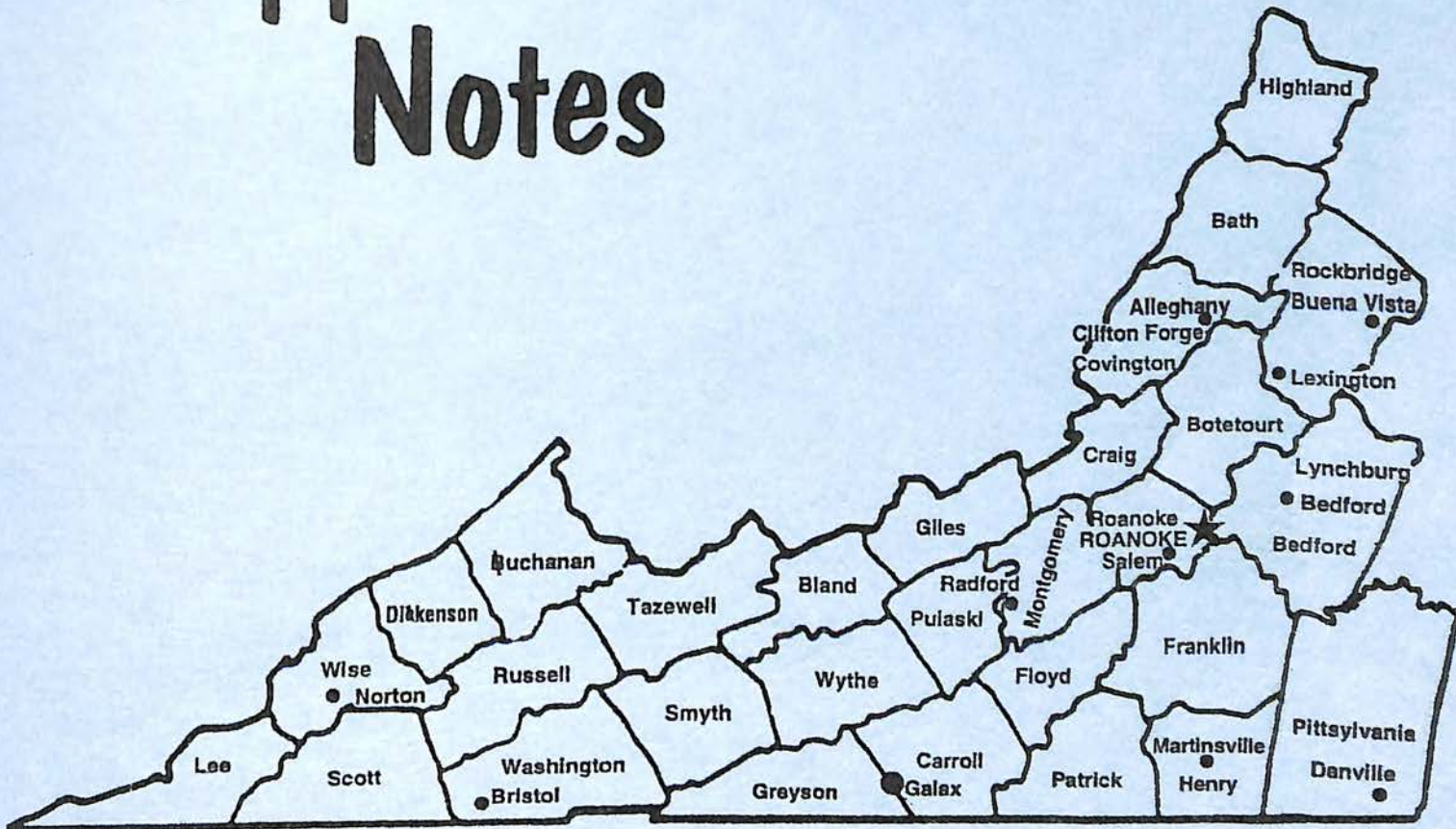


**FALL 2002**



Roanoke City Public Library  
Virginia Room

# Virginia Appalachian Notes



**Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society**  
**Roanoke, Virginia**



**SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC**  
**Calendar Year 2002**

**Officers and Executive Board**

		<u>Area Code 540</u>
President	Karen Kappesser	977-0067
1st Vice-President	Susan C. Bandy	384-6263
2nd Vice-President	Babe Fowler	345-8709
Record Secretary	(Acting) Gene Swartzell	890-3991
Corresponding Secretary	**Vacant**	
Treasurer	Winfred H. Hart	774-2658
Ass't Treasurer/Membership	**Vacant**	
VAN Editor	**Vacant**	
Immediate Past Presidents	Gene Swartzell	890-3991
	Wendy James	
VAN Editor Emeritus	Babe Fowler	345-8709

**Committees**

Computer/Labeler	Don Vaughan	989-8645
Program	Susan C. Bandy	384-6263
Historian	Babe Fowler	345-8709
Publications	Karen Kappesser	977-0067
	Don Martindale	366-0829
	Babe Fowler	345-8709
Exchange Quarterlies	Karen Kappesser	977-0067
Pedigree Charts	Carol Milbourn	725-3598
Parliamentarian	**Vacant**	
Publicity	Karen Kappesser	977-0067
Book Reviews	** Vacant**	

The **SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.** is a tax-exempt corporation under section 501(c)(3) of the Federal Income Tax Code. Section 170 of the Tax Code provides for the treatment of contributions to the SVGS as a deductible contribution by the donor. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to the SVGS may be deductible for Federal estate gift tax purposes, if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 23106, and 2522 of the Tax Code.

