



The Bulletin

Newsletter of the Northern Arizona Genealogical Society

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Most of us will be happy to say goodbye to 2020 as we welcome 2021.

2020 was a challenge both individually and within NAGS for all. The Board has worked together to meet these challenges. Board members and volunteers were able to arrange some interesting and engaging programs while we were determined to become more technological savvy to bring programs directly to you in the safety of your homes. We are looking forward to the time we can all gather and share both our genealogical brick walls and genealogical successes.

We are grateful for all the genealogy records that are now available online, Skype, Zoom, Email, cell phones and any other technical device that helped us stay sane in these times.

Please stay safe and healthy following the scientific guidelines and vaccinating to end this difficult period of our history.

Best Wishes and Good Health in 2021.

Board of Directors Committee Chairs

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NAGS Membership Meetings

Membership meetings during this Covid 19 period are held virtual via ZOOM. They are held on the 4th Saturday of each month.

Members will receive an email invitation with instructions and a password. Membership meetings will start at 1 p.m. unless otherwise stated. Please plan to login 10 to 15 minutes prior to the start of the meeting.

Please join us for an informative and enjoyable hour.



Oops!

Kudos to Vickie Scott for catching my error (probably one of many!) in the 4th quarter 2020 newsletter.

On page 10 the quote by Franklin D. Roosevelt *"Remember, remember always, that all of us, and you and I especially, are descended from immigrations and revolutionists"* It should have been *"immigrants".*

I enjoy hearing from you and warmly welcome comments and suggestions.

Please don't hesitate submitting articles. It makes for a more interesting and enjoyable newsletter.

Rita

*We don't own our
Family History.
We simply preserve
it for the next gener-
ation.*

~ Rosemary Alva



The Bulletin Newsletter

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 opinions made by contributors.
- We review all submitted material and it is our intention to comply with all copyright laws.

"Keep looking! Keep looking!"



Every day documents are being scanned. You might not find the paper trail today, but you'll find it eventually. So many things remain to be digitized. Even when we think the research is done, there's always the possibility there will be one more document"

~ Dr. Henry Louis Gates, Jr.,
Host of "Finding Your Roots"

Essex & Hudson Counties, New Jersey Lookup Offer

Our member Gretchen Eastman has two history books on Essex and Hudson Counties in New Jersey starting in 1884.

She has offered to lookup information for anyone interested in that place and time period.

You may contact her at -
Gretchen.Eastman@gmail.com.

Future US Federal Census Release Dates

We are looking forward to seeing more census information. The 1950 census release date is next year—2022.

According to the "72-Year Rule," the National Archives releases census records to the general public 72 years after Census Day to protect the respondents' privacy. As a result, the 1930 census records were released April 1, 2002, and the 1940 records were released April 2, 2012.

So, the release dates for the census already conducted will be:

1950— April 1, 2022
1960- April 1, 2032
1970- April 1, 2042
1980— April 1, 2052
1990- April 1, 2062
2000- April 1, 2072
2010- April 1, 2082
2020- April 1, 2092

NAGS FAMILY LINKS



Have you entered your most prominent names to our Surnames Connection database? Have you looked to see if your family names are there?

Make a family connections with our Surname Connection project.

To be included in our next Surnames Connection list or if you would like to make some additions or corrections, now is the time. Email me at azkraus@yahoo.com.

Happy Hunting!

A Way to Support NAGS - Amazon Smile

It is easy to set yourself up to donate to NAGS with these four easy step on your computer:

1. Go to "smile.amazon.com".
2. Sign in with your existing Amazon user ID and password.

3. Under "pick your own charitable organization," type in "Northern Arizona Genealogical Society" and click on the search button.
4. Scroll down to find 'Northern Arizona Genealogical Society' and click on 'select'.

That it!

*Thank you for your
donations!*



An Irish Tradition For The New Year

Here is an old IRISH Tradition to share with you.

On New Year's Eve open the doors of your home to allow the current year an easy and fast escape into the outside world. This encourages all the old or negative to pass through -- leaving fresh air and room for the upcoming year -- new, confident, and ready for moving forward.

