



NAGS Bulletin

Northern Arizona Genealogical Society Newsletter

October—December 2019: Volume 33, No. 4

Northern Arizona Genealogical Society
of Prescott, Arizona *NAGS Bulletin* is
published quarterly.

NAGS meetings are held at 1001 Ruth
Street in Prescott on the 4th Saturday
of each month except for July. Enter in
back. Doors Open 1:30 p.m. Meetings
start at 2:00 p.m.

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Annual Membership Dues:
Individual - \$15 / Family—\$25

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October is Family History Month

October is Family History Month. It's a time to remember our roots and celebrate our unique histories and identities. We all have a history, and that history extends far beyond ourselves. Every ancestor we have has left their mark on us and has been the formation of tradition and culture within our lives. There is a certain comfort in knowing where we came from, and Family History Month encourages us to explore where we came from and celebrate our uniqueness.

In keeping with our Society's tradition, members arranged an interesting display at the Prescott Public Library's Viewerie on how to begin building your family tree. A second part of the display featured Prescott's Margaret Rowe Clifford. Margaret was born in Canada and moved to the Arizona Territory in 1896. She was a schoolteacher and was known for her poetry.

Margaret wrote our state anthem "The Arizona March Song". It was copyrighted in 1915 and adopted by the Fourth Arizona State Legislature and became law on February 28, 1919. Margaret moved to the Arizona Pioneers' Home after her husband's death and was buried in the Arizona Pioneers Home cemetery. This year our display window was featured during the month of September. We hope you were able to visit the display to enjoy tree building and the history of Margaret and Arizona's state anthem.



Board of Directors and Committee Chairs

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Vice President	Sue Williams
Secretary	Phyllis Lewellen
Treasurer	Dick Hiatt
Member-At-Large.....	Rayleen Hiatt
AzGAB.....	Sue Kissel
Community Outreach.....	Bill Wolf
Death & Disposition	Sue Kissel
Historian	Virginia Grundvig
Hospitality	Nancy Nelson
Membership.....	Martha Welch
Newsletter.....	Rita Kraus
Program.....	Barbara Wich
Publicity.....	Gretchen Eastman
Social Media	Debbie Zdanowicz
Special Projects	Sharon Atkins
Senior Advisor (non-voting) ..	Nancy Miller

We hope you find this newsletter interesting and useful. Articles and ideas for the newsletter are always welcome. Contact Rita at asknagsprescottaz@gmail.com or azkraus@yahoo.com.



Family History Center Hours

Monday..... 10:00 a.m.—2:00 p.m.
 Tuesday..... 4:00 p.m.—8:00 p.m.
 Wednesday 10:00 a.m. —2:00 p.m.
 Thursday 4:00 p.m.—8:00 p.m.
 Friday, Saturday & Sunday—Closed

FHC Holiday Closure Dates

November 11Veteran's Day
 November 27 & 28.....Thanksgiving Break
 December 23-31 ..Christmas Break
 FHC Telephone # 928 778-2311

Are you a Taphophilia?

Then you are a cemetery enthusiast who has a passion for and enjoyment of cemeteries, epitaphs, gravestone rubbing, photography, art, and history of deaths. Put your interest to use.

Do you have 4 hours a week to spare? Sharlot Hall Museum Library and Archives is looking for volunteers to help with the NAGS Death and Dispositions database. Data entry and an eye for details skills are needed. For more information, please contact Janet Martin at 928-771-8826.

Newsletter Disclaimer

The Northern Arizona Genealogical Society provides the information in our newsletters in good faith, for general information and personal research purposes.

- We do not make any warranties about its completeness, reliability and accuracy.
- We do not assume liability of statements of fact or opinion made by contributors.
- We review all submitted material and it is our intention to comply with all copyright laws.

Welcome
New Members

- **Dave & Norma Wilton**
- **Devena Reed**

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 many opportunities and events planned for 2020.

Community Outreach

by Bill Wolf

The general public, including NAGS members, are welcome to take advantage of the genealogy mentoring program at the Prescott Public Library. NAGS volunteers give free genealogy advice and research assistance in sixty-minute, one-on-one sessions with anyone requesting help with their family history research.

These COR mentoring sessions are scheduled on the second, third, and fourth Thursdays of the month at 1-2 p.m. and 2-3 p.m. at the Prescott Public Library.

