



MISSION OAKS GENEALOGY CLUB NEWSLETTER

Volume 17, Issue 3

July, August, September 2007

Family History Center

Changes, Changes, Changes

By Charles Woolsey

The family history center, your best resource for starting your genealogy is in a state of constant change. These changes are for your benefit and you should use them whenever possible. The genealogy clubs have lost members in recent years because of the assumption that everything is on line and you need no further resources. That is WRONG! If you come to the history center, there are forms that you can obtain to help get you started, family group sheets, which show you what information you need to help you get started.

Assuming you find what appears to be your ancestors in the International Genealogical Information program, bring up those persons and print out a Family Record Sheet. You can also print out a pedigree chart if one is available. This helps to start you out, although it may not be your family or only a part of it. It gives you a place to look. And remember anytime you print out someone else's work, although it appears to be family, verify, verify, verify. You will find, although it may be your family, some persons try to take short cuts and thus put down erroneous information.

Although the History Centers have lost access to Ancestry.com, for researching the census on line, microfilm of the census is available from Salt Lake and can still be obtained. Also the LDS church has undertaken the project of indexing the census on its own and it will be placed on Familysearch.org as soon as it is finished. There will be little or no cost to use it when it is available. It is coming along well and last month 7.6 million names were indexed last month alone. If you would like to help on this project, contact someone at the history center. The indexing can be done at home with your own computer. Your editor has begun to help on this project and will be glad to answer any questions you might have.

The family history centers are a great resource in many ways. When you are traveling and doing research go to a local family history center at that location. They not only have resources on the premises. They will be aware of the other resources in the area where they live. I have always found them more than glad to help. Don't discount this valuable resource. Take all the help you can get.

Inside this issue:

<u>Officer listings</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>Orphanage Records</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Tog Search Tricks</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>Digital Photography, No. 4 in a series of 4</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>What is the FHC Library Card Catalog</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>Official guide to RootsWeb</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Add facto to your statistics</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Trace African Americans using Native Americans</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>The Year is 1810</u>	<u>26</u>		

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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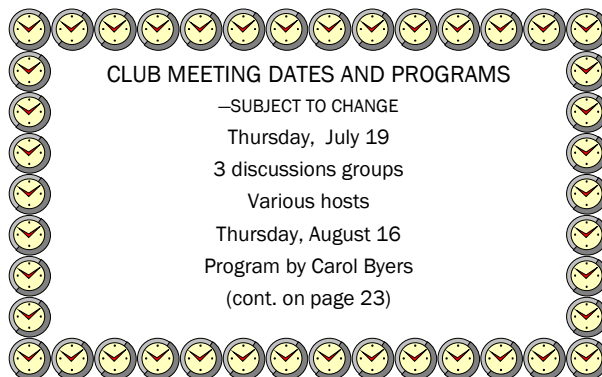
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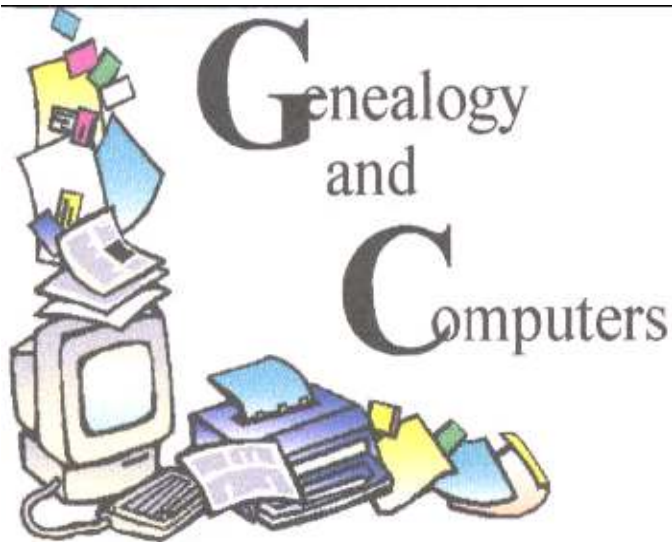
WEB PAGE ADDRESS

<<http://missionoakesgenealogyclub.org>

Special Project: Alice Chernich



CLUB MEETING DATES AND PROGRAMS
 -SUBJECT TO CHANGE
 Thursday, July 19
 3 discussions groups
 Various hosts
 Thursday, August 16
 Program by Carol Byers
 (cont. on page 23)