---

**MEMBERSHIP:** Each SVGS member will be mailed a copy of the "Society's" quarterly, the VIRGINIA APPALACHIAN NOTES (VAN). The VAN is usually published quarterly. The annual index will be included in the Fall issue of the VAN for that year. Society memberships are on a calendar year basis and those memberships, which are not renewed by January 30, will be deemed as inactive and removed from the VAN mailing list. Single or family memberships are \$20.00; Organization and Library memberships are \$15.00. Members with mailing addresses outside the United States shall add \$10.00 to the above fees and all monies are payable in U. S. currency. All payments should be made by check or money order, payable to: **Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society, Inc. or to SVGS, Inc.** and mailed to **Post Office Box 12485, Roanoke, VA 24026-2485.**

**BACK ISSUES of the VAN:** 1995 and earlier, are available at a reimbursement cost of \$4.00 each, as long as the supply lasts. More recent issues are \$6.00 each. These prices include postage. Mailed to Virginia addresses please add 4.5% sales tax. A bulk mailing of old VANs to one address may be eligible for a discount. All payments should be made by check or money order, payable to SVGS and mailed to: **SVGS, c/o D. Martindale, 250 Preston Ave. NE, Roanoke, VA 24012-3012**

---

**BOOKS for REVIEW:** Books submitted to the Society will be reviewed and the review printed in a subsequent issue of the VAN. When submitting a book, please include the price of the book, copies of the available advertising material, and information as to where orders for additional copies may be placed. Following their review, all books will be placed in the Virginia Room of the Roanoke City Library, Roanoke, Virginia.

12/02

**VIRGINIA APPLACHIAN NOTES**

Published Quarterly

By

**SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.**

Vol. 26 - No. 4 - Fall 2002  
(October, November and December)

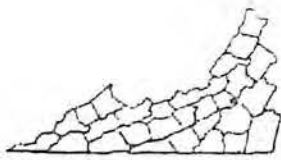
**CONTENTS**

Researching in Botetourt County	156
Botetourt Co. 1792 Voters Source-Charles T. Burton, transcribed by Carol L. Milbourn	160
Gravestone Cleaning Do's and Don'ts by Andi MacDonald	163
Caldwell Cemetery, Radford VA transcribed by Mary Williams and Leigh Williams	164
Cemetery Beside Caldwell, Radford VA transcribed by Mary Williams and Leigh Williams	167
Membership Corner	169
Corrections to the Surname Index 2002	170
Suffrage Valuable in Alaska	171
Locating Ancestors in the 1930 Census by Megan Smolenyak	173
All the Easy Ancestors are Taken by Patricia Hatcher	176
Index to Volume 26	179

**MEMORIUM**

A book will be placed in the Virginia Room in memory of Marguerite Tise, who passed away in August 2002. She was a well-known Floyd County genealogist. Her collected work, donated by her family, is now in the Virginia Room.





*Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Society, Inc.*

P. O. Box 12485  
Roanoke, Virginia 24026

---

Dear Fellow Members,

This issue of the VAN marks the end of Volume 26, 2002. The index for the complete volume is contained in this issue. On behalf of the Society I would like to thank Babe Fowler for compiling the index. It is a time consuming and very important task. I would also like to thank the officers for their efforts. Without them the Society would cease to function. A big "Thank You" to all.

Election of officers for 2003 was held at the November. Gene Swartzell, vice-president and program chairperson elect, is already hard at work arranging speakers for next year. Coming up are programs on the proper way to fill out charts and a look at Virginia courts, past and present. In March Barbara Vines Little will be our guest speaker. Mark your calendars!!

The holidays are approaching. Time for families to get together. The perfect time to gather information to further your research. Talk with your older relatives about Christmas's past. What traditions did they have? Are they still observed today? Who came to the family gatherings? Find out as much as you can. You may not have the chance again.

Happy Holidays to all and good "hunting"

Karen Kappesser, President  
514 Scalybark Drive  
Blue Ridge VA 24064-1328  
Telephone: (540) 977-0067  
E-mail: gkkapp@roanoke.infi.net



TOMMY L. MOORE, Clerk

Office of Clerk of Circuit Court  
County of Botetourt  
Commonwealth of Virginia

P.O. Box 219  
Fincastle, Virginia 24090-0219  
(540) 473-8274  
FAX (540) 473-8209

PLEASE NOTE---FEES FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH:

Here in Botetourt County, Virginia, our records date back to 1770 and go through to the present. Our records include: Wills and other Probate records, Marriages, Deeds and Surveyors' records, plus various other records of the Circuit Court. We also have acquired an impressive collection of currently out-of-print books and other materials that have proven to be very helpful to people who are doing research on their ancestors. In addition, many people whom we have assisted at some point with their research have sent us the books that they have written about their families.

The only records that are not complete in our county are the Birth and Death records. The simple reason for this is that these types of records just were not kept. However, one Clerk of this County's Circuit Court, who served from 1853 through 1870, kept a mere listing of births and deaths reported to his office---without any other written information to back up these listings. Within the entire state of Virginia, birth and death records, and Census records were not kept until the late 1800's. A local historian, Charles Burton, put together numerous listings of census-related information---and we have a copy of all of Mr. Burton's works.