Space is limited so register for your genealogy mentoring session early. You may register by going online to the Prescott Public Library website at www.prescottlibrary.info, clicking on the library events calendar and finding a date and time convenient for you, then enter your name and contact information. You may also register by calling the library or by stopping at the "Ask A Librarian" desk and asking for help signing up for genealogy mentoring.

Help is always welcome. If you would like to serve as a genealogy mentor, contact our Outreach Coordinator Bill Wolf at (928) 830-9685.



Fry's Food Community Rewards

Earn rewards for NAGS by shopping at Fry's. Enroll in their rewards program and select Northern Arizona Genealogical Society as your chosen organization. Between .5 to 1.0 percent of your total bill is returned to us.

Go to www.fryscommunityrewardprogram.com to enroll. You can find us by typing in our name or use NAGS membership number 56216.

Thanks for your support.



While shopping and with the busy holiday shopping season ahead of us, you can donate to NAGS every time you shop online! When you shop on Amazon.com and use their "Amazon Smile" program, the AmazonSmile Foundation will return 0.5% of your eligible purchases to NAGS.

It's easy! Now there is a link on our NAGS website home page that takes you directly to the sign in page for Amazon Smile. Be sure to select Northern Arizona Genealogical Society as your charity of choice before you start shopping.

Thank you.

Gen Resource News

On July 15, 2019 *Family Tree Magazine*, its website and Family Tree University, announced they were acquired by Yankee Publishing Inc. (YPI), a family-owned company based in New Hampshire. Their magazine publishing includes *Yankee Magazine* and *The Old Farmer's Almanac*.

They plan to stay committed to honoring and celebrating history and heritage and to make improvements to their website and online store. Check the magazine out online at <https://ypi.com/>.

Tintenflecken

Tintenflecken means ink spots or ink splotches in German. Old German documents are filled with ink splotches and blobs thanks to the use of fountain pens.

Amy Koppe has contacted NAGS advertising her German/English translation service company, Tintgenflecken starting in January 2020.

Her website, www.tintenflecken.com, conveys information regarding her services and her background. She can decipher typeset, Fraktur (old German typeset), and old German handwritten script. By sending her scans or photographs of your documents, she will provide you a synopsis or a word-for-word translation.

What she translates:

- Birth, baptismal, marriage and death certificates
- Journals, diaries and memoirs
- Letters
- Church book entries
- Newspaper articles
- Scrapbooks
- Captions on backs of photographs

- Census Entries
- Animal pedigrees
- Modern German correspondence
- Visits to towns and villages in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and areas that were once German-speaking to take pictures
- Works with you to customize trips to the German-speaking world including stopovers in the towns of your ancestors with translation available for you while you are in the country.

Rates:

- Simple 1-page typed form or certificate with handwritten entries: \$10 each for synopsis, \$20 each page for a word for word translation.
- Letters, journals, memoirs: price varies depending on length and legibility – please email for a quote.

Amy advises she holds degrees in German and International Studies as well as a master's degree in education. Her family has lived in the United States and in Germany and speaks German and English. They have family ties to Thuringia (Thueringen), Bavaria (Bayern) and Schleswig-Holstein, representing a wide variety of dialects and cultural experiences.

NAGS does not endorse this company, but is supplying the information should you wish to contact Amy Koppe regarding her services to provide German/English translations.

If you think your family is normal, you are probably not a genealogist.



Alaskan Gold Rush

Did your ancestor go to Alaska to strike it rich during the Alaska Gold Rush? The following web address will show you the hundreds of thousands of prospectors, miners, trappers, merchants and military men and women who did between 1867 and 1950. This website is well worth visiting. Names are listed in alphabetical order to make your search easy. Here is the web address: http://alaskagoldrush.info/Genealogy_files/Genealogy.htm.



Genealogical Numbering: What is it and How to Use It

If you've ever looked at online family trees or family trees in professional genealogy books or other publications, you have probably seen numbers by the names of individuals on the trees. While there are a few different methods for numbering your genealogy, all the numbering systems have one purpose... to help you keep things organized so you can easily find and identify individuals and their relationships to other individuals on your family tree. Most numbering systems display in the order of the descendants of a given person, while the Ahnentafel system numbers people according to their ancestry to a certain individual.

Here are the most common genealogical numbering systems and how to use them.

Ahnentafel

The Ahnentafel is an ancestry chart, showing the ancestors of a person. The word itself is German for "ancestor table." You can include a lot of information in a small amount of space using this numbering system.