Genealogy and Computers

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

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CLUB MEETING DATES AND PROGRAMS

(cont from page 22)

Thursday, September 20
"Ship Passenger Lists
By Jim Faulkinbury

Thursday, October 18
Show off your publications
Questions Answered

Thursday, November 15
Documentation by
Chuck Knutson

TOP SEARCH TRICKS

By Charles Woolsey

1. **Put quotations marks around your query:** For example, type "air conditioning" rather than air conditioning. "This creates that query as one unit, so all the results you get back will have that set of words," says Microsoft Live Search senior program manager Jeff Osmer. Without the quotes, you'll end up with a lot of unrelated pages on air quality, hair conditioner, and the like.
2. **Use the minus (-) sign:** This tells the engine, "I don't want this word." If you enter Shakespeare -William, for instance, you're instructing it to display anything that matches "Shakespeare" and doesn't include "William."
3. **Get Definitions:** Use the modifier 'define' as a handy way to make a search engine into a dictionary. Just type define word in the query word for a quick definition. (Google users must add a colon, as in define: word.)
4. **Ask in Plain English:** Today's search engines are constantly being fine-tuned to respond to real-world queries. You'd be amazed at what they can do with even the most cryptic query. "[For] anything you throw into the search box, we'll try to find an answer," says Google software engineer Matt Cutts. For instance if you enter "yellow polka dot bikini" 45 rpm excellent condition., That lets the engine know you're looking for a copy of Brian Hyland's 1960 novelty record without scratches. And here's a trick that works with all four major search engines: Put in a telephone area code as your query. Suppose that you see a number on your phone's caller ID and wonder where the caller is located. Enter the number's area code in the search window to view the city or cities for that number. Caveat: If the caller is using a VoIP line, he or she may not necessarily be located in the area code's geographical region.
5. **See Quick Weather Previews:** If you're flying to, say, San Francisco, enter San Francisco weather in the search box for a fast forecast.

**VOLUNTEER FOR FAMILY HISTORY DAYS
AT THE STATE ARCHIVES**

Family History Center Library Card Catalog

Prepared by Lynn Brown

What is the FHC Library Card Catalog?

- Salt Lake City Family History Library's holdings available for public viewing
- Listing of holding available at the Salt Lake FHC Library
- Many of their holdings have been made available to other branch FHC's
- "Inter-Library" loan between SLC, FHL and local FHC's available

How Does the FHC "Inter-Library" loan work?

1. At home—Using the Home Computer connected to the Internet
 - > Go to <http://www.familysearch.org/>
 - > Select Yellow Tab labeled "Library"
 - > Then select "Family History Library Center" from the Blue strip
 - > Select one of the "Search Engine" categories to begin your search
2. At the local FHC Branch
 - > Every FHC has access to SLC FHL Card Catalog
 - > Order MicroMedia from the FHL for use at the FHC
 - > Books are not available through FHL's "Inter-Library loan"
 - *Forms are available thru the FHL's website or at the FHC to order photocopies or research book materials
 - * The local FHC is not involved in this process

What is the FHL "Inter-Library" at Eastern FHC?

1. Microfilm
 - > First order of microfilm is always "Short-Term"
 - * 3 weeks after shipment is received at the FHC
 - > Loan extensions for microfilm is available after arrival, in two 3 month increments, effective after the initial 3 week holding and before return to the SLC FHL Center.
 - > Microfilm can remain at the Eastern FHC beyond the 6 month extension only by written request prior to the date film is to be returned to the FHL
 - * Film will be transferred to Eastern FHC's permanent holding
 - * Will be listed in the FHC's catalog (Follett)
 - * Patron should notify the FHC when film is no longer needed
2. Microfiche
 - > All microfiche ordered from SLC FHL will remain at Eastern FHC
 - > Fiche is not returned to Salt Lake FHL
 - > Becomes part of the Eastern HFC's permanent holdings

Add some facts to the bare statistics you have compiled

By Charles H. Woolsey

We spend a great deal of time compiling facts from the records to probe our ancestral lines. Without more facts to make them come alive that is what you have cold bare facts. I suggest that you contact the oldest persons living of your ancestral lines and interview them about their lives. Remember our lives are all unique and different and interesting. There is no limit on the time the interview should take. Be sure to make a written record of the answers so when you prepare to publish your family history, you have some meat to put on the bones. The following are suggested questions to get the facts, they are not the only ones to ask, but these will get you started.