In this office, we charge a fee of \$2.00 for a copy of each Marriage record, for they must be "certified". All other copywork is done for a charge of \$0.50 per page. We also ask that you include something extra to help us offset the cost of postage and handling. While we do not charge a specific fee for doing research for people who make such requests, most people wish to compensate us for our time and effort---therefore, we suggest that they make a contribution to our Book Repair Fund, which is used for the costly restoration and/or preservation of our collection of irreplaceable historic books and documents. Checks need to be made payable to: Tommy L. Moore, Clerk. It will simplify matters for us in this office if you will address your research requests to me in care of this office. We will be glad to try to assist you with your research in any way possible.

Sincerely,

Patricia A. Honts  
Researcher



## Botetourt's History

There's little wonder that pioneers in the mid-1700s decided to put down roots in what is now Botetourt County. The rolling hills, the fertile valley along the James River and the beautiful mountains that nearly surround this picturesque haven were as inviting 250 years ago as they are today.

When those first pioneers started settling here in the early 1740s, the land was part of Augusta County. Three decades later, Virginia's General Assembly and Royal Governor formed the new County of Botetourt.

The official date: January 31, 1770. The county stretched from its present boundary on



the east to the Mississippi River on the west and encompassed parts of what are now West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and all of Kentucky, and all or parts of the present Virginia counties of Alleghany, Bath, Craig, Roanoke and Rockbridge.

The county was named in honor of Norborne Berkley, Lord Botetourt, Royal Governor of the Colony of Virginia. Lord Botetourt was considered a friend of the colonists and tried to peacefully settle their differences with the Crown of England. He died in October of the year the county was formed.

Botetourt is pronounced *Bot-e-tot*, or more quickly and almost as one syllable by natives, *Botetot*.

The northeastern part of the county saw the first permanent settlers. They began putting down roots near what is now Buchanan. The early settlers were mainly of Scotch-Irish descent and were staunch Presbyterians. Included among them were a few French Huguenots. About 50 years after the Scotch-Irish first came here, many began migrating westward and sold their lands to new settlers who consisted primarily of Palatine Germans. Those early Germans were primarily Lutheran Reformed and Mennonite. They were followed by the Dunkers

and United Brethren.

Arguably, the first battle of the Revolutionary War was fought in what was then Botetourt County. John Murray, fourth Earl of Dunmore, was appointed Royal Governor in 1771, and he incited a war between the Native Indians and Virginians in 1774 which was known as Dunmore's War. The final battle of that war was fought at Point Pleasant on the Ohio River in what was then Botetourt County and is now West Virginia. Andrew Lewis led the Virginians against the Shawnee and Chief Cornstalk in the Battle of Point Pleasant. Cornstalk was decisively defeated and the resulting treaty with the Indians opened up the Ohio River route to Kentucky and much land south of the Ohio for colonists. That battle also set the stage for the colonists' revolution against the British Crown less than two years later.

Following the American Revolution, the James River and the Great Valley Road led more settlers and traders to Botetourt. Buchanan and Pattonsburg (now part of Buchanan) prospered with trade on the James River, and Fincastle the county seat, grew with commerce and more settlers who were often only passing through as they headed west.

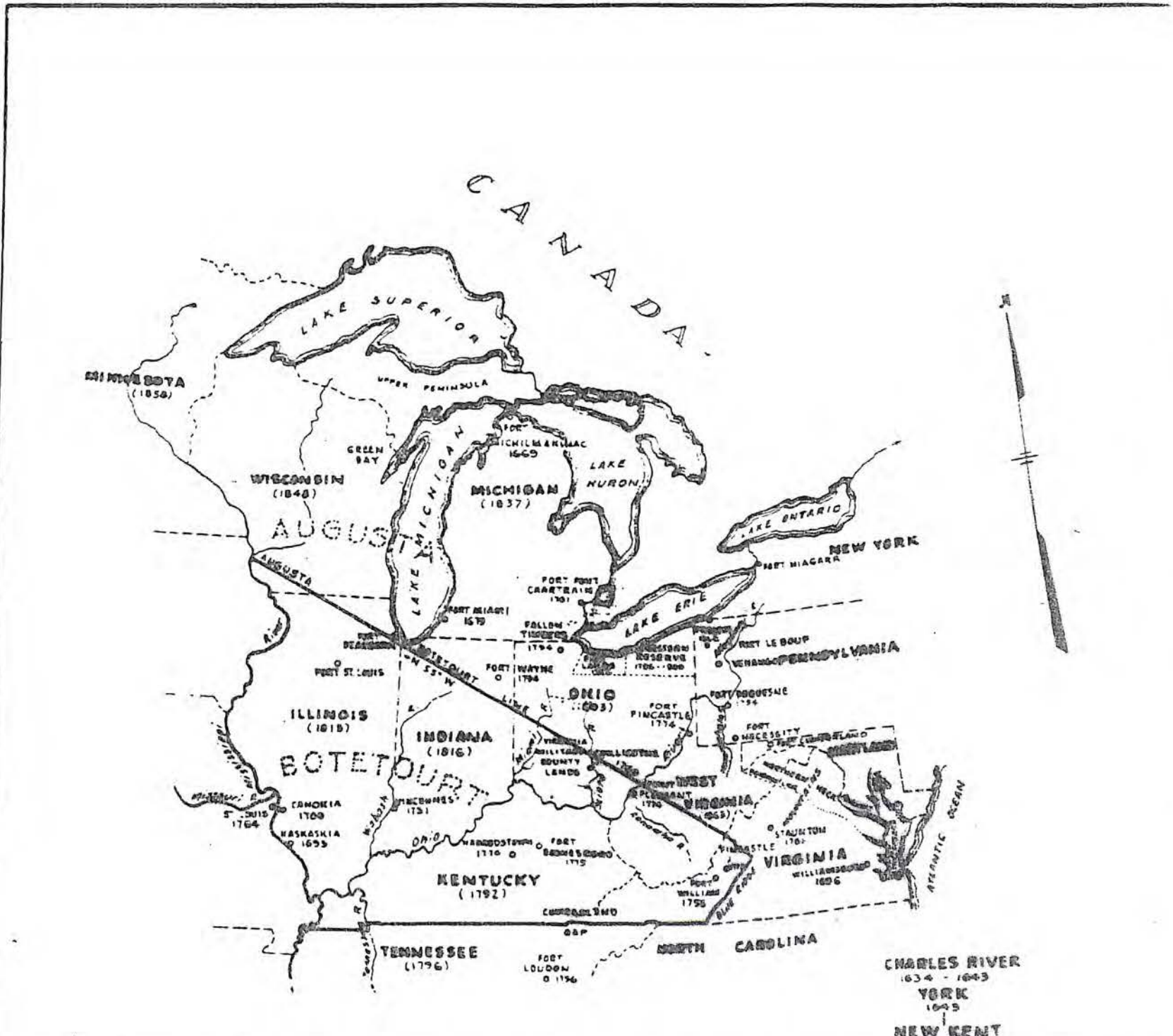
Meriwether Lewis and William Clark helped spur that move westward when they left Fincastle to explore the Louisiana Purchase under Thomas Jefferson's presidency.

