

July, 2017
Volume 31, No.3



The Bulletin

Your Northern Arizona Genealogical Society's Newsletter



Editor's Message:

Happy Summer!

I hope your summer is permitting you to do more research and genealogically related travel! I am excited to share this latest newsletter. My *Evernote* article is meant to stir you on to greater organization and efficiency if you have some extra time. I enjoyed researching the witchcraft article. I know that many of you head to the East Coast at this time, and perhaps will do a little checking if you have any “witch” connections. I remember visiting the Salem Witch Museum as a teenager and was so fascinated!

I have made the decision to start planning (and saving!) to go to the **National Genealogical Society's Annual conference in May of 2018 in Grand Rapids, Michigan**. Reserving a room is paramount and if you can believe it, hotel reservations will be open mid August for this May conference. I look forward to giving you all a full report next summer!

Stay cool and safe this summer season!

Happy Tree Climbing!

Lisa Elvin Staltari



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Dick Hiatt

NAGS BULLETIN

Published quarterly by the Northern Arizona Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 695 Prescott, AZ 86302

www.nagsprescott.org

Membership dues:

Individual \$15 per year

Family \$25 per year

A Message from the Board



The NAGS Board has confirmed the election of the following slate of officers for 2017-2018: President, Carol Hubert; Vice-president, Lee Campbell; Secretary, Sue Williams; Treasurer, Linn Sampson. This is the first time in three years that we've had a full group of officers. Carol has been on the Board for several years as Hospitality Chair and Treasurer. Lee was formerly the Library Chair, but left the area for a couple of years, and on returning this spring generously offered to help in any capacity. He's taken on the responsibility of arranging signage for meetings and will move into responsibility for NAGS equipment; he already helps in myriad ways. Sue was secretary last year but had to resign temporarily because of family responsibilities. It's wonderful to have her back. Linn is new to the Board, and is a great addition, as she has accounting experience. She's already made some excellent suggestions. To the rest of the members: being an officer isn't that difficult and you don't need to be especially savvy about genealogy. We need members to step up and be willing to serve when an office opens.

Otherwise, our committees are functioning well, with hard-working chairmen. Raylene Junkins Hiatt, the Member-at-Large, has given invaluable help based on her long knowledge of NAGS history and procedure. Dick Hiatt and Nancy Miller, also long-serving former officers, help at Board meetings as "senior advisers" (non-voting), and Dick is the liaison with the Family History Center.

Our May Membership Meeting—Cindy Patricki from the Irish Cultural Center and McClelland Library in Phoenix, speaking on "How to Find Your Irish Ancestors Without Going to Ireland"—was a smashing success! We had 61 in attendance, with quite a few visitors, despite it's being Memorial Day Weekend. That must be a record. We've now arranged to have a larger room in the building for talks that we can anticipate might draw a crowd. Unfortunately, our June speaker, Katie Gertz, "Comparing Genealogy Software Programs," had to cancel shortly before the meeting because of a medical emergency. She has re-scheduled for September, and we switched our "brick walls" meeting from that month to June. Despite the unexpected change, we still had 22 members and visitors arrive to seek help with their genealogy problems, announce their triumphs, and give advice.

As you know, July is "dark" for NAGS—i.e., no meetings—but in August, Phyllis Lewellen, one of the members, will give a presentation on DNA. Phyllis has also volunteered to lead a study group on DNA, and we expect this will be popular. After Katie Gertz's re-scheduled talk in September, we're thinking about a "Back to Basics" seminar for October, not just for newcomers to genealogy but because we can all use a review. So our programs are proving to be quite popular and attracting people from the community who have never been to NAGS meetings—thanks to excellent publicity in the Prescott Courier and the hard work of our Program/Publicity duo, Barbara Wich and Brenda Norris. Now if we could just get someone to help with technology . . .