- ◆ What was your life like growing up?
- ◆ Have you had a happy life?
- ◆ What was your most memorable experience?
- ◆ What jobs have you had?
- ◆ Do you have any hobbies? What are they and what made them memorable?
- ◆ What would be three things you would put in a time capsule to represent your life?
- ◆ What ancestor would you interview if you had the chance?
- ◆ Are there things in your life you would have done differently? What are they?
- ◆ What do you think of technology today? Does it make life better or worse in your opinion?
- ◆ Tell me about your family / friends.
- ◆ Tell me about your homes over the years. Have you lived in other cities, states, or countries?
- ◆ Tell me about the earliest home you remember. Outhouse, chicken house and or barn.
- ◆ What are your thoughts about clothes, hairstyles, music, dancing, food, over the years?
- ◆ What were your favorites clothes, hairstyles, music, old or modern?
- ◆ What are your thoughts about historical events over time?
- ◆ What is your political affiliation? Have you changed over time?
- ◆ What advice would you give me about life?
- ◆ Have you out lived friends / family?
- ◆ What things are important to you today?
- ◆ What do you think is the meaning of life?
- ◆ Do you have photographs I could see?
- ◆ Do you care if I copy your photos and record your specific comments?
- ◆ Do you have any keepsakes from any of your ancestors?
- ◆ These keepsakes you have, are there any stories about them that helps make them special?
- ◆ What was your occupation, parents occupation and unusual occupations done by your family?

Having conducted an interview as the one suggested above make an outline of what you are going to write. When this is decided on reread what you have written and you will find that this will bring up many more questions. The more facts you have the more interesting family story you will have

THE YEAR WAS 1810

Ancestry.com

The year was 1810 and in Bavaria, the citizens of Munich were invited to celebrate the marriage of Crown Prince Ludwig to Princess Therese von Sachsen-Hildburghausen. The celebration marked the first Oktoberfest and the tradition is still carried on around the world nearly 200 years later.

Napoleon had carved a large portion of Europe for France. To this he added Holland and much of Germany in July. But the tide was turning. After years of trying to defeat the British, trade sanctions were backfiring and causing economic instability in Europe.

The Napoleonic Wars were also putting an economic strain on New Spain (Mexico). The wars disrupted shipping from Spain and in 1810, following a poor crop in 1809, there was famine and a rebellion against Spain. The rebellion formally began on dieciseis de Septiembre (16 September).

Spain was also losing its foothold further north. Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, a strip of land along the Gulf of Mexico, between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers, was in dispute. The U. S. claimed it as part of the Louisiana Purchase, but the Spanish insisted that it had never returned that portion to France in the Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800 and that it was still under Spanish control. Now settled by Americans, in September, after taking over a Spanish garrison, the Free and Independent Republic of West Florida was established. It would be a short-lived republic though; as in October, the U. S. annexed the territory. Spain continued to dispute U. S. claims, but the point was moot by 1819 when it ceded the remainder of Florida to the U. S.

Trade restrictions were also in place in the U. S. and in 1810 Macon's Bill #2 restored trade with Britain and France under the conditions that both countries stop harassing U. S. ships. Napoleon agreed, but didn't keep his word. The heightened tensions it caused with Britain were a factor in the ensuing War of 1812..

I hope that including views of history for various years will help you know what your ancestors were involved in.

Orphanage Records

By Paula Stuart Warren, CG

Although this is written from the viewpoint of U. S. records, much of this relates to orphanages in other countries too.

Who Lived in Orphanages?

Children who were truly orphaned by the death of both parents needed a place to live and not all were taken in by neighbors or relatives. Many were sent to orphanages. Other residents of orphanages were children who had lost only one parent or whose parents could not raise them. Others were children who had been abandoned and the parental situation may not have been known. There may be files on the children, cemetery records for the parent(s) or children, or data on whether the child left the orphanage.

What Might the Records Hold?