The War Between the States brought its own tragedy to Botetourt. Many of the county's men joined the Confederate Army, and while most of the war was fought in other parts of Virginia and the South, much of Buchanan was burned by Maj. Gen. David Hunter's Union troops as they made their own devastating march through The Valley of Virginia a year before the war ended.

Botetourt continued to prosper and grow after the war, and even sent its own delegation to tout the virtues of the county during the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.

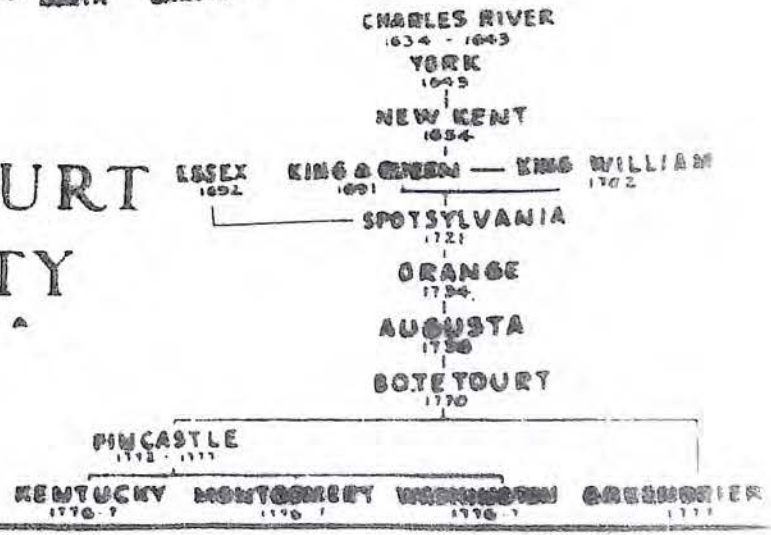
When the Southern Railroad located in Big Lick (now Roanoke), it set the course for Botetourt's future. The steam engines and steel tracks took the place of river transportation that had made Botetourt so important in the mid-19th century; but it also guaranteed Botetourt would remain a quiet rural county with small, tightly knit towns and villages that make it so peaceful and pleasant as the 21st century approaches.