Basically, you start out with one main person. That person is numbered as "1" on the chart. That person's parents are next, with the father being "2" and the mother being "3." From now on, the ancestors on the father's side will always come before the ancestors on the mother's side, but they will all

be included on the chart. The paternal grandfather is number 4, the paternal grandmother is 5, the maternal grandfather is 6, the maternal grandmother is 7, and so on.

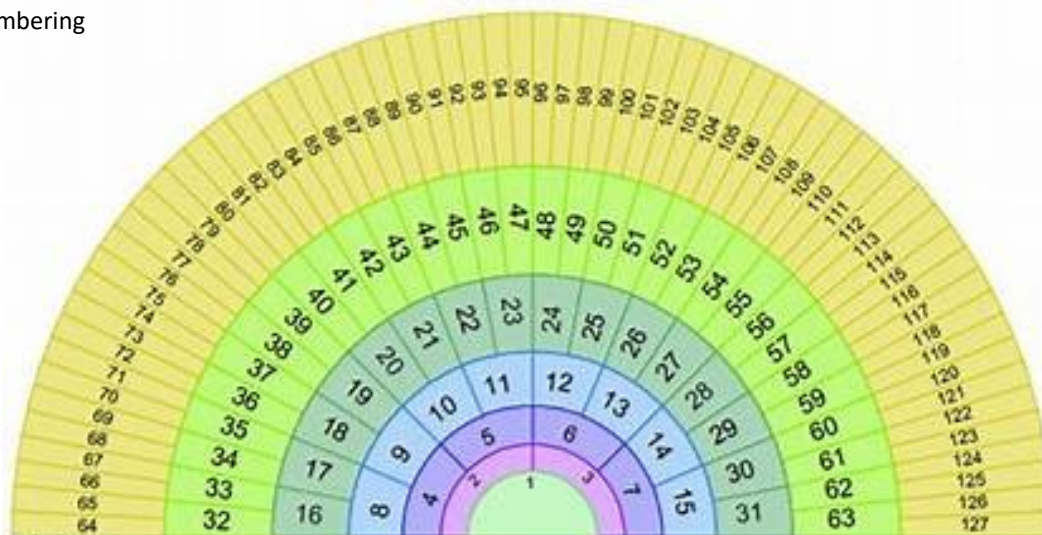
You can take the Ahnentafel back as far as you like, or as far as you have information. After the grandparents, add the parents of the paternal grandfather (numbers 8 and 9), the parents of the paternal grandmother (10 and 11), then the maternal great-grandparents, and so on, numbering accordingly as you go back in time on the chart.

The Register Numbering System

This is the descendancy numbering system used by the New England Historic and Genealogical Society and is often used in genealogical publications. It only includes blood-line descendants in the numbering, so spouses are not numbered.

The common ancestor whose descendants are being numbered is number one on the chart. The children of this person without known descendants are each given a lower-case Roman numeral in order of their birth. Children with known descendants are given a regular number according to their order of birth. These children will appear later in the report with their own children, who are also given the Roman numeral/regular number system, depending on their known descendants. Regular numbers should follow in normal order throughout the report as they are assigned. This way, only one person is assigned a number.

Fan Chart Numbering



Which books in the FamilySearch Digital Library Require Access Rights?

Suggested by D. Sue Kissel



While searching for our ancestors we need to be mindful of copyright restrictions on the materials we use. FamilySearch makes family history books accessible on their website. Adherence to the law and agreements is currently building trust and is allowing FamilySearch to make more information available to us. Some of these records have access restrictions. Please remember to take the time to check if the information sources you are seeking have any constraints.

It's easy. Here are the steps to follow:

Steps - Website

1. While signed in to FamilySearch.org, hover the mouse over **Search**, and click **Books**.
2. Search for a book using the title or keywords.
3. The access level is displayed in each item's search result. The access level is also displayed when you click the title and to view the description.
 - a. Public: The book does not have copyright protections and is available to be viewed online without restrictions.
 - b. Protected: The book has copyright protections and cannot be viewed online.
 - c. Full Permission: The book has copyright protections and can be viewed online.
 - d. Limited Permission: The book has copyright protections and can be viewed online but cannot be printed or downloaded.
 - e. Member Permission: You can view it online at the Family History Library, a family history center, or one of FamilySearch's partner libraries.
4. To filter your search results to see only books with a specific type of access restriction, follow these steps:
 - a. In the left panel, click **Access Level**.
 - b. Click an access level.
 - c. To turn the filter off, repeat steps a and b.