Though the records will vary from place to place, many will provide some excellent family details. You may find:

- Date of admission
- Reason admitted
- Names of parents, if known
- Names of siblings, if known
- Birth information
- Notes on behavior, illnesses, physical traits
- Religious affiliation
- If the county or town are providing funds for the child
- If the child was sent to work in the community, and where
- Date of leaving the orphanage and why (reached a certain age, death, adopted, in foster home, etc)

I Can Already Hear Your Comments

As I said, the records do vary. Not all of us are fortunate enough to find the record with the mother-lode of information noted above, but some of you will. And yes, not all the records may exist today or there may be restrictions on their usage. But, you will never know all this unless you track them down

(continued on page 27)

(continued from page 26)

Types of Orphanages and Their Records

These are just some of the types of orphanages you may find in the area where your family resided.

- **Government facility.** Check to see if the institution still survives in some manner. It may have a different purpose and a radically changed name. The records might still be at the facility or they may have been transferred to county, state, or federal archive. Government records are generally archived or destroyed according to a retention schedule as all records are not necessary to the ongoing business of the city, county, or state
- **Organizational.** The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is just one organization to sponsor orphanages for the underprivileged. The records may be in private hands, with the organization, or thankfully, might have been given to a historical society.
- **Religious.** Check to see if there is an archive for that religious denomination or maybe for the order of nuns who ran the Catholic orphanage. Jewish orphanages abounded and an attempt to list them is found at the website, [Jewish Orphanages in the United States](#).
- **Military connections.** You may find institutions set up for orphans of soldiers, especially after the Civil War. One online source is [A Roster of Children in the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan Schools of 1895](#).
- **Check with the probate or surrogate's court** for any guardianship records for minors. They may detail that child was sent to an orphanage. Many are available via the Family History Library. (<http://www.FamilySearch.org>) Other children were simply left at the place.
- **City directories** often have lists of orphanages in that city. Check for these in larger libraries and historical societies and also via the Family History Library.

Access to the Records

You may need to prove that the sought-after person is an ancestor or other family member. Many record keepers also require proof of death for the

Person whose information is requested. Some repositories have restrictions on such records until they are at least fifty or seventy-five years old. If a website or holdings catalog is not clear about this, check via e-mail or telephone.

Finding Such Records

- Check the websites of state archives, university special collections, and historical societies for online catalogs or inventories of records.
- Check the Family History Library Catalog using keyword searches or look for the categories of "Orphans and Orphanages" under the state, county, or city name.
- In a search engine, such as Google or Yahoo, type in the name of the place and the word orphanage, or the specific name of an orphanage, to see if there are online record abstracts, indexes, or historical background.
- Check for a county or town website and see if it covers researching older records. E-mail or call to verify if they still have the type of record you're looking for and to see what their access guidelines are.
- Historical and genealogical periodicals may supply you with the historical background of an orphanage and location of records. Use the [PERiodical Source Index](#) for the subject index to thousands of these.
- The [USGenWeb](#) carries some orphanage record indexes or abstracted details for certain counties.
- Check [The Source: A Guidebook to American Genealogy](#) for additional help

For Additional Interesting Orphanage Information

- Oklahoma Orphanages
 - American Local History Network
 - Allegheny county, Pennsylvania
This site lists the names of orphanages over the years and , if known, where the records are housed today.
 - St. Louis Protestant Orphans Asylum 1834-1940
 - A rootsweb mailing list on Orphanages
 - State Library of Queensland (Australia)
 - Rhode Island State Home and School Project
-



Digital Photography for Genealogy Without a Computer

By Rick Hanson

So you have a new digital camera. After taking your first set of photos, you are now faced with three tasks: 1) making any needed enhancements to the photos; 2) obtaining prints from the photos; 3) saving the photos in the event you need more prints in the future. Although a computer is helpful for each of these three follow-on tasks, it is not essential.

Enhancement of the photos includes cropping, image quality adjustments and elimination red-eye. A computer with software such as Photo-Deluxe provides the ultimate in such capabilities. But some enhancement options also exist in your camera, such as automatic elimination of red-eye, there will be enhancement options available from your photo printer.

Getting prints from the photos in your camera can be accomplished in two ways. First, with an optional accessory, most cameras can print directly to your inkjet printer. But, as you probably already know, the prints originating from an inkjet printer are prone to light and moisture damage. A better and cheaper solution is to have prints made by one of those one-hour photo development centers found in many local retail stores. Those stores have an ATM-like machine to which you can connect your camera's memory card (after you remove it from your camera). The machine at a local Rite Aid store had six slots, each for a different type of card. Before buying a camera, make sure its memory card is a type that is

acceptable to your preferred photo developer's machine. The machine downloads photos you select into its memory while you specify print number, size, paper and enhancements. You can then remove your memory card and pick up your prints in an hour.