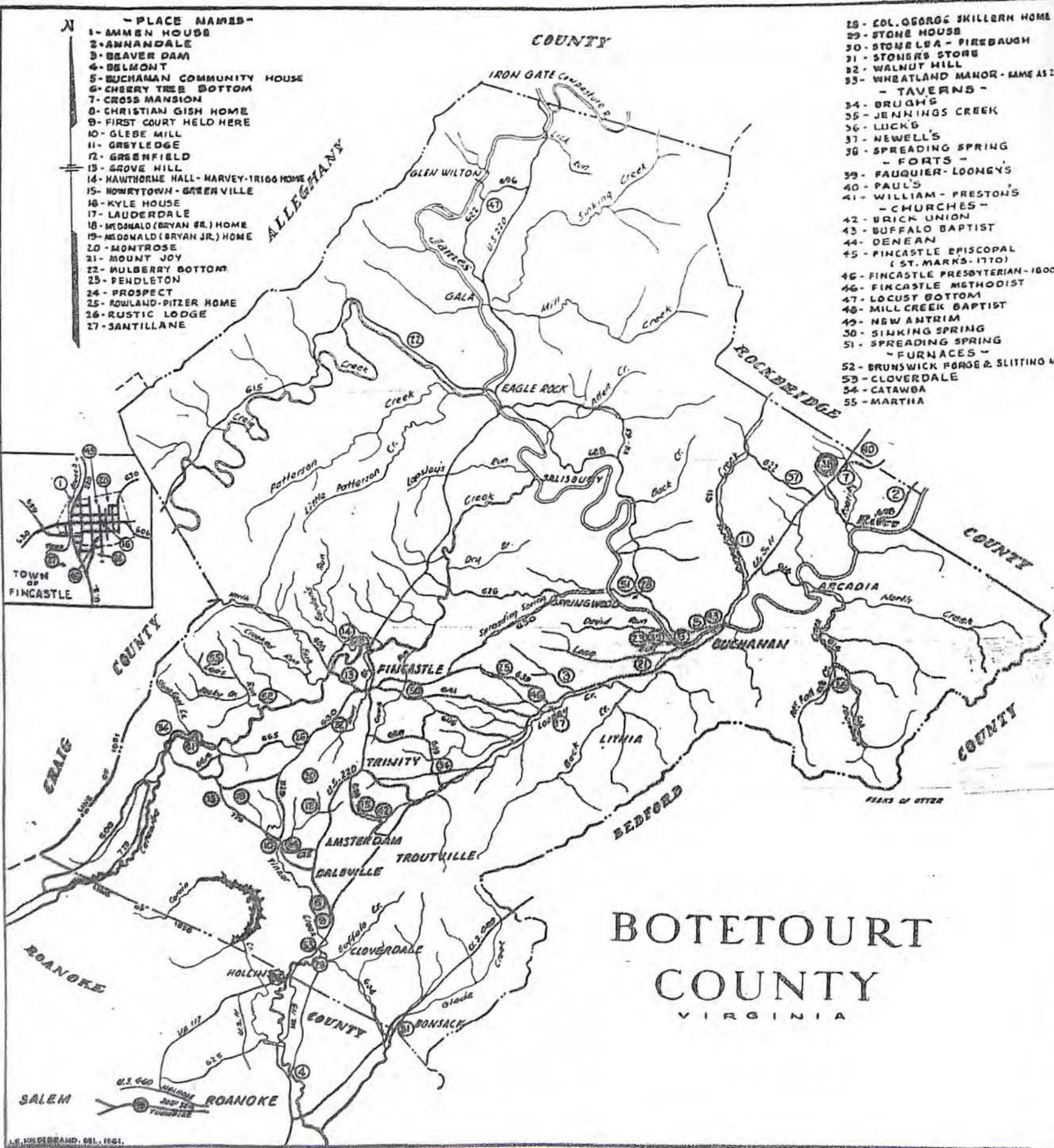


AFTER THE TREATY OF PARIS IN 1763, WHICH TERMINATED THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, VIRGINIA CLAIMED ONLY THE TERRITORY NORTH AND EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

# BOTETOURT COUNTY VIRGINIA









BOTETOUNT COUNTY 1792 VOTERS

Source: Charles T. Burton

Transcribed by Carol L. Milbourn  
6929 Pine Needle Dr., VA  
March 1995

In 1792, a voter in Botetourt County must be:

1. Male.
2. Over 21 years old.
3. (a) 25 acres improved land & cabin at least 12'x12' or its equal.  
(b) 50 acres unimproved land.  
(c) A town lot with house as above size.  
(must have owned the land for 6 months)

ADAMS, Henry  
 AMMON, John  
 ARMSTRONG, Thomas  
 BEARD, Abram  
 BECKNER, Jonathan  
 BOOK Michael  
 BOWYER, Thomas  
 BRECKENRIDGE, William  
 BRUGH, Daniel  
 CALDWELL, William  
 CARNEY, Pat  
 CARPER, Nicholas  
 CLARK, George  
 CLOYD, John  
 COLE, Samuel  
 COONEY, Mathew  
 CRAWFORD, Inghish  
 CRAWFORD, William  
 CROW, Thomas  
 CRYDER, Jacob  
 DARR, Joseph  
 DAY, John  
 DEFORD, John  
 DELZEL, Robert  
 DEPEW, Elijah  
 DICK, Jacob  
 DRAKE, John  
 DUNAM, Henry  
 DUNOVAN, Cornelius  
 EDMISON, David  
 ETTER, George  
 FEIL, John  
 FINNY, Riley  
 FIZOR, John

ALLEN, John  
 ANDERSON, James Jr.  
 BAIL, John  
 BEARD, Martin  
 BECKNER, Joseph  
 BOSHEL, John  
 BRECKENRIDGE, James  
 BRICKEY, Peter  
 BRYAN, James  
 CAMPER, James  
 CARPER, Jacob Jr.  
 CARVIN, William  
 CLARK, John  
 CLOYD, Michael, Jr.  
 COLEMAN, John  
 COX, Abram  
 CRAWFORD, Nimrod  
 CROW, Andrew  
 CROW, William Sr.  
 CRYDER, Peter  
 DAUGHERTY, William  
 DEERDOFF, Henry  
 DELZEL, James  
 DENNIS, Joseph  
 DEPEW, John Sr.  
 DINSMORE, James  
 DUDEN, John  
 DUNCAN, \_\_\_\_\_  
 DURGAN, John  
 EDZAR, John  
 FALLS, James  
 FENLEY, William  
 FISON, Peter  
 FRANKLIN, Nathan

AMMON, Durst  
 ANDERSON, Robert  
 BAKER, Daniel  
 BECKNER, John  
 BLAIR, Alexander  
 BOWYER, Henry  
 BRECKENRIDGE, Preston  
 BRUBAKER, Abram  
 BURNDRAGER, Andrew  
 CAMPLE, Thomas  
 CARPER, Jacob Sr.  
 CLARK, Andrew  
 CLOYD, David  
 CLOYD Nucqack, Sr.\*  
 COOK, Jacob  
 CRADDOCK, William  
 CRAWFORD, Samuel  
 CROW, John  
 CRYDER, Andrew  
 CURTMAN, Peter  
 DAWSON, Isaac  
 DEERDOFF, Paul  
 DELZEL, James Jr.  
 DENNIS, Joseph Sr.  
 DEVENE, David  
 DONE, James  
 DUKE, John  
 DUNCAN, George  
 EALEY, James M.  
 ELKEN, William  
 FALLS, Peter  
 FINDLEY, James  
 FISOR, Henry  
 GANT, Joseph



