was sharing stories of the things she liked to do when she was his age. There was a lot of listening going on.

Take a few moments to share your interest in family history with a child by looking at photographs, telling a tale, or playing a game. If you're looking for ideas check out the age appropriate activities on the [Federation of Genealogical Societies \(FGS\) Youth Committee website. Future Genealogists.](#)

Some General Reasons For Immigration From Europe to America

- ◆ Hierarchical structure of Anglican Church
 - ◆ Crushing of Huguenots by Catholics in France, 1628
 - ◆ Ceremonial conformity enforced by Bishop (later Archbishop) William Laud
 - ◆ Marriage of Charles I to Catholic Henrietta Maria
 - ◆ Outlawing of sermons and persecution of 'lecturers'
 - ◆ Dissolution of 'puritan' Parliament by Charles I, 1629
 - ◆ Imprisonment of Parliamentary leaders—therefore no effective opposition to Charles Is policies
 - ◆ Cambridge Conference led by John Winthrop, August 1629
 - ◆ Continuous petty persecution of individual puritans by church authorities
-

A GATHERING OF DUTCH COUSINS

By Carolyn B. Leonard

HONORING VETERANS: Dennis R. Scott, Bardstown, member of the Gov. Isaac Shelby chapter, SAR, color guard at the Military order of World Wars at Louisville Bowman Field. Last weekend he participated in a Revolutionary War encampment at Locust Grove, and come Memorial Day he will be in Vincennes, Indiana for the Living History Rendezvous. Recently he participated in the dedication of markers for Revolutionary War Veterans at the Old Mud Meeting House near Harrodsburg.

Scott, a sixth generation Kentuckian who retired after 33 years with the sheet metal workers union, traveled a lot during his working years but obviously likes this job much more. His wife, also retired, enjoys going with him to the events.

"I learned why they called me a journeyman, "Scott quips. "It was worth it all those years, though. Now I really get to enjoy life. Some mornings I just wake up laughing."

Scott, not only an SAR member, is also an active member of a 500-member reenactment group — Northwest Territory Alliance or NWTA — an educational organization composed of volunteers who present as accurately as possible a realistic portrait of military and civilian life during the American Revolution.

More than a hundred people from 25 states attended the special SAR event at the Old Mud Meeting House graveyard near Harrodsburg when Scott participated in the dedication ceremony for brass grave markers and SAR medallions for fifteen Low Dutch Veterans of the Revolutionary War. The men had lain in unmarked graves for almost 200 years.

"Every time we do one of these ceremonies I feel good about participating in honoring these men who secured our freedom," said Scott.

The memorial service closed the gathering of "Dutch Cousins," descendants of immigrants from the Netherlands who came to the Kentucky Frontier in the late 1700's.

Scott may be one of them. His 4th great grandfather, Jacob VanMeter (1752–1838) came down from Fort Pitt about 1778 as an Ensign in George Rogers Clark's Virginians in the Illinois Regiment. Clark commissioned VanMeter a Captain after the battle at Blue Licks, when the KY militia, including Daniel Boone, was defeated at the Licking River in 1782 and was the last battle of the Revolutionary War.

Capt. VanMeter never settled on his military bounty land, which was then in Kentucky County Virginia, but now is part of Indiana. Instead he built his cabin near present day Glendale, KY, eight miles south of Elizabethtown, where he lays in an unmarked grave.

Scott plans to schedule a special SAR ceremony to dedicate a grave marker for his ancestor, on the 170th anniversary of his death, April 12, 1838. The veteran's stone will be placed at a nearby church graveyard, although he was not permitted to be buried there at the time.

"Jacob had a liking for strong drink and that got him into trouble at the church," Scott explained. "He was dropped from the church rolls because of it."

All is forgiven now, and church ruler are now more lenient.

"Once I learned I had a Revolutionary War ancestor, I became very interested in educating others about the history," Scott said. "The reenactments are a way of keeping Jacob VanMeter's memory alive."

Rev. Forrest Chilton of Louisville, president of Scott's SAR chapter, applied for, received and set the markers, obtained coffin flags, and conducted the dedication service at Old Mud, which concluded with the gun salute by Scott.

Several other members of the chapter assisted with setting the markers as well as participating in the ceremony, including Tom Higgins, Neal Hammon, Noble Roberts and Edmund Myles of Shelbyville, Philip Yenowine of Pendleton, Robert M. Thompson of Lawerenceburg, Charles E. Scott, Jr. and Cecil C. Murdock of Louisville, and their newest member, James T. Moore of Bowling Green. Moore's induction was formalized at the ceremony.

Representatives of at least sixteen different early Kentucky Low Dutch families participated in the four-day celebration covering events in Henry, Shelby and Mercer Counties. In addition to Sunday worship and the Veteran's Memorial service in Mercer County which Scott participated in, activities included catered dinners, family group displays, a silent auction, book sale and signing party, several noted speakers, family group contacts, a special performance play, and an all-day bus tour of the almost ten thousand acre Low Dutch Tract which was purchased in part from Squire Boone—Daniel's less famous younger brother.