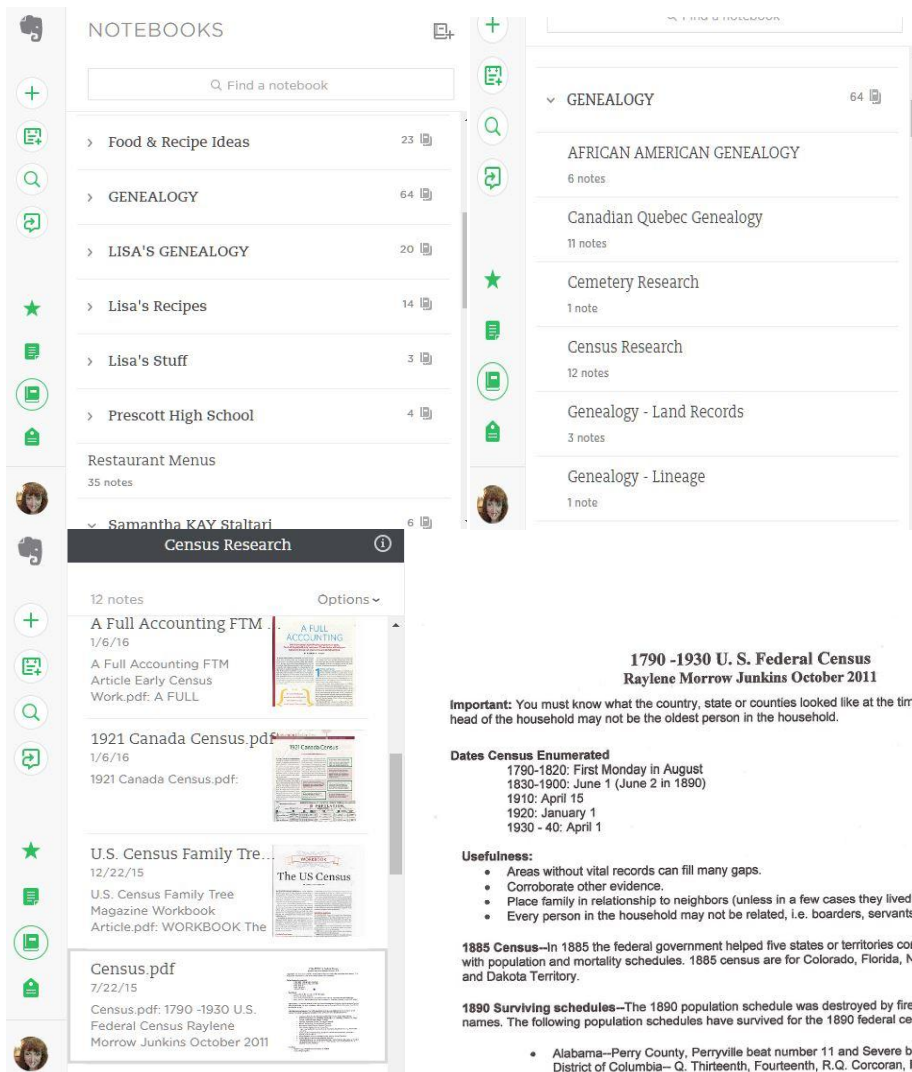
EVERNOTE---Explained!

I have a secret to tell. I am ADDICTED to Evernote. For the uninitiated, Evernote is a web-based organizational, note taking, and archiving tool. It crept on me quietly. At first I just saved recipes. Then the occasional file. Then I downloaded the web clipper on my desktop and laptop. More articles, more occasional recipes. I started hearing about how genealogists were using Evernote. Okay, I'm a genealogist, right? As is often my way, I jump into things without really reading instructions. I was saving "notes". When I looked at my notes they were just an unorganized mish mash. I went to a genealogist conference, and took an Evernote course. Wow. It was amazing, but I still did not pursue Evernote in any organized fashion. Then we moved twice in two years. What to do with all these articles, papers, and magazines? Yes, I have written about my love of scanning. However, the flatbed scanner took an incredibly long time. Then the breakthrough came. I downloaded the Evernote scanning application, Scannable. It was a revelation. Suddenly, I was scanning and saving to Evernote instantaneously. I started scanning all my daughter's artwork, then my parents' papers, then more and more of my research. I would scan the item, press send to Evernote, and there it went! I was now obsessed!