GHOLSON, John  
 GOOD, Valentine Jr.  
 GRAY, John  
 HACKET, Thomas  
 HANE, Henry  
 HARVY, Jacob  
 HAWKINS, John  
 HELMS, Leonard  
 HEWITT, John Jr.  
 HICKLE, George  
 HINER, Peter  
 HOWARD, John  
 HULER, James  
 KARUS, George  
 KING, Thomas  
 KYLY, Joseph  
 KYSER, William  
 LEATHERDALE, John  
 LEFORCE, William  
 LINSEY, Robert  
 LOCKET, William  
 LOWMAN, John  
 MADISON, Thomas  
 MILLER, Jacob  
 MILLS, John  
 MINMICK, Henry  
 MOOR, Henry  
 MORPHY, James  
 MOYERS, William  
 McCLALLAN, William  
 McCONNAL, Moses  
 McDONNARD, George  
 McFERRAN, James  
 McFERRAN, Thomas  
 McMULLEN, William  
 McNAIL, John  
 NAIL, Thomas  
 NEELLY, John  
 NEWMAN, Jonathan  
 NOFTZANGER, Peter  
 NORVEL, Nathaniel  
 PACK, Benjamin  
 PATTON, David  
 PEERY, George  
 PHILIPS, John  
 PLYMAL, John  
 RANDLE, Richard  
 RIDDLESBARGER, John  
 ROCK, John  
 ROWLAND, James  
 SANDERS, Jacob  
 SCOTT, James  
 SHEPHERD, Samuel  
 SIMMON, Christian

GILLES, James  
 GOODWIN, Daniel  
 GRAY, William  
 HAMMET, Nimrod  
 HARRIS, Blair  
 HARVY, Robert  
 HAWKINS, William  
 HENRY, Andrew  
 HEWITT, John Sr.  
 HIGHLEY, James  
 HOUTS, Leonard  
 HOWD, John  
 HUTCHASON, Harvy  
 KARUS, Nicholas  
 KINSER, Christian  
 KYLE, Robert  
 LATHERDALE, James  
 LEATHERDALE, John  
 LEINOUS, Adam  
 LINSEY, Samuel  
 LOCKHART, Patrick  
 LUSMAN, Fredrick  
 MASON, James  
 MILLER, Peter  
 MINICK, Henry  
 MOFORD, Jacob  
 MOOR, James Sr.  
 MOYERS, Peter  
 MURRAY, Archibold\*\*  
 McCLURE, Samuel  
 McCREARY, John  
 McELWAIN, John  
 McFERRAN, John  
 McGLAHAN, William  
 McMULLEN, William  
 McROBERTS, Alexander  
 NEELLEY, James  
 NEELLY, Robert  
 NIDY, David  
 NOFTZANGER, Joseph  
 OVERSTREET, William  
 PACK, Joseph  
 PAXTON, Joseph  
 PEERY, James  
 PHILIPS, Samuel  
 PRESTON, John  
 RANELDS, John  
 RITCHEY, William  
 ROWLAND, George\*\*\*  
 ROWLAND, John  
 SAUL, John  
 SHANKS, David  
 SIEBERT, John  
 SIMPSON, Soloman

GLOVER, John  
 GOODWIN, David  
 GULIFORD, Alen  
 HAMPTON, John  
 HARSHBARGER, Christy  
 HARVY, Samuel  
 HELMS, John  
 HENRY, James  
 HEWITT, William  
 HINER, John  
 HOWARD, Baldwin  
 HOWRY, Jacob  
 JOHNSTON, John  
 KIMBERLAND, Palser  
 KISH, David  
 KYLES, William  
 LAUNIS, Jacob  
 LEATHERDALE, William  
 LEWIS, Thomas  
 LITTLE, David  
 LOVENE, Abram  
 MADISON, John  
 MILLER, Christopher  
 MILLER, Thomas  
 MINICK, Peter  
 MOUCE, Peter  
 MOOR, Thomass  
 MOYERS, Samuel  
 McCARTNEY, Dennes  
 McCONNAL, Abram  
 McDONNARD, Edward  
 McFEETERS, James  
 McFERRAN, Samuel  
 McMULLEN, James  
 McNAIL, Hugh  
 McROBERTS, Samuel  
 NEELLY, Andrew  
 NEWMAN, Aaron  
 NOFTZANGER, David  
 NORVEL, John  
 OWEN, Robert  
 PATE, John  
 PAXTON, Capt. Joseph  
 PEERY, Samuel  
 PICKTEL, Peter  
 PRESTON, Robert  
 REESE, David  
 ROBERSON, John  
 ROWLAND, George  
 ROWLAND, Thomas  
 SAUL, Samuel  
 SHARKEY, Nicholas  
 SIFFORD, Addam  
 SMILEY, Daniel



SMILEY, Walter Sr.  
 SMITH, Abaslum  
 SMITH, Jonathan  
 SNODGRASS, Isaac  
 SNODGRASS, Capt. Joseph  
 SPICKARD, Philip  
 SWITZER, Joseph  
 TEATHAM, Thomas  
 VINYARD, Christian  
 WATKINS, Benjamin  
 WATSON, John  
 WEBB, John  
 WEST, Henry  
 WILSON, Josiah  
 WILSON, Thomas  
 WITHROW, William

