



The Bulletin

Newsletter
of the

Northern Arizona Genealogical Society

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Northern Arizona Genealogical Society

Bulletin newsletter is published quarterly.

Membership meetings are held at 1001 Ruth Street in Prescott on the 4th Saturday of each month except for July. Enter in back. Social and open forum at 1:30 p.m. Presentation begins at 2:00 p.m. All are welcome.

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Northern Arizona Genealogical Society

Annual Membership Dues:

Individual - \$15 / Family—\$25

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A message from our President, Lee Campbell:

In these tough times the NAGS Board of Directors is concerned with meeting the needs of our members. First, we are committed to your safety. Therefore, there will be no scheduled general meetings of NAGS until the pandemic is under control. The Board has met via Zoom and we have had lively discussions.

The modern era of technology beckons and we are exploring ideas of how we can use it for your benefit. Check your e-mail and look at the NAGS webpage to keep aware of what is available.

Because we could hold no proper election when scheduled, we have voted to continue the Board as is, with Dick Hiatt switching to Member-at-Large and Rayleen Hiatt becoming Treasurer. We will ask for your blessing on that decision when we can meet again. If you have issues with that approach, please let us know. The audit of your financial records has been done and all is well.

Your Board is very much concerned for the future of NAGS. Share your thoughts and suggestions with any Board member or e-mail your president at campbellorama@gmail.com.

With abundance of caution... stay safe and stay well.

Board of Directors Committee Chairs

President: Lee Campbell
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Secretary: Open
Treasurer: Raylene Hiatt
Member-At-Large: Dick Hiatt

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Program: Barbara Wich
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Special Projects: Sharon Atkins
Senior Advisor : Nancy Miller

Events Calendar

Be sure to check our website to find the latest information regarding meetings and events as we follow the guidelines in staying healthy in guiding us safely back to more normal times. Be sure to also check our Facebook page and your email for news.

The Bulletin Newsletter

We hope you find this newsletter interesting. Thank you for reading it and submitting articles and ideas for articles. We welcome your suggestions, contact us at asknagsprescottaz@gmail.com. www.nagsprescott.org

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Simply go to: <https://smile.amazon.com> and select **Northern Arizona Genealogical Society** as your recipient and then shop as you normally would!

*Preserve your
memories, keep
them
well, what you
forget
you can never
retell.*

Newsletter Disclaimer

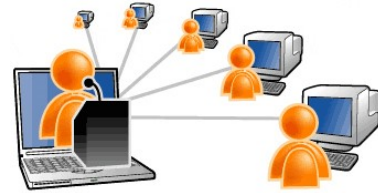
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- We do not make any warranties about its completeness, reliability and accuracy.
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- We review all submitted material and it is our intention to comply with all copyright laws.

Things Virtual

Here are a few interesting virtual sites to help with your family history search strategies. There are so many online sites. These are some that may be of interest regardless of your research level.

- Keep up to date: Genealogy Conference Keeper <https://conferencekeeper.org/> - The most complete calendar and collection of genealogy events on the Internet
- Katherine R. Willson's Social Media Genealogy-Genealogy on Facebook List: <https://socialmediagenealogy.com/genealogy-on-facebook-list/>
- Legacy Family Tree Webinars – Live webinars are free for a week. Lots of others for a small subscription.
<https://familytreewebinars.com/>
- Geneawebinars - <http://blog.geneawebinars.com/> - information about genealogy-related online meetings, classes, hangouts, seminars, and webinar



We live, my dear soul, in an age of trial. What will be the consequence, I know not.

~John Adams to Abigail Adams, 1774

Welcome
We're Glad you're here!

We welcome everyone to many years of continued membership, fellowship, research and volunteer opportunities within the Society while climbing their family tree. Be sure to take advantage of the opportunities and events we are planning for the rest of the year as we journey through these trying times.

We have received word that the Church building will remain closed until further notice because of the Covid-19 virus. This means that the Family History Center is closed, of course. And all NAGS meetings are put on hold. We do not know how long this closure will last. This is a church-wide policy closure and is not due to anything unique in the Seaside building.

SUDDENLY
ALL MY ANCESTORS
ARE BEHIND ME.
"BE STILL," THEY SAY.
WATCH AND LISTEN
YOU ARE THE
RESULT
OF THE LOVE OF
THOUSANDS.