I scanned stacks of Family Tree Magazine articles that I wanted to keep, and then I gave the magazines away. Similarly, all the research journals and the conference notes were scanned and put into a system. Pictures, emails, PDFS - they all could go in there! By the time I was done I had accumulated over 1300 notes.

Of course, by then I had discovered the "system" of Evernote. Broken down into the simplest of ways, here is how it works:

1. Note
2. Notebook
3. Stack



I use these pictures to illustrate Evernote. First you will see the Stack—which is Genealogy. The Notebooks are listed by order of research. Then we can zero in on Census Research. You will note under the “Notebook” there are 12 notes. Let’s open up that notebook and see the notes. By clicking on one of the notes, either an image or pdf will open up. The U.S. Census Family Workbook Article is ready to be opened and read.

The relief of being able to have my notes and articles organized and in an effortless way is overwhelming. My daughter called me from school last year and said, “*Mom, do you remember that piece I did in 6th grade and got the award for?*” My husband and I were actually driving back from seeing her at school. As my husband drove, I opened up my phone and went to my Evernote app. I went to the stack named Samantha, followed by the notebook “Samantha’s Artwork Elementary School”, then simply found the artwork, clicked **send** and Samantha had it within a minute. Similarly, when I was at a genealogy conference, someone needed an article on African American research. I was quickly able to share with them. When I am doing research in

a state, and want to see the map of the counties, I can quickly open the map from the particular state's notebook and have it at my fingertips.

There are as many ways to organize your notes, notebooks and stacks as there are people. For genealogical research, there are a few to think about: Record Type, Family Branch, Activity, and Projects.

Once you have established your own system, you can branch out and create "TAGS". These are highly addictive, so you must restrain your impulse to create a multitude of tags—remember tags are to help you find things MORE quickly, not create more haystacks!

The real reason I believe Evernote is such a fantastic tool for genealogists is that you can search within ALL of your notes for any specific subject (and premium members can search images as well). Want to find every reference to Saratoga County, New York? It will pull up EVERY note where it is mentioned in. I cannot begin to tell you how many times this particular search function has helped me.

Remember that Evernote is a cloud based system. This means you can always have your cloud with you. At present there are three levels: Basic (free), Plus (34.99 a year), and Premium (69.99 a year). I began at the Basic level, but within a few months, I was uploading so much that I needed to upgrade to the Premium level.

There are literally dozens of books available on using Evernote. One of the best books I have found for Evernote and Genealogy is *How to Use Evernote for Genealogy* by Kerry Scott, published by Family Tree Books. I just wish I had found it when I started "Evernoting". To start, just type in www.evernote.com in your browser and create a free account. Make a note. You just might be surprised at how your world suddenly becomes "NOTEful!"

Witchcraft in Colonial America



If you have colonial New England roots, it is highly likely that your family may have been touched by witchcraft. The Salem Witch Trials have long had a fascination for me (as they do many, many people). It seemed so horrific and such a huge travesty of justice that I just couldn't wrap my head around the fact that these women had been accused without any real evidence. This page in history has marked our society for over 300 years. Plays, books and television shows continue to examine it. The famous McCarthy hearings of the 1950s for communist infiltration in our government successfully captured the use of the word "witch hunt". The witch hunt is so much of our history now that it is part of our DNA. The phrase "witch hunt" conjures up raw emotion and fear even to this day. As a child, I was fascinated with the more benign image of witchcraft of Samantha Stevens in *Bewitched*. And yes, I named my daughter Samantha after my favorite "fun" witch! My love of history was fueled by those funny (and not accurate at all) scenes when Samantha went back in time to 1692.

As I began to work on my family tree, and then other family trees, witchcraft history started to appear in my research. Of course, Essex County, Massachusetts (Salem) came up, but so too did witches in Connecticut and New Hampshire. Although executions and hangings are dramatic, there were far more other witch accusations and trials. My own family had strong connections to Hampton, New Hampshire, where many witches were accused, and to New Haven, Connecticut. One of my great uncles, Daniel Andrews, was accused but acquitted during the Salem Witch Trials. I remember thinking when I discovered this that this explained my fascination with the trials — it was my family history and I didn't even know it!