Steps - Mobile App

Neither the Family Tree nor Memories mobile apps provide access to the FamilySearch Digital Library. Please use the website instead.

Steps - Family Tree Lite

Family Tree Lite does not provide access to the FamilySearch Digital Library. Please use the website instead.

For additional information, go to <https://www.familysearch.org/ask/salesforce/viewArticle?urlname=Accessing-online-Family-History-Books-1381815399850&lang=en>



Puerto Rican Records

by Allison DePrey Singleton

Puerto Rico has a rich history with ties to a multitude of people with different ethnicities. The earliest inhabitants, the Taino, were forced to become laborers for the Spanish conquerors who arrived in 1493. Christopher Columbus had discovered the island on his second trip to the new world, and by the sixteenth century, the Spanish had colonized it. After many of the Taino died from diseases introduced by the Europeans, the Spanish brought African slaves to the island to make up for the lost labor force. Centuries later during the Spanish-American War of 1898, the United States invaded Puerto Rico. At the Treaty of Versailles, Spain ceded the island to the United States. Since that time Puerto Rico has been a U.S. colony; its citizens received U.S. citizenship in 1917.

With all of Puerto Rico's rich history, there are multiple places where one can find various types of records, including local archives. When beginning research, one of the first places to look is the FamilySearch Research Wiki. It offers information about the various types of extant records and online resources: https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Puerto_Rico_Genealogy. Some records are available on FamilySearch and Ancestry. These resources include passenger lists, military records, slave registers, and civil registrations.

The National Archives in New York City (<https://www.archives.gov/nyc>) serves as the principal U.S. repository for Puerto Rican records. A useful guide for Puerto Rican records can be found online: <https://www.archives.gov/files/nyc/finding-aids/puerto-rican-records-guide.pdf>.

Spain controlled Puerto Rico from 1493 to 1898, many pertinent island records have been digitized and can be accessed remotely through these Spanish resources.

- El Portal de Archivos Españoles, un proyecto del Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte (the Portal of Spanish Archives, a project of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports), also known as Portal de Archivos Españoles (PARES): <http://pares.mcu.es/>.
- Another is La Biblioteca Nacional de España (the National Library of Spain) through their Biblioteca Digital Hispánica (Hispanic Digital Collection): <http://www.bne.es/es/Catalogos/BibliotecaDigitalHispanica/Inicio/>.

Going to the source in Puerto Rico is best for additional research. Archivo Digital Nacional de Puerto Rico (National Digital Archive of Puerto Rico) is a great place to start: <http://adnpr.net/>.

If you are seeking cultural and music history to add to the social history of your family, Archivo General y Biblioteca Nacional de Puerto Rico (General Archive and National Library of Puerto Rico) is for you: <https://www.icp.pr.gov/>. There is a digital collection about halfway down the page leading you into videos, archives, documents, and music (via Pandora).

A tip for those researching in countries where the language is not familiar: use Google Chrome as your browser. It will translate the pages automatically.



Genealogy Is More Than Just a Family Tree...It's Your STORY!

- Rosemary Alma



Genealogy 411



Knowledge of historical context is critical to sound genealogical research. Correctly answering genealogical questions requires awareness of the time, place, and society in which an individual or family lived. Familiarity with conflicts, environments, laws, religions, and traditions affecting the person or group under study improves a researcher's ability to plan, understand, analyze, reason, and draw conclusions.

... contextual awareness allows researchers to move beyond what seems obvious—to recognize subtleties and discern meanings that might otherwise be missed.”

Laura Murphy DeGrazia, CG, FGBS, Editor, The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Volume 150, Number 3, July 2019, page 163.



An acre is a square measure of land containing 10 square chains, 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet.



When checking land records a court clerk may suggest you need only look at the grantee index, and not the grantor index. Don't listen! There can be a variety of reasons why the purchase was not entered in the grantee index, although later the sale appears in the grantor index. The first deed may have been a patent or grant from the state or federal government, inherited, overlooked when the index was prepared, or just not recorded. Always check both indexes.

Surname Connections

This project makes it possible for NAGS members to connect and share information with other members who are researching the same family surnames.