BREAKING DOWN BRICK WALLS

by Sue Williams



We want to thank all those who participated in our recent NAGS Zoom meeting on Brick Walls. We had a great discussion and were able to share ideas on how to break those brick walls we all have in our genealogy.

As a follow-up, here are some resources for further ideas on brick walls. We hope this will prove helpful in your research.

1. Whoareyoumadeof.com—Tips for Breaking Down Brick Walls in Genealogy. These tips are listed on the site as well as further information on each tip.

- *Talk to family members—AGAIN
- *Go back to basics
- *DNA
- *Compare notes with other relatives re-searching the same ancestor
- *Start a family newsletter
- *Re-examine records
- *Look at old maps
- *Put yourself in the shoes of the immigrant
- *Check the newspaper
- *Check the phone book or directory
- *Don't depend on the index record—view original image
- *Track down witnesses
- *Research the cemetery
- *Learn about your ancestor's neighbors
- *Did your immigrant return to visit home
- *Don't ignore image-only records

- *Keep track of your research
- *Read about local history
- *Go to church
- *Hunt for property or land records
- *Revisit your assumptions
- *Search for your ancestor on Google
- *Find living descendants on social media
- *Research brothers and sisters of target ancestors
- *DON'T GIVE UP

2. Genealogyguide.com
 - *10 More Tips to Breaking Down a Brick Wall—includes a video from Christa Cowan from Ancestry.com
 - *Quick Tips for Breaking Through Your Genealogy Brick Walls"
3. *Advanced Genealogy Research Techniques* by George G. Morgan & Drew Smith (New York: McGraw Hill Education, 2014. This book is available as an e-book at Prescott Public Library through Libby or Overdrive and has a wealth of information about breaking down brick walls.
4. *Tracing Your Ancestors' Lives: A guide to Social History for Family Historians* by Barbara J. Star-mans. This book is also available as an e-book from the Prescott Public Library.
5. *Tracing Your Ancestors From 1066-1837: A Guide for Family Historians* by Jonathan Oates. Again, this book is available as an e-book from the Prescott Public Library.

We hope these sources will give you more insight into how to break down those brick walls you have.

HAPPY RESEARCHING!

Are You Eligible for Dual Citizenship?

The following is a Plus Edition article written by and copyright by Dick Eastman.

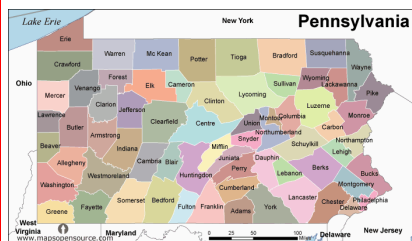


Are you eligible for citizenship in the country where your ancestors were born? You might not have to give up your American citizenship. Many Americans may be surprised to learn that they are eligible for dual citizenship. With today's political upheaval in the US, more Americans than ever are seeking citizenship, especially dual citizenship, in foreign countries. See *Americans Renouncing Citizenship at Record Rates* at <https://www.newsmax.com/us/american-citizenship-bambridge-accountants/2020/05/12/id/967062/> for the details.

The US government used to claim that you couldn't hold dual citizenship except in certain cases involving dual citizenship from birth or childhood. However, the US Supreme Court struck down most of the laws forbidding dual citizenship in 1967. The court's decision in the case of *Afroyim v. Rusk*, as well as a second case in 1980, *Vance v. Terrazas*, eventually made its way explicitly into the statute books in 1986.

The official US State Department policy on dual citizenship today is that the United States does not favor it as a matter of policy because of various problems they feel it may cause, but the existence of dual citizenship is recognized in individual cases. That is, if you ask a government official if you ought to become a dual citizen, he or she probably will recommend against doing it. But if you tell them you already are a dual citizen, government officials usually say it's OK.

Pennsylvania Maps



Do you have roots in Pennsylvania?

You might be interested in a new series of atlases published by Sharon

and Angus MacInnes of Ancestor Tracks called *Early Landowners of Pennsylvania: Atlas of Township Warrantee Maps of *** County, PA.*

These books show atlas pages of the land tracts, drawn in metes and bounds, of the earliest landowners of Pennsylvania. Each page reveals a wealth

of information since neighboring tracts were usually owned by relatives, witnesses, and sponsors. Books and CDs have been completed for Berks, Fayette, Greene and Washington Counties.