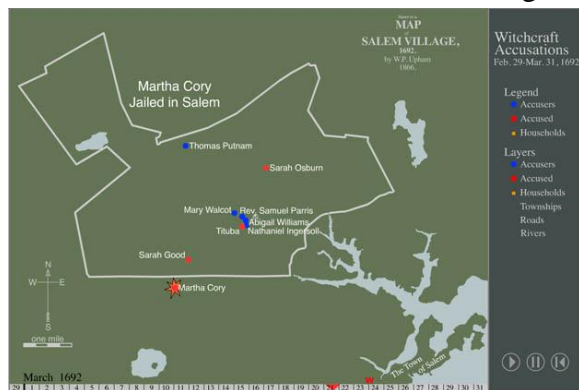
It is important to note the broader historical points associated with the witchcraft issue. Witches and witchcraft have been part of our world history, almost from the beginning. References to witches and witchcraft are found in the Bible (both in the Old and New Testament), Judaic law, and the Quran. Arrests and execution of witches were common in England and Wales in the 1500s. In studying this subject, I was struck by how during this time in England, the

“feminization of witchcraft” began to occur. At this time, it was thought that a female who exhibited any kind of power or extra talents was seen as suspicious.

Remember as well that the first immigrants to America came for religious freedom. We tend to forget the word “religion” and only focus on the “freedom”. They were so devout that they braved an ocean to found a new country. It is understandable then that they brought with them this fear of witches and witchcraft. The patriarchal society of the Mayflower was by its very nature one in which women were suppressed. A “witch” was therefore someone to be greatly feared. Not only by the males of the society, but also by the females who might be “tempted” to defy the rules of their society. Is it any wonder that most of the original accused of the Salem Witch trials were females?

In genealogical research, it is IMPERATIVE to understand the times your ancestors lived in. Let us imagine Salem in 1692. They had just emerged from the British-Indian Wars in 1689, a smallpox epidemic, and held a continual fear of Indian attacks. The normal human emotions of envy and jealousy also played a part in the swirl of accusations. Salem Village’s population was between 500 and 600. The combined community was less than 2000. This is slightly more than the average of a high school population. It is not hard to imagine how quickly rumors, innuendos and misinformation are spread in such a small enclosed space.

Witchcraft became punishable by death in 1642 in the Connecticut Colony. The first execution of a witch occurred in Windsor, Connecticut. Her name was Alse Young, and she was the wife of John Young. She had only a daughter and no sons; therefore she would have stood to inherit her husband’s estate. This issue of women owning land is an often telling one in the accusation of witchcraft. Many of the women accused of witchcraft were either landowners or stood to inherit land. Once an accusation was made, the government swept in and took away their land.



It also is important to note that the “Salem Witch Trials” were not only in Salem, but also in Salem Village (present-day Danvers), Andover, and Ipswich. It is extremely likely that if your family lived in one of these locations (or nearby) they were affected by witch hysteria. Perhaps they were an accuser, an accused or, more rarely, one of the “witches” executed. I have done many trees where I have identified accused or accuser, but only once hit the “target” (as it were) and identified one of the 20 people executed as a direct ancestor.

An interesting fact I stumbled across in my research were Vermont “Witch Windows”. As you can see from the picture, the window is tilted. According to superstition, witches cannot fly through a tilted window. Having such a window reassured the inhabitants that a witch could not enter their home.



Here is a list of the people who were accused, tried, and executed in 1692:

Bridget (Playfer) Bishop; Rebecca (Towne) Nurse; Sarah (Poole) Good; Elizabeth (Jackson) Howe; Susannah (North) Martin; Susannah (Averill) Wildes; George Burroughs, George Jacobs Sr ; Martha (Allen) Carrier, John Proctor; John Willard; Martha Corey; Mary (Towne) Eastey; Mary (Ayer) Parker; Alice Parker; Ann Pudeator; Wilmot Redd; Margaret Scott; Samuel Wardwill sr.