Most of the lowland Dutch settled first in what is now New York City. After the English claimed New Amsterdam and renamed it for the Duke of York in the late 1600s, many migrated to New Jersey and Conewago Colony in Pennsylvania, near present day Gettysburg. After the Revolutionary War the Dutchmen decided to move further west to the Kentucky Frontier, and located around Harrod's Fort (now Harrodsburg) on the Salt River. The various Indian tribes were not happy to welcome these intruders and the frontiersmen had to keep their long rifles—similar to Scott's flintlock—handy at all times for protection, even when working their fields or building cabins.

By 1800 the Dutchmen had built their church, using the unique mud and wattle insulation in the walls for which the Old Mud Meeting House is known. The goal of the Dutch cousins group is to save this historic structure, still standing but badly damaged by vandals and weather. On Sunday the cousins attended a special church service in the now-boarded-up meetinghouse. The Veteran's memorial and SAR ceremonies concluded the event.

The next Dutch Cousins gathering will be held in September 2009 in Mercer County, Kentucky. For more info go to www.dutchcousins.org or e-mail Carolyn Leonard, coordinator, at carolynleonard@mac.com.

Are you a Dutch Cousin, go to their website and check it out, these celebrations are always a lot of fun and very educational.

Internment

<http://www.interment.net>

Thousands of transcriptions of cemetery records and tombstone inscriptions, from cemeteries all over the world.

Tips from the Pros: Treasured Assignments

By Jana Sloan Broglin, CG

All too often when digging through the attic or basement for items of genealogical value, we overlook the papers, composition notebooks, and drawings our parents and grandparents kept for themselves and their children. A composition book used by my mother, Joanne Beard Sloan, was found in an attic along with clippings from the Swanton (Ohio) high school newspaper. The notebooks contained many assignments done in various English classes from 1940-46. The writings made for great reading including a poem with her thoughts about Adolph Hitler and one entitled "Crossroad" about what she wanted to do with her life.

The clippings from the school paper had information regarding writing contests, the Senior class school play, and who had dates after the play. It was fun to learn when my parents went on a date.

So don't overlook school/homework papers when re-searching your ancestors.

You Never Know where You Will Meet a Cousin

By Clyde Young

I am a nurse in a nursing home. I had a patient admitted to my floor about a week ago who surname was the same as one I was currently working on in my genealogy. I told her that I had Wilmots in my family line, and we joked that we were probably long lost cousins. When I went home, I was thinking about it and copied down my Wilmot line and took it to work with me the next day. She called her husband and he read off their Wilmot line to her and she wrote it down. We sat down together and started comparing our lineage and found a common ancestor in William Wilmot of New Haven, Connecticut, born in 1632. How cool is that? She is eighty years old; I'm forty-seven. We live in Idaho and we both have our genealogy back far enough to find each other, because the name was familiar. She says she is sure she will get really good nursing care from her cousin.

.To Do List

By

Charles H. Woolsey

Include Family History with Holiday Greetings

As family historians, we are often the proud owners of old family photographs, Bibles, and records. Why not make a copy of a family photo or document and include it with your holiday greetings? Your family will appreciate the thoughtful gesture, and it may even jog their memories or inspire them to return the favor. An added benefit is that by sharing, you're helping to ensure the survival of the image or document for future generations.

. QUERIES

Do you have all the answers to your question about your ancestors? If you haven't and are hitting some brick walls, maybe an answer to a Query posted in this publication might help. You have nothing to lose and it only takes a few minutes to write info on a 3 x 5 card and give it to your editor Charles Woolsey to get it published next quarter. What have you got to lose, give it a try

This is a resource that is many times overlooked. Although we tend to think that our fellow genealogists are not in any way related that is not always true. I have a cousin related to Robert E. Lee as does Patsy Joslin.

PRODUCT PICK

By Charles Woolsey

I very seldom recommend that you buy anyone's product. But the following would be an excellent addition to your library. I borrowed it through interlibrary loan and found it an excellent reference book.

Map Guide to the U. S. Census 1790 -1920

By William Thorndale and William Dollarhide

The county has always been used as the basic Federal census unit. Genealogical research in the census, therefore begins with identifying the correct county jurisdictions. This work shows all U. S. county boundaries from 1790 to 1920. On each of the nearly 400 maps the old county lines are superimposed over modern ones to highlight the boundary changes at ten-year intervals.

Also included are (1) a history of census growth: (2) the technical facts about each census: (3) a discussion of census accuracy: (4) an essay on available sources for each state's old county lines; and (5) a statement with each map indicating which county census lines exist and which are lost. Then there is an index listing all present-day counties, plus nearly all defunct counties or counties later renamed.

It is available on the Ancestry.com web site for \$49.95, and I am sure you can buy it on many of the other sites on line that sell books such as Amazon.com.



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