The surname research list is emailed to each member and updated quarterly. Browse the list arranged in ascending alphabetical order by surname. Each surname is assigned a researcher's ID Code. When you find a possible connection, just email azkraus@yahoo.com with the ID Code and you will be given the contact information to make a connection with that researcher member.

Be sure to check your email, if that is your contact choice (remember to check your spam folder), for responses from other members and keep in mind

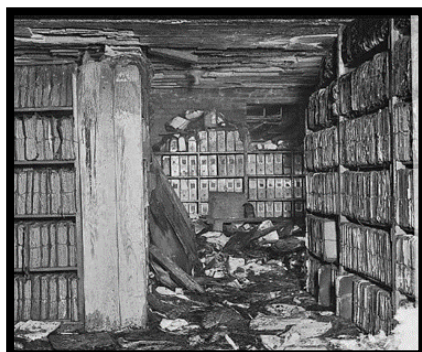
that if a surname has only one researcher ID Code next to the surname, and you know that you submitted that surname of your ancestor, then that ID Code is probably yours. If it has two ID Codes, then one is probably yours and the other is from someone else and you need to connect with them. Consider different spelling of your surname. Making a connection is easy. You just might connect with a distant cousin!

To keep our Surname Connections list current or to participate, please submit information at anytime to Rita Kraus at monthly meetings or via email at azkraus@yahoo.com.

We appreciate you sharing the **connections** you make with us.

The Fate of the 1890 Census and Record Substitutes

Most of the 1890 census returns were destroyed in a fire in the U.S. Commerce Building in Wash-



Census storage area inside Commerce Building after fire.

ington, D.C. on January 10, 1921. The 1890 census was stored in the basement when a fire started from an unknown source.

Fire fighters cut holes in the floor above and poured in water. Many census books were burned and most of

the rest badly damaged by water and inability at that time to restore them. The remnants sat for 13 years and were then destroyed. Of a population of nearly 63 million names, 6,100 survived. By Congressional law, NO copies of the 1890 census had been kept by the states. In 1935, the National Archives was established partially as a result of this loss. Listed are alternative sources to assist in your research.

The loss of the 1890 census was great for genealogists. It contained information on our ancestors that can never be recovered. Here are some various research sources to consider.

Surviving 1890 Census

Census record locations that survived:

- Parts of Perry Co., Alabama
- Parts of Gaston Co., North Carolina
- Parts of the District of Columbia
- Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio
- Columbus, Muscogee Co., Georgia
- Wayne Twp., Clinton Co., Ohio
- Mound Twp., McDonough Co., Illinois
- Jefferson Twp., Union Co., South Dakota
- Rockford, Wright Co., Minnesota
- Parts of Ellis Co., Texas
- Jersey City, Hudson Co., New Jersey
- Parts of Hood Co., Texas
- Eastchester, Westchester Co., New York
- Kaufman, Kaufman Co., Texas
- Brookhaven Twp., Suffolk Co., New York
- Parts of Rusk Co., Texas
- Parts of Cleveland Co., North Carolina
- Trinity Town and parts of Trinity Co., TX

The Veteran's and their Widows Census

1890 was also the first census which asked about Civil War

service. If your ancestor fought for the Union and was still alive in 1890, there is an 1890 Veteran's Census. The schedules show the veteran's name, where residing in 1890, rank, company, regiment or vessel, dates of enlistment and discharge, and any disability. And though the intent was to list Union veterans, some Confederate veterans are included.

This census was not completely destroyed, as it was kept in a different location at the time of the Commerce Building fire. It tells where your Union veteran ancestor was living in 1890, as well as some basic information about his war service, age and occupation. Only schedules exist for the states (alphabetically) Kentucky through Wyoming.

State Census Records

State censuses were usually done in between the regular national censuses, typically in years ending in a 5. New York has state censuses going back to 1855, but not all of them end in 5. The following states held a census in 1885: Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan (1884), Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Michigan also conducted an 1888 Civil War Veteran's census.

State Vital Records

Check the states where your ancestors lived and see if those states had mandatory birth, death, and marriage certificate record laws during the 1880 to 1900 gap years.

Tax Records

Governments have a vested interest in having them as complete as possible, which is always a boon to our research. On a real estate tax list, the taxpayer might not actually live on that land; they were taxed where the land was, not where they lived. Many states included animals, wagons, etc.--anything taxable, plus the land's worth.