This is just a starting point in your research. I list these names to heighten your awareness of the names. There are many, many more. It may turn out that your ancestor has only a tenuous link to one of these. The important thing is not necessarily having a witch in your tree ☺ but rather developing a deeper understanding of your ancestors and the times they lived in. Imagine the fear, the fascination and the eventual dismay of this population when they realized that they been involved in such a horrendous and tragic occurrence. Whether you uncover an accused or an accuser, a judge or a jury member, you will be able to claim a link to a truly fascinating piece of American history.



HOW TO DATE A TOMBSTONE

(From the Poteau Valley Gen. Soc. Poteau, OK)
(Many thanks to Barbara Wich for sharing this!)

1. **Slate or common fieldstone** - oldest (except for wooden, used by pioneers)
1796 - 1830.
2. **Flat-topped marble** 1830 - 1849.
3. **Round or pointed soft marble with cursive inscriptions** 1845 - 1868.
4. **Masonic 4-sided stones** began around 1850 to present.
5. **Pylons, columns and all exotic-type monuments** 1860 - 1900.
6. **Zinc monuments** 1870 - 1900.
7. **Granite** now common, came into use in 1900.



GENEALOGY GRINS

There are no limits to what you can accomplish in your genealogy research when you are supposed to be doing something else.

Twisted Twigs
in Genealogical Branches



Those little leaves on your Ancestry.com tree are cruel minions sent to make sure you stay up four hours longer working on genealogy.

someecards
user card



SPOTLIGHT ON THE : 1910

Census

by Lisa Elvin-Staltari



I have shared my “favorite” Censuses: the (1920) and the “BIG” census (1880), but the 1910 Census, although a pretty standard census, has a few questions that absolutely FUEL my research time and again. It is question number 10 -- How many children is the person the mother of? -- and question number 11 -- Of the children a person has mothered, how many are still alive? These two questions were asked in the 1900 census. It is a good idea to match these two censuses with respect to these questions.

Think about what this can represent in your research. We have a full accounting of all children, helping us fill in children that may not have been present due to school, moving out of the home or death. As any genealogist can tell you, identifying each and every child is critical in telling the story of a family. For example, locating a child who “belongs” to a family, and confirming their birth data can tell you where the family may have been at any given time. Locating a child who has grown and married may in the end find elderly parents at the end of their lives (this has happened MANY times in my research). All this new information can be traced back to that simple 1910 census question.

Another interesting point of the 1910 Census concerns the standard question of whether someone is married. In the 1910 census, the enumerators were told to indicate if this was the individual’s 1st or 2nd marriage. This can be seen by the notation of M1 or M2 or (more). This is very, very important to verify that we are still dealing with the same two individuals. Seeing Thomas Smith with M1 is good, but if we see Mary Smith with M2 we now know that something happened to the first spouse. This can also help confirm or deny previous information.

Other points to note are the number of years of the present marriage. Verify your research by confirming the correct number of years. Count back and verify the year stated. Does it match up to your information? If it confirms it and you are missing a marriage certificate, this will help you narrow down your search parameters.

The color or race of the individual became more specific: B for Black, MU for Mulatto, CH for Chinese, JP for Japanese, IN for American Indian or OT for other races.

Another important question asks “*Is the person a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy?*” This would involve an older individual (The Civil War ended 45 years before). The median age of males in 1910 was 48 years old. Veterans were beginning to pass away, but knowing this we can begin looking for more information on their service records and/or pension records/applications. It is also extremely likely to find some mention of them in the newspapers at this time. Both the Union and Confederate veterans would have reunions. These were often heavily covered in the media, and often times there might even have been a photograph. Once

you know they are a veteran, look for veteran organizations in the city, county, and state they live in.

A small change to the date of the Census can be important in some situations. The date of the census was changed to April 15th, instead of the June 1st date. It was felt, with the increase in urban population, enumeration would be more accurate in the spring than into the summer month of June when people might be leaving the city. The census takers were given 30 days to complete the task. Anyone who was not born on April 15th would NOT be enumerated. Similarly, if the person died after April 15th, they would be listed on the census. So, if a child was born April 17th, they would not be there, but if the mother died April 18th, she would be listed as living. This is one of those SMALL details that, in a rare situation, may help make sense of a genealogical mystery.