Ancestor Tracks plans to eventually publish books of all counties in Pennsylvania for which such maps exist. They have also published CDs containing .pdf files of all the Warrant Registers on file in the PA Archives in Harrisburg, and will soon produce a CD with the indexes to the Patent Registers in Harrisburg. They are also posting free images to their website (www.ancestortracks.com) of later maps showing landowners which can be used in conjunction with the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses.

Did your Grandparents Plant a Victory Garden?

The fight against coronavirus has been likened to a war—some have even referred to it as “World War C”—and it looks like wartime. Victory Gardens are making a comeback. Today, the goals are different but the interest in growing a little (or a lot) of your own food is still the same. In addition to the freshest and most nutritious food, picked at its peak, gardening is a great way of getting out of the house, providing exercise and it is a real moral boost.

During WWI, the National War Garden Commission promoted home gardening and food preservation. They inspired students—calling them “soldiers of the soil”—to help plant Liberty Gardens. When it started to look like the US and its allies would win the war, the name of the gardens was changed to Victory Gardens.

Eleanor Roosevelt began a new Victory Garden campaign after Pearl Harbor was bombed and they were a part of everyday life throughout the United States. By the end of WWII, 40% of the country’s produce came from backyard gardens.

If you have thought about growing a vegetable garden in the past but did not have time, while you are under orders to stay home and living on less income, take advantage of this opportunity to start a garden. It is not hard and can be rewarding! Planting is a hopeful act and will give you a break from the news of the day. Get the whole family involved and dig in!

Vegetables were the largest crop followed by fruits and herb gardens. About one-third of the vegetables grown during World War II came from Victory Gardens!

The Victory Garden was made of easy-to-grow crops, including fresh vegetables in season as well as root crops and harder crops that could be

stored during the winter. Your garden can be in-ground, a raised bed, or in pots.

Here is a sampling.

Spring gardens: Carrots, lettuce, kale, onion, peas, radishes.

Summer gardens: Basil, beans (pole, bush, and lima), corn and popcorn, cucumbers, eggplants, muskmelon, okra, peppers, pumpkin, both winter and summer squash, tomatoes, watermelon.

Fall and winter gardens: Beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, lettuce, kohlrabi, parsley, parsnips, radish, spinach, Swiss chard, turnips.

Kohlrabi, Swiss chard, and kale were not common in the United States before Victory Gardens, but Americans came to know these plants better because they were easy to grow.

Get inspired. It is not too late to plant tomatoes and other heat loving plants. The ultimate in food security is growing your own. Depending on what you decide to plant, in 40 to 90 days you will be eating well! Get out of the house and into the sunshine!

What did your grandparents plant in their victory garden?? What do you know about how they did it and the vegetables grown? Did they share any memories of the garden and how it helped? Do you have family pictures of the garden?



COINS LEFT ON TOMBSTONES



While visiting some cemeteries you may notice that headstones marking certain graves have coins on them, left by previous visitors to the grave.

These coins have distinct meanings when left on the headstones of those who gave their life while serving in America's military, and these meanings vary depending on the denomination of coin.

A coin left on a headstone or at the grave site is meant as a message to the deceased soldier's family that someone else has visited the grave to pay respect. Leaving a penny at the grave means simply that you visited.

A nickel indicates that you and the deceased trained at boot camp together, while a dime means you served with him in some capacity. By leaving a quarter at the grave, you are telling the family that

you were with the soldier when he was killed.

According to tradition, the money left at graves in national cemeteries and state veterans cemeteries is eventually collected, and the funds are put toward maintaining the cemetery or paying burial costs for indigent veterans.

In the US, this practice became common during the Vietnam war, due to the political divide in the country over the war; leaving a coin was seen as a more practical way to communicate that you had visited the grave than contacting the soldier's family, which could devolve into an uncomfortable argument over politics relating to the war.

Some Vietnam veterans would leave coins as a "down payment" to buy their fallen comrades a beer or play a hand of cards when they would finally be reunited.

The tradition of leaving coins on the headstones of military men and women can be traced to as far back as the Roman Empire.

Tree Tips



- * 1910 Census: Civil War Service It's normal to focus on the left-hand side of the census page. But be sure to scroll over to the right-hand side of the census. In 1910 you'll find a question in column 30: "Whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy." The abbreviations used in this column are UA for Union Army; UN for Union Navy; CA for Confederate Army; and CN for Confederate Navy.
- * What can you do to preserve your computer's lifetime?
 1. Be green and turn it off when not in use. That includes the monitor and anything that consumes power, excepting modems or equipment used by the telephone and television.
 2. Do not disturb the computer while it is computing or catching up on a request.
 3. Keep programs up-to-date. That includes the operating system, major software and security programs.
 4. Don't neglect virus scanning, removing spyware, installing patches, optimizing and testing.
 5. Backup regularly and store your data off-site or in the "cloud" (the Web). WorldConnect users know retrieving data is as easy as logging in and downloading their GEDCOMS.