It's been recommended that 2020 should be given the luxury treatment -- open doors, garage doors, windows, closets.... well, you get the idea! Encourage 2020 to move on. Pause and have a moment of intentional silence -- then wave goodbye as you welcome in 2021 joyfully and intentionally for a better year.

It is a new day! It is a new year! Let us all look at putting our best forward and be a part of all that is better for ourselves and our world!





Fold3® is a website dedicated to the collection of original military records of the men and women who served in the US military. The documentation includes their stories, photos, and personal documents. Many of the records come from the U.S. National archives, The National Archives of the U.K., and other international records. The records date back to the time of the Revolutionary War through current conflicts.

The site was originally called “Footnote” before taken over by Ancestry when the name was changed to FOLD3. The name FOLD3 stands for the third fold in flag folding ceremonies. That third fold represents and honors veterans for the sacrifices they made in defending our country and promoting peace around the world.

These records are widely used by genealogists. They give researchers a chance to learn about personal history and glimpse into their ancestor’s lives. Most times there is much information included in the files. You can find documentation on such things as their enlistment record, service history with dates, and wartime

battles they participated in. You can also find such things as their date and place of birth, place of residence, even marriage and spouse names, their children’s names, as well as pension information. Some reports disclose what happened to each soldier following the war.

If you are looking for information on Revolutionary War soldiers, note that a law authorizing Revolutionary War pensions was passed by Congress on 6 June 1832 that may be of great help. You can use these pension files to find more family information. The pension application may have been filed by the soldier or at times a widow or other survivor. Explore the National Archives website <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2015/summer/rev-war-pensions.html>.

FOLD3 comes with a subscription fee. Access is included with an ancestry subscription by going to FOLD3.com and signing in using your ancestry login and password. Free access is available at the Prescott Public Library. You can also get a free 7-day trial.

Find out more about FOLD3 at <https://www.familytreemagazine.com/websites/fold3-guide/>. This guide can help you through the how-to’s and aid you in better research strategies.

1880 Census: Disabilities

The 1880 census has a clue that can point you to a different census schedule. Questions 16-20 asked if the person was blind, “deaf and dumb,” Idiotic, insane, or “maimed, crippled, bedridden or otherwise disabled.” If any of those column are checked, look for the Special Schedule of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes.

Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Disabilities (16-20)
Richardson, John	34	M	Married	
Married	34	F	Married	
J. A.	12	M	Son	
James	7	M	Son	
Lizzie	6	F	Daughter	
John	2	M	Son	
Paul	10	M	Son	
William	10	M	Son	
Rita	70	F	Widow	X
Bridge	18	M	Son	X
Betty	2	F	Daughter	X

Whoever said “seek and ye shall find” was not a genealogist.



Tips for Using City Directories for Genealogy Research

The R.L. Polk Company, though not the earliest company to do so, published their first city directory in the 1870s, as a way to centralize community information. They employed sales associates and census enumerators to go door-to-door to collect information, sell advertising and make sales for their new directories. These handy guides were the 'Google' search of their day—the go-to resource for finding information. These same directories can be an important resource for genealogy research today, providing details such as name (and spouse), address, occupation and more.

Where Can I Find City Directories?

Libraries have long been loyal customers who have yearly subscriptions for the city directories in their town and surrounding area. These directories, often dating back decades, can be found in their reference or genealogy departments. If the local public library does not have them, the local college and university libraries likely will. Local historical societies or genealogical societies are great places to look as well.

City Directories are also starting to be digitized on the websites of libraries, historical and genealogical societies, and even in large databases, such as MyHeritage, Ancestry, or Google Books.

What Information Can You Find in City Directories?