President Theodore Roosevelt insisted that enumerators be selected from the civil service system and Congress balked, preferring to appoint enumerators as patronage appointments. By March of 1910, President Taft was inaugurated. An amendment to the Census Act a month before April of 1910 required that

enumerators ask about the mother tongue of all foreign born individuals and parents. The forms had already been printed, so the enumerators were requested to indicate it in column 12 (place of birth).

Column 10 requested the year of immigration to the United States, and column 11 wanted to know their legal status. This is where you would see AI or NA (Alien or Naturalized). I always like to compare (if possible) the 1910, 1920 and 1930 census questions. It is interesting (and actually quite logical) that over time, the year of immigration is rounded off or changed. The census that is closer to the actual year of entry into the United States is the one that should be trusted, in my experience. My husband's grandfather immigrated in 1906. In the 1930 census, the first and only one I had for a long time, he stated 1910. When I eventually found him in the 1910 census, he stated the correct year of immigration, which ultimately led me to find the ship and the exact month and year of entry. When I found his petition for naturalization, there was the date 1906 in bold print. As always in genealogy, they didn't know that 100 years later we would care about 4 years difference!

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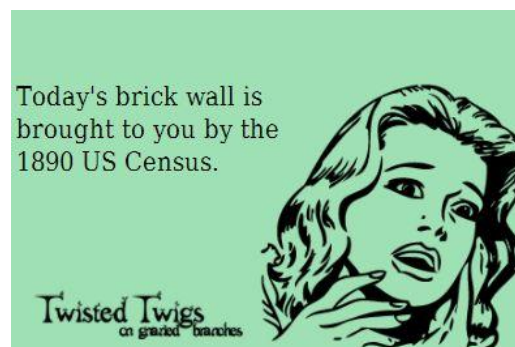
Eventually, all
genealogists come to their
census.

CENSUS CRAZY!

If you are as crazy about censuses as I am, you will love this site, https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/ This site will give you fantastic information about past censuses. The hidden jewel is, of course, the images of the Censuses to come in 2022, 2032, 2042 and further! Here is the 1950 census (to be released in April of 2022) On the site you will be able to see the questions asked in 1960-2010.

I was not aware that you could request the census report for a deceased person for a census that has not yet been made public. There is a pdf form on this site to request the census information for a deceased family member (must be a parent, brother, sister or child). It costs 65.00 dollars but I imagine that this is something that may prove useful at some point. Here is the link:

<https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/bc-600-2013.pdf>

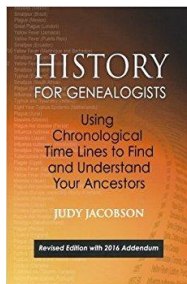
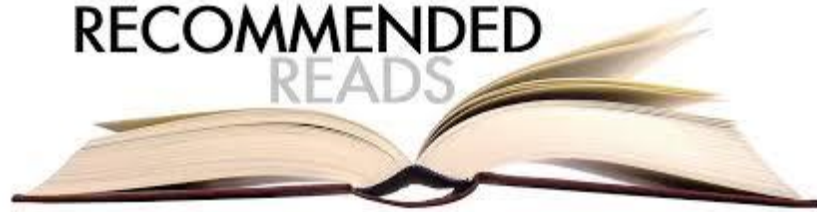


NAGS NEWS



Many thanks to our NAGS May speaker - Cindy Patricki, Genealogy Department Coordinator at the Irish Cultural Center, McClelland Library. Her seminar titled: "A Castle in Phoenix: How to Trace Your Irish Ancestors without Going to Ireland" We had 60 people attend. What a wonderful response, especially for a holiday week-end!

RECOMMENDED READS



I have been spending the last two weeks devouring this book. History for Genealogists is a fabulous read, and I have scanned the parts I need for my research (and yes, uploaded it to Evernote!) What I really like about this book is the way it breaks everything down in chronological order. Migration patterns, financial history, religious development and Disease. Each state has its own unique section listing the developments that may impact your understanding of your family and with any luck help break down a wall or two!