Voter Lists

These are typically just listings of names and sometimes party affiliations. But they do put a person in a specific place at a specific time. Women are not listed in early time periods.

City Directories

City directories have been around for a long time with the first ones in the U.S. published in couple of years after the American Revolution. Directories were initially created by craftsmen and salesmen to contact residents and potential customers. You can find names (wives listed in parentheses), addresses, occupations, marital status, businesses, area maps, addresses of schools and churches.

(Continued on page 10)

Newspapers

Browse newspapers. Besides the obituaries, look in the society/gossip columns.

Church Records and Directories

Church histories have information and sometimes directories with pictures.

School Records and Yearbooks

School records are rarer and contain names of parents and addresses. School yearbooks can contain helpful information and pictures.

Land Records

Land records can provide information including residence and relationships.

Genealogy Societies

Check with local, county and state genealogy and historical societies. They may have a treasure trove of individual town records in their libraries.

Cemetery Records

Family members were often buried next to or near each other. If you know of a cemetery where an ancestor from the late 1800's is buried, look at the records from that cemetery to discover other ancestors buried nearby.

Other Research Treasures

1880 New York City Police Census
1890 Delaware African American Census. Lists 444 names
Catholic Heritage Archive
Diaries and Letters
Employment Records
Fraternal Organizations
Funeral/Memorial Cards
Funeral Home Records
Guardianship Documents
Labor Union Records
Letters and Journals
Local Area Genealogical Societies
Local and County Histories and Centennial Publications
National Archives
Oklahoma Territorial Schedules
Orphanages, state hospitals, prison and asylum records
Passport Applications
Red Cross International Archives
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
Statistics of Lutheran Congregations
Wills

Pets in the Family



What do you know about your ancestors' pets? Their choice of pet would have depended upon the time in which they lived, where they lived and their economic standing.

Today, our pets include a wide selection of common and exotic animals. In days gone by many were dogs for hunting or cats for mousing. Chickens and other farm animals were sometimes temporary playmates for children while teaching animal husbandry. Nineteenth century Americans loved all sorts of animals. People possessed more and different types of pets such as monkeys, reptiles and more exotic creatures. Scotch collies, pugs, and St. Bernard's were the most common purebred dog with mixed breeds of dogs being the most popular. People had their portraits painted with

their pets. Pets were apart of family photos. Mid-century saw competitions and clubs for owners of purebred canines. These competitions such as the International Dog Show in Washington, D. C. brought prestige and monetary prizes to the owners. The American Kennel Club was established.

Your ancestors' pets were a beloved part of the family. They may be mentioned in letters, diaries or oral traditions and photos. They played a significant part of their lives just as ours do today. Did your ancestors have pets who served primarily as working animals or as family companions or service animals? What type of animal and breed were they? What were their names?

Knowledge about earlier pets in the family provides another view into our ancestors' lives and further personalize them for us.

Are your pets' part of your history?

1890s



1890 - 1899

What was Happening in the 1890's?

What was your ancestor doing then? What part did they play in our history? How did these happenings influence their lives?

1890

June 1, 1890 - Preparations for the United States census begin using an automated tabulating machine with punch cards invented by Herman Hollerith. It was a historic moment in the history of computing; Hollerith's company became IBM.

June 2, 1890 - The 1890 census indicates a population in the United States of 62,979,766, an increase of 25.5% since the 1880 census. Twenty miles east of Columbus, Indiana is now the geographic center of U.S. population.

July 3, 1890—Idaho became 43rd state to enter the union.

July 10, 1890—Wyoming became the 44th state to enter the union.

December 29, 1890 - The Battle of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, occurs in the last major battle between United States troops and Indians. Hundreds of Indian men, women, and children are slain, along with twenty-nine soldiers.

1891

March 3, 1891 - The 51st Congress of the United States passes the International Copyright Act of 1891.

April 1, 1891 - The Wrigley Company is founded in Chicago, Illinois, originally selling soap, baking powder, and chewing gum.

May 5, 1891 - Carnegie Hall, then known as Music Hall, opens its doors in New York with its first public performance under the guest conductor, Tchaikovsky.

May 20, 1891 - The first showing to a public audience, the convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, of Thomas A. Edison's new strip motion picture film occurred at Edison's West Orange, New Jersey laboratory. Later that year, Thomas Edison would patent the radio.