A wealth of information can be found in a city directory. Beyond contact information like addresses, city directories can also include:

- A brief local history
- A street guide and ward boundaries
- A population count of the local city and some-

times the surrounding areas

- Social service staff members such as fire and police departments
- City and county officials, including the courts and federal officers
- A list of local churches and a separate list of the clergy by name
- Cemeteries
- Schools and universities and sometimes a listing of their staff members
- Hospitals, orphanages, and homes
- Lodges and social organizations
- A list of residents by name and by street
- Among the information collected were names, spouse's names (often in parenthesis), whether they are a widow, occupation, and address
- This makes them a great resource for collateral research to locate friends and relatives in the listings by street address.
- Business directory listed alphabetically and by type
- Ads for businesses that chose this option to advertise
- Newspapers and publications

Helpful Hints for Searching City Directories

- Be sure to look towards the front of the book for abbreviations used throughout.
- Don't stop in the first alphabetical list that you find! Depending on the size of the area, there may be several communities listed in the same directory.
- If you already know your ancestor's occupation, perhaps from a census record, be sure to take that one step further and see what can be found about that business in the directory.

Today we are fortunate to be able to sit at a computer and search the white pages, yellow pages, city and county web pages, Wikipedia, or business or personal names specifically. But back in the day, city directories were the best source to find all of this information all in one place.

CASTLE GARDEN: America's First Immigration Center



Native Americans fished from its banks, and the first Dutch settlers built a low, stone wall with cannons, a battery to protect the harbor and the fledgling city of New Amsterdam. A fort was built to defend the New York Harbor from the British during the War of 1812. Later it was ceded to New York City. The Battery and the Castle tell the history of New York and, by association, the immigration, growth and development of our nation.

Castlegarden.org is a free database developed and funded by The Battery Conservancy. It contains and makes available eleven million records of immigrants who arrived at the Port of New York from 1820 - 1892. Today more than 100 million Americans can trace their ancestry to this early period of immigration.

With the increased volume of immigrants arriving sick or having died in transit, the U.S. Congress in 1819 passed legislation to limit the number of passengers on each ship. The US Customs Service was designated to monitor immigration.

Beginning in 1820, the captain of each arriving ship prepared a Customs Passenger List and filed it with the Customs Collector at the port of arrival. This marks the commencement of the systematic collection of data on immigration to the United States—and the starting point for the Castlegarden.org database.

During this period, deceptive employers and unscrupulous money changers preyed on immigrants

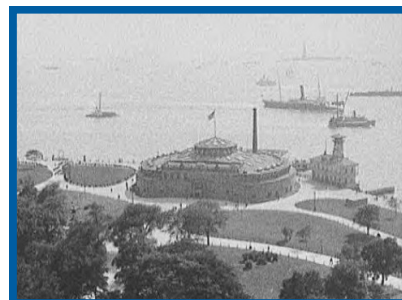
as they disembarked and attempted to secure work and lodging. In response, the State of New York's Board of Emigration Commissioners established in 1855 the Emigrant Landing Depot at Castle Garden.

From August 3, 1855 to April 18, 1890, Castle Garden was America's first official immigration center, a pioneering collaboration of New York State and New York City. In 1890, the federal government determined to control all ports of entry and take responsibility for receiving and processing all immigrants to the U.S. the Castle was closed, and the reception center was moved to the U.S. Barge Office which was located on the eastern edge of the Battery waterfront. It operated until the U.S. Office of Immigration opened the newly built Ellis Island in 1892.

Today all that physically remains of the Castle Garden Immigration Center are its original brownstone walls, the historic Battery landscape that surrounds it, and the original manifests recording the names of the immigrants.

Now the Castle is known as Castle Clinton National Monument. It's owned by the federal government and administered by the National Park Service. It is the major landmark at The Battery, the 25-acre New York City public waterfront park. The Battery Conservancy manages the park in partnership with the City of New York Department of Parks and Recreation. The original passenger lists (manifests) are the property of the National Archives and Records Administration.

The Battery is one of the oldest public open spaces in continuous use in New York City.



Traditional Scottish Naming Patterns

How the Scots named their children can be of great help in finding your ancestors.



Over many centuries Scots followed a simple pattern when naming their children. These patterns may not have always been followed, but it gives us direction while researching our Scottish ancestors.