SMILEY, Wat Jr.  
 SMITH, Francis  
 SMITH, Thomas  
 SNODGRASS, Joseph  
 SNODGRASS, William  
 SPICKMOR, Leonard  
 SWITZER, Thomas  
 THOMPSON, Robert  
 WARD, William  
 WATKINS, John  
 WAX, Henry  
 WELLES, Ed  
 WESTON, Benjamin  
 WILSON, Richard  
 WISONG, Fite  
 WDANDY, Jacob

SMITH, \_\_\_\_\_  
 SMITH, Isaac  
 SNIDER, Mathis  
 SNODGRASS, Joseph+  
 SOLOMAN, John  
 STEAVER, George  
 SWITZER, William  
 VANOVER, Hinry  
 WARNER, George  
 WATKINS, Robert  
 WAX, Peter  
 WEST, Henry  
 WILSON, John  
 WILSON, Robert  
 WITHROW, John  
 WOOD, David

Added ( ) by C.T.B.: \* (Michael)  
 \*\* (James ROWLAND)  
 \*\*\* (pach)  
 + (Catawba)



## Gravestone Cleaning Do's and Don'ts

by Andi MacDonald

As the movement for cemetery preservation spreads across our nation, I am seeing more and more articles and videos on cleaning funerary objects written by well-meaning individuals. It seems everyone now wants to jump on the bandwagon without proper training. While we genealogists know how to glean family history information from a burial record, or a headstone, or other burial records, many of us are not specialists in cemetery preservation. Just as the Association of Professional Genealogists promotes sound genealogical work, we should also promote sound cleaning techniques.

A specialist in cemetery preservation is one who has taken classes from professional stone preservationists such as Fannin-Lehner Preservation Consultants in Concord, MA, or Lynette Strangstad, author of "A Graveyard Preservation Primer." A specialist understands the various types of stones and how chemicals/environment affect each. And, a specialist knows very specific methods for cleaning funerary objects.

We are starting to refer to cemetery preservationists as 'cemeterians,' a word coined by an individual on one of the many cemetery conservation maillists.

There are a few points anyone writing an article on cemeteries might keep in mind that would benefit all. They are:

### DO NOT

1. Do not promote chalk or any other product considered to be natural--dirt, grass, weeds, etc. They are all harmful to stone. If you would like specific information on this, please contact me privately.
2. Do not promote household bleach; aka SODIUM hypochlorite. While chlorine is safe in very limited quantities, the sodium in it is the most harmful thing you can use on a stone. Use CALCIUM hypochlorite instead. And, never use calcium hypochlorite unless the stone absolutely needs it for biological growth--use plain water and non-ionic detergent first.
3. Do not clean one stone more often than one time every ten years--longer if possible.
4. Do not use any brush or product on a stone with natural bristle brushes as they will leave fibers behind that biological growth adheres to.
5. Do not use power washers, wire brushes, etc. These items rip the skin of a stone which promotes water penetration--stone breathes water vapor but hates water. (yes, stone has a skin!)
6. While it may be great to have a rubbing--please do not promote them. They damage stone, believe it or not. Some cemeteries are banning this practice altogether.

### DO

1. Promote the cleaning of sound stones (if it sounds hollow when you rap your knuckles on it, leave it alone) with a non-ionic detergent. The only two recommended non-ionic detergents are Orvis (used for cleaning horses and available at tack shops or seed/feed stores) and Photo-Flo (sold at photographic supply stores such as Kits Cameras or some 1hour photo stores). Both of these products are very cheap--about a penny a stone.
2. Promote the use of WHITE NYLON bristle brushes, such as the ones you can buy with a handle for cleaning a bathroom floor, and other brushes such as used toothbrushes (with white handles and bristles). White=no dyes.
3. Promote contacting the Association for Gravestone Studies or the Cemetery Preservation Alliance for more information. There are many well-meaning individuals on the Internet who still encourage poor cleaning methods, so go to the experts (sounds like an APG mantra).
4. Promote teaching our youngsters proper cleaning methods and respect for cemeteries.
5. Promote wetting the entire stone completely (think sponge) before any brush is taken to it and start at the bottom of the stone and work your way to the top to avoid stains that will never come out. Only promote non-ionic detergents for stubborn stains; only promote calcium hypochlorite for complete removal of biological growth such as black moss.
6. Promote the book "A Graveyard Preservation Primer," by Lynette Strangstad, or promote membership in an organization that works specifically with cemetery preservation or gravestone preservation.
7. Promote taking a photo instead of a rubbing. There are ways to bring every detail out in a photo while rubbings cannot. Photos are not harmful.



CALDWELL CEMETERY  
Between 609 and 603 Sixth Street  
City of Radford, Virginia

BECKNER

Eulabelle (see Caldwell)

BROWN

James William/Oct. 16, 1922/Dec. 26, 1979 – beside Terry  
Lydia Yingling/July 23, 1884/Apr. 7, 1978 – s/w Terry  
Terry Linwood/Jan. 17, 1883/Sept. 1, 1957 – s/w Lydia