June 21, 1891 - Alternating current is transmitted for the first time by the Ames power plant near Telluride, Colorado by Lucien and Paul Nunn.

1892

January 1, 1892 - Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, opens as the main east coast immigration center, and would remain the initial debarkation point for European immigrants into the United States until its closure in 1954. Ellis Island replaced Castle Garden, in Manhattan, as the New York immigration center.

April 15, 1892 - The General Electric Company is formed, merging the

Edison General Electric Company with the Thomson-Houston Company.

November 8, 1892 - Grover Cleveland returns to the presidency with his victory in the presidential election over incumbent President Benjamin Harrison and People's Party candidate James Weaver. Weaver, who would receive over 1 million votes and 22 Electoral College votes, helped defeat Harrison, who garnered only 145 Electoral College votes to Cleveland's 277.

1893

January 14-17, 1893 - The United States Marines, under the direction of U.S. government minister John L. Stevens, but no authority from the U.S. Congress, intervened in the affairs of the independent Kingdom of Hawaii, which culminated in the overthrow of the government of Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani.

May 1, 1893 - The 1893 Chicago World Columbian Exposition, held on 686 acres and known affectionately as the White City, opens to the public.

May 5, 1893 - The New York Stock Exchange collapses, starting the financial panic of 1893 and a four-year period of depression.

September 16, 1893 - The fourth of five land runs in Oklahoma's dash, known as the Oklahoma Land Race or the Cherokee Strip Land Run, opened seven million acres of the Cherokee Strip. It was purchased from the Indian tribe for \$7,000,000. Nearly 100,000 people gathered around the 42,000 claims that were available to the first person, with a certificate, to stake a claim.

October 30, 1893 - The Chicago World's Fair closes after 179 days of public admission and over 25 million in attendance. It cost \$27,291,715 and included a moving sidewalk and the first sighting of picture postcards. Considered by many historians as the greatest national event in American history through the year 1900.

1894

April 14, 1894 - The first public showing of Thomas Edison's kinetoscope motion picture is held. Edison had invented the process seven years earlier.

April 29, 1894 - In a march of five hundred unemployed workers into Washington, D.C. that had begun on March 25 in Massillon, Ohio, leader James S. Coxey is arrested for treason.

May 11, 1894 - A wildcat strike of three thousand Pullman Palace Car Company factory workers occurs in Illinois.

September 7, 1894 - The fight between heavyweight boxing champ Gentleman Jim Corbett and Peter Courtney is caught on motion picture film by Thomas Edison at the Black Maria studio of his New Jersey laboratory.

1895

February 20, 1895 - Frederick Douglass, the ex-slave who rose to prominence in national politics as a civil rights advocate and abolitionist during Civil War times died at his home in Washington, D.C.

(Continued on page 12)

September 3, 1895 - The first professional football game is played in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. The Latrobe YMCA defeated the Jeannette Athletic Club 12-0.

October 4, 1895 - The first United States Golf Open run by the USGA is held in Newport, Rhode Island. A thirty-six-hole competition between ten professionals and one amateur, the winner was Englishman Horace Rawlins, who received prize money of \$150.

November 5, 1895 - The first United States patent for the automobile, #549160, is granted to George B. Selden for his two-stroke automobile engine.

November 25, 1895 - Oscar Hammerstein opens the first theatre, Olympia, in the Times Square section of New York City.

1896

January 4, 1896—Utah becomes the 45th state to enter the union.

April 6-15, 1896 - The first modern Olympic Games is held in Athens, Greece. Thirteen nations participated, including the United States. It was held in Panathinaikos Stadium and had originated from an 1894 congress organized by Pierre de Coubertin who established the International Olympic Committee.

June 11, 1896 - Funds are appropriated by legislation signed into law by President Grover Cleveland to acquire the house across from Ford's Theatre. This home was the location where Abraham Lincoln died from his wounds in the theatre assassination by John Wilkes Booth.

August 16, 1896 - Gold is discovered by Skookum Jim Mason, George Carmack and Dawson Charlie near Dawson, Canada, setting up the Klondike Gold Rush which would cause a boom in travel and gold fever from Seattle to prospector sites surrounding Skagway, Alaska.

November 3, 1896 - Republican William McKinley claims victory in the presidential election with a majority of Electoral College voters, 271 selected him over Democratic and People's Party candidate William J. Bryan with 176.