Being familiar with these Scottish naming patterns will allow you to make genealogical inferences, identify possible new avenues of research, and reveal all sorts of clues about the lives of your ancestors.

The traditional patterns used when naming Scottish boys were as follows:

- The family's first son was named after his paternal grandfather
- The second son was named after his maternal grandfather
- The third son was usually named after his father

Similarly, for girls, it is common to see:

- The family's first daughter was named after her maternal grandmother
- The second daughter was named after the paternal grandmother
- The third daughter of the family was named after her mother

These formulas may come in handy when identifying potential members of your ancestor's immediate family. However, it's always worth bearing in mind that certain family circumstances could divert these patterns from their usual course. For example, you may find that certain given names were duplicated within the same generation. This could be the result of both grandfathers sharing a common name that was then given to two children, or it could hint at the death of an earlier child within the family. Another common naming tradition saw par-

ents name later children after dead siblings.

The Scots seemed to like complicating matters back in the day, as there was yet another set of naming patterns that used the names of ancestors rather than the parents' siblings. This "ancestral pattern" was outlined by U.S. family historian, John B Robb, in his 2012 paper: *"The Scottish Onomastic Child-naming Pattern"*. According to Robb, the pattern for boys follows the one above until the third son where it then became:

- The family's third son was named after his father's father's father.
- The fourth son was named after his mother's mother's father.
- The fifth son was named after his father's mother's father.
- The sixth son was named after his mother's father's father.
- The seventh through tenth sons were named after their father's four great-grandfathers.
- The eleventh through fourteenth sons were named after their mother's four great-grandfathers.

and in the case of girls, the pattern was the same as outline above until the third daughter where it became:

- The family's third daughter was named after her mother's father's mother.
- The fourth daughter was named after her father's father's mother.
- The fifth daughter was named after her mother's mother's mother.
- The sixth daughter was named after her father's mother's mother.
- The seventh through tenth daughters were named after their mother's four great-grandmothers.
- The eleventh through fourteenth daughters were named after their father's four great-grandmothers.

Patterns can help identify your ancestor's close rela-

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

tives and those going back a generation. It is also worth considering the middle names of later ancestors as they were often the mother or grandmother's maiden name.

This custom was followed in Scotland until the early years of the 20th Century. It was also common to find two or more children within a family being given the same Christian name if the first holder of the name died during the mother's childbearing years.

The practice of using the same name more than once is particularly evident where the child who died was named after a grandparent.

It became more common for Scottish children to be given middle names. Often this was the maiden surname of the child's mother or grandmother although sometimes a child's second name used the surname of a close friend.



February—Black History Month Historic Black Settlements of Ohio

by Melissa Tennant

With Permission from Genealogy Gems: News from the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne No. 200, October 31, 2020

"Historic Black Settlements of Ohio," (977.1 M576H) by David Meyer and Elise Meyers Walker, provides a brief overview of forty-four black settlements found among twenty-five Ohio counties.

These communities, established prior to the Civil War, were typically rural and primarily inhabited by free blacks or runaway slaves. Individuals were either brought to the area and then manumitted, granted freedom in another state, and migrated, or sought safety from a slaveholder. Many residents of these communities were a part of the Underground Railroad. The book, organized alphabetically by county, chronicles some of the original families and individuals in the area and historical events and significant details about the community.

Much of the population originated primarily in the states of Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Included within the settlement description are such details as the county and state of origin for some of the original settlers, the names of former slaveholders, manumission or runaway details, migration, land purchases, community development, and general life. The accounts also reveal the struggles that developed, such as white settlers who were not pleased at having African Americans in the area.

Local resolutions and state legislations were often created to limit or prevent people of color from settling in certain townships and counties. Sources such as local histories, probate records, deeds, newspapers, and others are available in the settlement description or in the notes and bibliography.

They established communities with schools, churches, cemeteries, blacksmiths, farmers, merchants, and many more. The area of Ripley, in Brown County, is the oldest community profiled in the volume with many details dating back to 1796.