Researching with Sanborn Maps

by Lynn Scott

Maps are a good resource for placing our ancestors in the context of their lives. Particularly informative maps are the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. If you have not used them before, you are in for a treat. They date from 1867 to present and give very detailed information about the location. It is almost like walking down the street since the buildings are outlined revealing porches, outbuildings and the size and shape of the building itself.

Produced for the insurance market, what makes them unique is that the maps are all uniform. In 1866 the Aetna Insurance Company hired D. A. Sanborn, a surveyor from Massachusetts, to produce several insurance maps. Impressed with the popularity of these maps he formed his own company called the Sanborn Map and Publishing Company. Today it is simply named the Sanborn Map Company. Using a scale of 50 feet to an inch, these maps describe houses in over 13,000 towns and cities across the United States.

The Library of Congress has a comprehensive collection that can be viewed online which are listed by state, then city, then chronologically. They do not have every town so check for originals in libraries, historical societies or courthouses. The Library of Congress has maps of Staunton, Virginia for the years 1886, 1891, 1894 and 1899. To find Waynesboro, I had to google Waynesboro, Virginia Sanborn Map and an 1891 map at the Library of Congress came up under the heading of Waynesboro, Independent Cities.

The first page has a colored map section that serves as a content of sorts to let you know where to find each section of the city. There is also an index of streets. Houses or buildings by number on their appropriate street can be found on the subsequent pages. If by chance you don't know where your ancestor lived, you can locate their address by consulting a city directory for that time period.

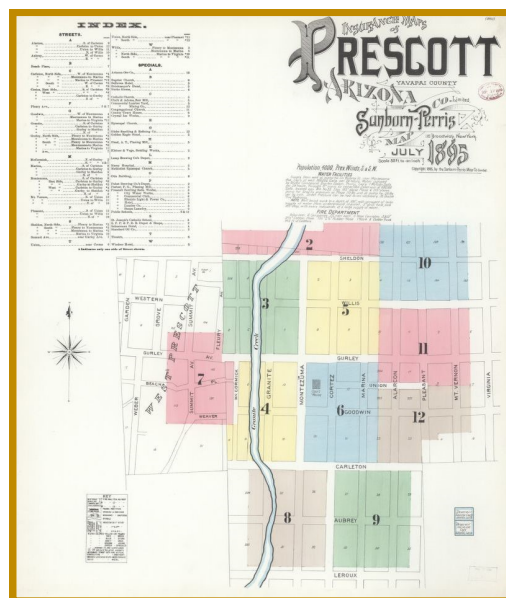
Because these maps were made for insurance, a

key in the front of the book tells you the type of material the building was made of –blue for stone, pink for brick and yellow for a frame house. High risk buildings were colored green. Some businesses were labeled by type –drug stores, jewelry, banks, hardware, groceries and hotels. Factories are also often listed. So, if you know where your ancestor lived and where he worked you can visually see the path that he took to work each day.

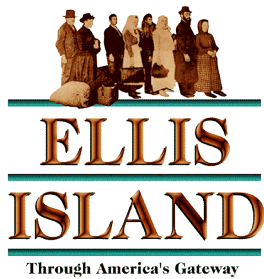
On this map of a section of Staunton on East Beverly Street in 1896 you can see the buildings and their porches, each labeled with a house number (although they are not readable at this scale). These maps can also be useful to determine when street names and house numbers changed over the years.

When using Sanborn Maps, be aware of who owns the copyright. Those in the Library of Congress are considered public domain as well as any Sanborn Map dating between 1867 to 1922. The Sanborn Map Company claims ownership for any map past 1922, which would need their permission for public use.

“Fire Insurance Maps: in the Library of Congress, Introduction to the Collection,” Library of Congress>Digital collections>Articles and Essays>Introduction to the collection (<http://www.loc.gov>).