CONFERENCES NEAR AND FAR

For dedicated genealogists the thought of a genealogical conference is akin to a child's delight at walking into Disneyland! The cost, travel and time is something that needs to be looked at, sometimes months, even years ahead. With that in mind, I will attempt to keep this column open and updated for those of you who want to "wish upon a star"!

August, 2017

Missouri State Genealogical Association Conference

August 4-5, 2017

Columbia, Missouri

<https://mosga.org/cpage.php?pt=30>

Northwest Genealogy Conference

August 16-19, 2017

Arlington, WA

<https://stillygen.org/cpage.php?pt=50>

Genealogical Society of Hispanic America

August 18-20, 2017

Ontario, California

gsha.net/conference

Federation of Genealogical Societies National Conference

August 30-September 2, 2017

Pittsburgh, PA

<https://fgs.org/cpage.php?pt=43>

Federation of Genealogical Societies National Conference

September, 2017

New York State Family History Conference

September 13-15, 2017

Tarrytown, NY

<http://www.nysfhc.org/>

Coast and Glens Family History Conference

September 25-29, 2017

Portrush, County Antrim, Northern Ireland

<http://colerainefhs.org.uk/>

Indiana Genealogy and Local History Fair

October 24, 2017

<http://www.in.gov/library/4612.htm>

2018

Roots Tech

February 28-March 3, 2018

Salt Lake City, Utah

Pima County Genealogy Society

March 10, 2018

DNA Workshop & Seminar

Featuring CeCe Moore

Tucson, Arizona

<https://azpimagensoc.org/index.php>

National Genealogical Society

May 2-5, 2018

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Federation of Genealogical Societies National Conference

August 22-25, 2018

Fort Wayne, Indiana

2019

Roots Tech

February 27-March 2, 2019

Salt Lake City, Utah

Federation of Genealogical Societies National Conference

August 21-24, 2019

Washington, D.C.

2020

Roots Tech

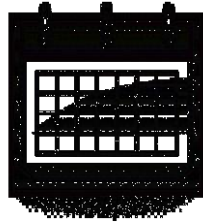
February 26-February 29, 2020

Salt Lake City, Utah

Federation of Genealogical Societies National Conference

September 2-5, 2020

Kansas City, Missouri



GENEALOGY CALENDER OF EVENTS

Aug 26, 2017

NAGS MONTHLY MEETING

Topic: Using DNA Testing to Further Your Family History Research,

Speaker: Phyllis Lewellen

Time: 2 p.m. (1:30 pm for socializing and networking)

Location: Family History Center, Ruth Street, Prescott, Arizona

Information: <http://www.nagsprescott.org>

Sept 30, 2017

NAGS MONTHLY MEETING

Topic: Comparing Genealogy Software Programs Legacy Family Tree, Roots Magic, and Family Tree Maker, presented by

Speaker: Katie Gertz (President of the East Valley Chapter of the Family History Society of Arizona)

Time: 2 p.m. (1:30 pm for socializing and networking)

Location: Family History Center, Ruth Street

Information: <http://www.nagsprescott.org>

Oct 28, 2017

NAGS MONTHLY MEETING

Topic :TBD,

Speaker: TBD

Time: 2 p.m. (1:30 pm for socializing and networking)

Location: Family History Center, Ruth Street, Prescott, Arizona

Information: <http://www.nagsprescott.org>



Membership Information

Northern Arizona Genealogical Society (NAGS)

(Please Print)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Email Address: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ City/St/Zip: _____

Genealogy Experience Level:

Beginner: _____ Intermediate: _____ Advanced: _____ Professional: _____

Please list the surnames you are researching, along with locations and time periods:

Example: Bowen Erie County, PA 1840-1890

Please check any committee(s) on which you might be willing to serve:

AZGAB Liaison: ____ Cemetery: ____ Historian: ____ Hospitality: ____ Library: ____

Would you be willing to teach a class at a seminar, meeting or workshop? _____

If yes, please list your topics of choice: _____

Do we have your permission to include your phone and/or e-mail on our membership roster to be distributed on request to members only? _____

Please mail this form and your check for annual membership (January – December)

\$15 for individual membership; \$25 for family membership

Payable to:

Northern Arizona Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 695, Prescott, AZ 86302