Included are the African American historical figures and milestones that contributed to these communities' histories. Wilberforce University, the oldest African American-established University in the United States, is in Tawawa Springs, Xenia Township, Greene County. In 1858, Sarah Jane Woodson of Berlin Crossroads, Milton Township, Jackson County, became the first African American college instructor. John Mercer Langston, the first African American to serve in Congress from Virginia, spent some time as a teenager in the Hicks Settlement, Concord Township, Ross County. J. R. Clifford, West Virginia's first African American attorney, had lived briefly in the Lett Settlement, Meigs Township, in Muskingum County.

Interesting piece of American history and would be of importance to those seeking black ancestors.

Family Medicinal Recipes

by Allison DePrey Singleton

With Permission from Genealogy Gems: News from the Allen County Public Library at Fort Wayne: No. 200, October 31, 2020

As we research our family histories, we can easily wonder what everyday life was like for our ancestors. For example, how did they deal with injury and illness if they did not have access to medical care? Perhaps our ancestors lived in rural locations without access to doctors or even midwives.

Let us explore the medicinal recipes they may have used for treating injuries and illnesses.

Many traditional recipe books for food also contained recipes for medicine. They also may have included instructions on decorating a home, etiquette, child rearing, and practical mechanics. These books contained information that especially women needed for running a household. These wives may not have had even a close neighbor whom they could ask for advice without it taking all day. Hence, these books become precious sources of information.

While women were typically the healers in their families, men were traditionally doctors. The healing knowledge of women was passed down from generation to generation and recorded in these recipe books. While medicine and society have come a long way since our ancestors, the medicinal recipes of our ancestors are intriguing for learning what they would have done in certain situations.

The medicinal recipes were typically recorded at the backs of the recipe books. The recipes contained herbs, chemicals, and other ingredients. Today, we would consider some of these ingredients poisonous or dangerous to handle at home. For our ancestors, they may have been the only hope between life and death. Look at your antique family



cookbooks and cookbooks from your ancestors' era and see how they lived.

Sources and further reading:

- Johnson, A. A., Hill, J. M., & Hartshorne, H., MD (Eds.). (1970, January 01). The household companion; comprising a complete cook-book--practical household recipes, aids, and hints for household decorations; the care of domestic plants and animals and a treatise on domestic medicine, including a chapter on tuberculosis. Johnson, Alice A., [from old catalog] ed: Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming. Retrieved October 30, 2020, from <https://archive.org/details/householdcompanion00john/page/366/mode/2up>
- Amyl nitrite. (2020, October 6). Retrieved October 30, 2020, from <https://adf.org.au/drug-facts/amyl-nitrite/>
- Finding recipe manuscripts online. (n.d.). Retrieved October 30, 2020, from <https://wellcomelibrary.org/collections/about-the-collections/archives-and-manuscripts/finding-recipe-manuscripts-online/>
- Feeding America. (n.d.). Retrieved October 30, 2020, from <https://d.lib.msu.edu/fa>
- IUPUI. (n.d.). Retrieved October 30, 2020, from <http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/collections/SpongeCake>
- Cookbooks and Home Economics. (n.d.). Retrieved October 30, 2020, from <https://archive.org/details/cbk>
- Food. (n.d.). Retrieved October 30, 2020, from <https://dp.la/browse-by-topic/food>
- South Carolina Cookbook Collection. (n.d.). Retrieved October 30, 2020, from <https://digital.library.sc.edu/collections/south-caroliniana-cookbook-collection/>
- 30, 2020, from <https://digital.lib.usu.edu/digital/collection/cook>

Be sure to check your old family recipe books for insight into their life and times.

Your Ancestor's Birth Date

An ancestor's birthdate can possibly help you with your ancestor's history.

Below is a table to guide you in determining if it was possible for an ancestor to have served in one of the American Wars. The chart lists the wars chronologically.

Use this table to determine in which wars an ancestor may have served. The first column indicates the name of the war, and the second its years of duration. The third column tells the typical birth years for persons entered in that war, although younger or older soldiers may have enlisted. The fourth col-

umn indicates the typical ages of those serving in each war.