Saving photos is normally accomplished by transferring them onto your computer's hard drive, and then perhaps to a CD. But without a computer, you have two options. The best way is to purchase a photo CD or floppy disk from a photo developer containing the photos you submitted for printing. Then you can delete the images on the memory card and place the CD or floppy disk on the shelf. One word of advice; try to get at least two copies of the CD or floppy disk made since both have been known to develop bad sectors just setting on the shelf. You could instead leave the images on your camera's memory card. Once that memory card is full, it will have to go on the shelf to await the time when you want additional prints. You can always reinsert a memory card back into the camera and use the camera's controls to delete unwanted images, thus freeing space for new photos. Of course you can always buy another memory card. A 512 Mb card can hold approximately 300 photos and costs about \$36. One thing to consider is that as a memory card fills up, its speed of image storage slows. With a mostly empty memory card, the camera will be ready to take the next picture in a fraction of a seconds. As the memory card fills, that reset time may gradually increase to several seconds.

A word of caution: The shelf life of files on any computer media (memory card, CD, floppy disk) is largely unknown, but will vary greatly depending upon the storage environment. The only image preservation technique proven to stand the test of time is a properly stored, high quality print. Your inkjet printer does not produce a print that will be stable for the long term. The prints from those one-hour photo developer machines might be stable for the long term. Tests from Consumer Reports magazine found them to be resistant to light and moisture. So they are as good as traditional prints for the short term. But the chemistry of one-hour prints is different from a traditional print. Perhaps in twenty years we'll have a better feel for how stable

(continued on page 29)

(continued from page 28)

Those one-hour prints are for the long term.

This digital photography without a computer is a preview of what is to come. As digital camera prices drop and film purchase/developing costs continue to increase, film cameras will eventually disappear from common use. What has just been described will become normal photography.

This article completes the four-part series on digital photography, I hope the articles have been informative and helpful. If you missed any of the articles and would like a copy contact your Editor, Charles Woolsey.

New publication:

The official Guide to RootsWeb.com

From former editor of the RootsWeb Review and author of The Official Guide to Family Tree Maker 2006, Myra Vanderpool Gormley, comes the insider's tour of RootsWeb.com. In The Official Guide to RootsWeb.com, you will learn how to put your family tree online, locate valuable research resources, create successful message board posts, search effectively, connect with other users, and much more. The guide also features success stories from members of the RootsWeb community-just like you. Unlock the full potential of the world's largest, free genealogy website using the tips and tricks found only in this book. To obtain an e-book version, or to order a print copy go to the RootsWeb Store online.

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.

Trace 'African Americans with Native Americans,

George G. Morgan

During the first half of the nineteenth century in the U. S., African Americans and Native Americans in some places began bonding together because of their shared enemy, the white man. Slaves in the southernmost states fled south to Florida rather than attempt a longer escape to the north, knowing that the Florida wilderness provided a better opportunity to avoid capture and return to their owners. Some came to live with Native Americans in their villages and helped to make a living there. In the course of these relationships, a sizeable number were relocated with the Five Civilized Tribes to what is now Oklahoma. By the start of the Civil War, more than 4,000 former slaves lived there. Therefore, don't overlook checking records relating to Native Americans to locate African American ancestors.

Yard, and Estate Sale Rescue

Charles H. Woolsey

I can not believe how many times I have gone to a garage or estate sale and seen pictures and documents for sale from a few cents to a few dollars. I have purchased many of them and if there is any clues to the family, attempted to return them to the family. If there is no identification, especially on the photos, I then look for items in the picture that might interest a museum or historical society.

Recently I found a picture of a gentleman obviously taken between 1880 and 1930. In the picture I could see a badge on his chest that looked like a bear. The bear was like the one on the Bear flag of California. There were some items hanging from the bears feet, but they were so small you had no hope of reading them. After a few phone calls I took them to the Archivist at Sutter's Fort and asked if they were interested. Upon seeing the badge they agreed to take the picture and see if they could find out more about the organization the badge represented. They also put the picture on display at the Fort and a caption below that asked "do you know this man?" The archivist said they get a number of items each year of similar origin and that about half of the time they have historical significance. Items like this can be donated and thus preserved. I was proud to make the donation.



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