Surprising facts about immigration to New York and Beyond



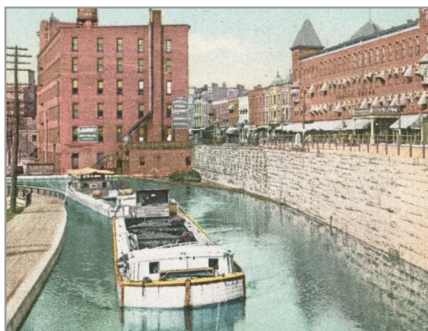
It is useful to know that the port of New York in New York City was the only official seaport of entry into New York State. It was not until 1895 were locations along the northern land border with Canada were designated as official immigration stations.

If you're looking for an immigrant ancestor who supposedly arrived in New York, look at both the records of Castle Garden and Ellis Island. It is also possible your ancestor arrived through the port of Boston, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

Although New York called New Netherland was in possession of the Dutch, the population contained a very diverse mixture of European nationalities - probably no more than half of the population was native to the Dutch Republic. There were many English settlers as well as Scots, Irish, and Welsh who came to New England and migrated down to New Netherland.

By the time the colony was transferred to England in 1664, only about half of the 7,000 to 8,000-person population were native Dutch. Many people moved westward to settle in areas closely resembling their home counties.

The Erie Canal allowed to easily travel beyond New York City, and its construction supplied many with jobs.



The Erie Canal had a huge impact on westward immigration. The Canal and the vast network of wa-

terways it established provided a form of cutting-edge transportation and allowed immigrants an easy path to areas. Also, the construction of the Canal itself provided a bevy of opportunities for immigrant laborers. Immigrants made up a significant portion of the massive workforce, which drew many to west of New York City and beyond. Many immigrants who arrived between 1817 and 1825 helped build the Erie Canal itself, as well as its many subsequent extensions and tributaries. The Erie Canal was the first of many transportation revolutions to have an enormous impact on immigration and migration

Ellis Island is the most iconic immigration station in the Port of New York, but it didn't open until 1892. Researchers looking for arrivals prior to that year should look to Castle Garden, which served New York throughout the majority of the 1800s. Castle Garden saw large influxes of Irish, German including German Jews, and British immigrants. It was in the area of modern-day Battery Park, at the lower tip of Manhattan. Unfortunately, in 1897 a major fire destroyed Castle Garden and most of its records. For this reason, researchers need rely on U.S. Customs lists dating from 1819 to 1897, and U.S. Immigration lists for the years after 1897.

Depiction of the wreck of the Atlantic a shipwrecked on its voyage from Liverpool to New York in April of 1873.



Shipwrecked passengers may not have been recorded. Trans-Atlantic Ocean travel remained dangerous even after steam had replaced sails. Many ships carrying immigrants were wrecked or sank en-route to New York or other ports. While many passengers died in these tragic occurrences, but many survived.

This greatly complicated genealogy research for im-

(Continued on page 10)

migration records. Many of the wrecked ship manifests are not included in standard immigration records. A unique record exists of transcribed information on the passengers and circumstances of shipwrecks between 1817 and 1875 compiled by Frank A. Biebel.

Not all immigrants stayed in America, some went back to their homelands. Some of them returned home either temporarily or permanently. As technology improved, and the journey became safer and faster, immigrants - especially from southern and eastern Europe - would work in America for periods of time and return home, only to eventually travel back across the Atlantic later. It is possible your elusive ancestor returned home for a time. U.S. records may show numerous arrivals, but records in other countries such as the British government closely tracked passengers arriving from North America at British or Irish ports.

Many unrecorded immigrants came to New York from Canada. Before 1895, many unrecorded immigrants entered America from Canada. The Canadian government collected detailed information on its own immigrants but gathered significantly less on those who were booked to travel on to America. Because the transatlantic crossing to Canada cost much less and entry through Ellis Island could be slow, many European passengers traveled to New York via Canada.

In 1894 the United States designated several immigration ports of entry along the northern border; immigration records for those ports date from 1895. Federal immigration inspectors were then stationed at Canadian ports of entry to collect complete United States passenger manifests for United States-bound passengers.

1820 - 1891: U.S. Customs Records for Passenger Arrivals

Congress passed the Steerage Act in 1819, requiring all captains of vessels arriving from foreign

ports to file passenger lists with the United States Customs Collector. Even though these records aren't always as detailed as other immigration records and due to the fire that destroyed most Castle Garden's records, they are still some of the best resources available for immigration in this time period.

Original records are held by the National Archives and Records Administration. Several indexes to these passenger lists have been digitized and are at least partially available online.