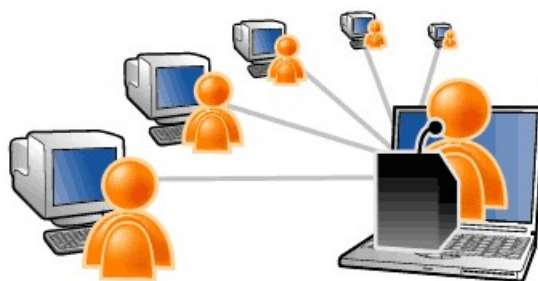
You would next be able to search military records on such websites such as these listed. Note: some websites require membership.

- FOLD3 (free at Prescott Public Library)
- National Achieves
- <https://www.ancestry.com/military/records>
- <https://ourpublicrecords.org/military>
- <https://www.archives.gov/veterans/military>
- <https://www.archives.gov/research/military>



WAR	DURATION	TYPICAL YEARS OF BIRTH	TYPICAL AGES
King William's War	1689-1697	1629-1681	16-60
Queen Anne's War	1702-1713	1642-1697	16-60
King George's War	1744-1748	1684-1732	16-60
French and Indian War	1755-1763	1695-1739	16-60
Revolutionary War	1776-1783	1715-1767	16-60
Indian Wars	1780's-1890's	1720's-1880's	
Barbary Wars	1800-1805	1740-1789	16-60
War of 1812	1812-1815	1752-1799	16-60
Barbary Wars	1815	1755-1799	16-60
Mexican War	1846-1848	1788-1832	16-60
Civil War	1861-1865	1801-1849	16-60
Spanish American War	1898	1838-1882	16-60
Philippine Insurrection	1899-1902	1838-1886	16-60
World War I	1917-1919	1858-1900	18-60
World War II	1941-1945	1881-1927	18-60
Korean War	1950-1953	1890-1935	18-60
Vietnam War	1965-1973	1905-1955	18-60
Gulf War	1991	1931-1973	18-60
Afghanistan War	2002	1942-1984	18-60
Iraq War	2003-	1943-1989+	18-60

TOGETHER VIRTUALLY 2021



DATE	TIME/REGISTER	PROGRAM/SPEAKER	TOPIC
January 21 SAGS Zoom	https://azsags.org/eventListings.php?nm=43#er282	Pam Vestal	How to Write Ancestral Stories Your Relatives Will Want to Read
January 23 NAGS Zoom	1:00 p.m.	NAGS Membership Meeting	Work in Progress—To be Announced
February 12-13 SAGS Zoom	https://azsags.org/store.php?sid=3	Seminar & Workshop Featuring Lisa Louise Cooke	Feb 12: How to Reopen and Work a Genealogical Cold Case 9 a.m.—Noon: \$30 Feb 13: Sharpen Your Genealogy Detective Skills. 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m.; \$35.
February 20 NAGS Zoom	1:00 p.m.	NAGS Membership Meeting	Work in Progress—To be Announced
February 20 Virtual Webinar	Register by 10 February 2021 www.azwvgs.org : \$40	Angie Bush, MS Region 1 Director for National Genealogical Society & Genetic Genealogy Committee Chair	Usage of DNA Tools to Expand Your Family Story. Program 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.
February 25-27	Sign up at https://www.rootstech.org/ \$FREE	Roots Tech Conference Salt Lake City, UT.	For the first time ever, Virtual and FREE. This is one of the best genealogical conferences and due to the corona virus, no travel and no expense, you can enjoy from the comfort of home. Be sure to register .
March 18 SAGS ZOOM	1 p.m.-3p.m.	TBA	
March 27 NAGS Zoom	1:00 p.m.	NAGS Membership Meeting	Work in Progress—To be Announced
April 24 NAGS Zoom	1:00 p.m.	NAGS Membership Meeting	Work in Progress—To be Announced

Check for the most complete collection of Genealogy events online at www.conferencekeeper.org .
Check our website for updated information.