December 10, 1896 - The New York City Aquarium at Castle Clinton opens on the tip of Manhattan Island. Castle Clinton, or Castle Garden, had been previously utilized in many capacities during the history of New York City; as a fort, entertainment location, and immigrant depot.

1897

April 15, 1897 - Oil is discovered in Indian territory for the first time on land leased from the Osage tribe, leading to rapid population growth near Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

July 17, 1897 - The Klondike Gold Rush begins with the arrival of the first prospectors in Seattle.

September 1, 1897 - The era of the subway begins when the first underground public transportation in North America opens in Boston, Massachusetts.

1898

February 15, 1898 - The rallying cry, "*Remember the Maine*" is struck when the United States battleship Maine explodes and sinks under unknown causes in Havana Harbor, Cuba, killing two hundred and sixteen seamen.

April 22, 1898 - The blockade of Cuba begins when the United States Navy aids independence forces within Cuba. Several days later, the U.S.A. declares war on Spain, backdating its declaration to April 20. On May 1, 1898, the United States Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet in the Philippines. On June 20, the U.S. took Guam.

May 12, 1898 - San Juan, Puerto Rico is bombed by the American navy under the command of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Puerto Rico is overtaken by the United States between July 25 with its landing at Guanica Bay and August 12. These acts during the Spanish-American War would ultimately result in Spain deciding in December to cede lands, including Puerto Rico, to the United States.

July 7, 1898 - The United States annexes the independent Republic of Hawaii.

June 1 to October 31, 1898 – Trans-Mississippi World's Fair Expo was held in Omaha, Nebraska.

December 10, 1898 - The Peace Treaty ending the Spanish-American War is signed in Paris. The Spanish government agrees to grant independence to Cuba and cede Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States.

1899

February 4, 1899 - Filipino independence fighters under leader Emilio Aguinaldo begin a guerrilla war after failing to gain a grant of independence from the United States, which they had been fighting for from Spain since 1896.

February 14, 1899 - The United States Congress approves the use of voting machines in federal elections.

March 2, 1899 - Mount Rainier National Park is established in Washington State.

March 28, 1899 - August Anheuser Busch, Jr., grandson of founder of the Anheuser-Busch brewery company, is born. Known for beginning use of Clydesdale in company logo and for buying the St. Louis Cardinals. Also born this year are Al Capone, January 17, and Fred Astaire, May 10.

September 6, 1899 - The Open Door Policy with China is declared by Secretary of State John Hay and the U.S. government in an attempt to open international markets and retain the integrity of China as a nation.

U.S Presidents

1889-1893 Benjamin Harrison

1893-1897 Grover Cleveland

1897-1901 William McKinley



MONTH	DATE	EVENT/PLACE
October	1-31	National Family History Month
	9	Irish Genealogy Workshop at The McClelland Irish Library, 1106 N Central Avenue in Phoenix. Information and registration at azirish.org/project/19century
	17	"Creating a Research Plan," a Yavapai College 1-day class on how to develop and implement a workable genealogy research plan taught by Sharon Atkins. Thursday, October 17, Tuition \$55.
	21-26	Ancestor Seekers Research Trip: Dream Genealogy Vacation Research Trip to Salt Lake City. Go to www.ancestorseekers.com for more information
	26	Membership Meeting— <i>Cluster Research Using the 'FAN' Principle</i> with Michelle Goodrum from AZGAB
November	11	Family History Center Closed for Veteran's Day
	23	Membership Meeting— Genealogy Potpourri of "Tid-Bits" and sharing with some additional helpful websites
	27-28	Family History Center Closed for Thanksgiving Break
December	14	Membership Meeting—Holiday Gathering - An historical presentation of Living History <i>Fannie Bashford's Prescott School of Needlework</i> with Susan McDonald
	23-31	Family History Center Closed for Christmas Break
	25	Merry Christmas and Happy Holidays
January 2020	1	Happy New Year filled with genealogical discoveries!
	25	Membership Meeting— TBA
February	22	Membership Meeting— TBA
May	20-23	National Genealogical Society's Annual Family History Conference, <i>Echoes of Our Ancestors</i> , in Salt Lake City, Utah. Information and Registration at www.ngsgenealogy.org
September	2	Federation of Genealogical Societies 42nd Annual National Conference - Mid-Continent Library in Kansas City, Missouri. Information and registration at www.fgs.org
Check our NAGS website for updated event dates and information— www.nagsprescott.org		