1892 - 1924: Ellis Island and Other Federal Immigration Records

Castle Garden Immigration Station was run by New York State. After Ellis Island was established as a Federal Immigration Station, the availability of records improved. Ellis Island produced lists of cabin passengers (first and second class) and steerage passengers (third class), as well as "Lists of Detained Aliens" and "Records of Aliens Held for Special Inquiry." The latter two types of list may contain additional details therefore make sure to look at all records in which your ancestor's name appears. Detained passengers will appear once on the general lists, and again on the special lists.

These records - as well as the post-1895 Canadian border crossings - can be found in the National Archives and Records Administration and are available in several locations online. The [Ellis Island Foundation](#) has indexes and digitized images to many records from 1892 - 1957. It's important to note that not all federal immigration and naturalization records are digitized.



For more information see:
newyorkfamilyhistory.org/blog/surprising-facts-about-immigration-new-york

Symbols for the Folds of the U.S. Flag

During this time between Memorial Day and Independence Day when so many of us fly our flag it's a good time to remember the symbols for the folds in our flag.



The **first fold** of our flag is a symbol of life.

The **second fold** is a symbol of our belief in eternal life.

The **third fold** is made in honor and remembrance of the veteran departing our ranks, and who gave a portion of his or her life for the defense of our country to attain peace throughout the world.

The **fourth fold** represents our weaker nature; as American citizens trusting in God, it is to Him we turn in times of peace, as well as in times of war, for His divine guidance.

The **fifth fold** is a tribute to our country, for in the words of Stephen Decatur, "Our country, in dealing with other countries, may she always be right, but it is still our country, right or wrong."

The **sixth fold** is for where our hearts lie. It is with our heart that we pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The **seventh fold** is a tribute to our armed forces, for it is through the armed forces that we protect our country and our flag against all enemies, whether they be found within or without the boundaries of our republic.

The **eighth fold** is a tribute to the one who entered

into the valley of the shadow of death, that we might see the light of day, and to honor our mother, for whom it flies on Mother's Day.

The **ninth fold** is a tribute to womanhood, for it has been through their faith, love, loyalty and devotion that the character of the men and women who have made this country great have been molded.

The **10th fold** is a tribute to father, for he, too, has given his sons and daughters for the defense of our country since he or she was first born.

The **11th fold**, in the eyes of Hebrew citizens, represents the lower portion of the seal of King David and King Solomon and glorifies, in their eyes, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

The **12th fold**, in the eyes of a Christian citizen, represents an emblem of eternity and glorifies, in their eyes, God the Father, the Son and Holy Ghost.

When the flag is completely folded, the stars are uppermost, reminding us of our national motto, "In God We Trust."

After the flag is completely folded and tucked in, it has the appearance of a cocked hat, ever reminding us of the soldiers who served under Gen. George Washington and the sailors and Marines who served under Capt. John Paul Jones and were followed by their comrades and shipmates in the U.S. Armed Forces, preserving for us the rights, privileges and freedoms we enjoy today.

JUST A LITTLE *Reminder*

We have received word that the church building at 1001 Ruth Street is to remain closed until further notice because of the Covid-19 virus.

This means that the Family History Center is also closed and all NAGS meetings are put on hold. We do not know how long this closure will last.

Our NAGS meetings will continue through the Zoom

meeting venue. Zoom is safe. Early security concerns are no longer an issue. Just let us know that you want to participate and you will receive invitation that includes a password you will need to enter for a secure meeting.

Come join us, have fun and learn to be a better family genealogist.

Sharing Genealogy Information Via Zoom Meetings and Webinars



Look to your email for information on NAGS Zoom meetings. Our first Zoom meeting was held on June 27th with approximately 19 participants. We reviewed brick walls that were submitted by members. The conversation and exchange of ideas netted some direction to take their research. The consensus of the group was to continue Zoom meetings and to hold another Zoom meeting on brick walls.

You will receive other emails with information regarding online seminars and webinars including the links. One such genealogy offering is through Conference Keepers a group that provides genealogy webinars, Zoom meetings and all kinds of online genealogical events.

Stay Safe.

Stay Healthy.

Stay Home.

Attend Virtual gen meetings on Zoom.

Take advantage of Webinars & Gen Facebook Sites.

Genealogy On!

**"In every conceivable manner, the family is link to our past,
bridge to our future. "**

~ Alex Haley