CALDWELL

Carrie Yingling/Mar. 10, 1869/Oct. 24/1926 – beside Milton  
Charles M./Dec. 31, 1875/July 31, 1938 – beside Ida  
Clara McCormick/Feb. 6, 1911/Feb. 12, 1982 – s/w Paul  
Dudley McK./Oct. 17, 1917/Jan. 15, 1994 – s/w George M.  
E. Gambill/July 31, 1877/May 3, 1960 – beside Nellie  
Elizabeth B./Sept. 27, 1868/July 4, 1957 – beside Frank B.  
Eulabelle Beckner/Aug. 12, 1907/Apr. 17, 1997 – s/w Jesse  
Frank B./Mar. 16, 1858/Mar. 25, 1925 – beside Elizabeth  
Frank Y., Jr./May 3, 1928/ /  
Frank Yingling/Feb. 3, 1895/Oct. 8, 1980 – s/w Pauline  
G. C. (on obelisk for William A. Caldwell) – see next  
George C./Sept. 6, 1832/June 10, 1904  
George M./Mar. 8, 1903/July 24, 1987 – s/w Dudley (two markers)  
George M./Mar. 8, 1903/July 24, 1987/LCDR U S Navy/World War II  
Ida G./Feb. 23, 1879/Oct. 26, 1927  
Jesse Walters/Dec. 14, 1900/Nov. 5, 1991 – s/w Eulabelle  
Katherine (see Mendez)  
Lorena E./Feb. 3, 1833/Nov. 11, 1915.  
M. Grace/August 6, 1867/January 26, 1962  
Mary/Elizabeth/Dau. Of/Mr. & Mrs./Chas. Caldwell/born/July 17, 1904/died/  
Dec. 21, 1905  
Milton M./July 27, 1854/Oct. 8, 1939 – beside Carrie  
Nellie B./May 5, 1870/Aug. 16, 1945  
Paul R./Aug. 6, 1896/April 19, 1974 – s/w Clara  
Pauline Perfater/Sept. 20, 1901/Aug. 24, 1991 – s/w Frank  
Wilda Mae/daughter of/M. M. & Carrie/Mar. 8, 1905/Apr. 3, 1906  
Wilda Mae (on obelisk for William A. Caldwell)  
William A./Jan. 10, 1856/June 29, 1910 (two markers)  
William A./Jan. 10, 1856/June 29, 1910/ Obelisk - Woodmen of the World  
Memorial  
William A./May 23, 1909/Nov. 11, 1999/son of/Charles & Ida – beside Zona  
Zona Phillips/June 22, 1910/Mar. 29, 1998 – beside William A.



## CARSON

J. Robert/Nov. 20, 1898/May 3, 1986 – s/w Ruth  
Ruth R./July 28, 1899/Oct. 30, 1994

## EINSTEIN

Cora Yingling/March 10, 1869/January 20, 1947 – beside Isaac  
Helen B./Apr. 18, 1906/Jan. 25, 1996  
Ida. W./January 23, 1899/May 13, 1987  
Isaac Lewis/July 2, 1853/June 11, 1934 – beside Cora  
Nina Y./November 25, 1893/May 10, 1972

## HARDY

Renna Reinicker/May 9, 1905/Jan. 7, 1996 – s/w Thomas  
Thomas Irvin/June 24, 1900/Aug. 9, 1991 – s/w Renna

## KEMP

Sallie E./Sept. 10, 1894/Dec. 7, 1990 – beside William  
William E./Feb. 26, 1895/Feb. 26, 1957/Virginia/SFC Medical Department/  
World War I – beside Sallie

## LEPCHITZ

Morris/Feb. 23, 1924/Dec. 18, 1991/ST/SGT U S Army/WW II – Star of David

## McCORMICK

Clara (see Caldwell)

## MENDEZ

Joseph Carby, Sr./ "Charlie"/ 1901/1978 – s/w Katherine  
Katherine Caldwell/ "Kat"/ 1901/1994 – s/w Joseph

## PERFATER

Pauline (see Caldwell)

## PHILLIPS

Zona (see Caldwell)

## REINICKER

Howard Tuxworth/March 31, 1873/December 13, 1951 – beside Octavia  
Octavia Yingling/April 9, 1878/July 17, 1929 – Beside Howard  
Renna (see Hardy) (She d/o Howard and Octavia)

## YINGLING

Carrie (see Caldwell)  
Cora (see Einstein)  
Lydia (see Brown)  
Octavia (see Reinicker)

## NOTES:

s/w = stone with

beside = does not imply husband and wife, but a probability in many cases

/ = separates lines on stone

This is a beautiful well-maintained cemetery enclosed by a brick wall and a black wrought iron gate. There are five houses between the end of Central Cemetery and the beginning of Caldwell Cemetery. A plaque on the wall beside the gate states this cemetery was established in 1904.

Recorded January 2002 by Mary Frances Conner Williams and Leigh Williams of Pulaski, Virginia with a digital camera.  
fredmary@i-plus.net



CEMETERY BESIDE CALDWELL  
 In front yard of 603 Sixth Street  
 Radford, Virginia

## ALLEN

Thelma Lee/daughter of/W. J. & T. W. Allen/born Sept. 10, 1911/died Sept. 25,  
 1912/Budded on earth to bloom in Heaven

## COLEMAN

Emma Likens/Aug. 8, 1859/Feb. 25, 1938  
 J. L./May 1, 1850/Mar. 10, 1910

## HOWELL

James E./July 12, 1906/May 19, 1953

## JONES

George T./Sept. 4, 1885/Oct. 24, 1947  
 Mary C./Aug. 2, 1887/Nov. 14, 1938

## LIKENS

Emma (see Coleman)

Low steel posts surround this cemetery with a chain strung between them. It takes up  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the front yard and is right beside the Caldwell Cemetery. There are only these six stones.

The present resident states that many years ago there was a large farmhouse, behind the current house, in which a widowed lady lived. Her relatives were the ones buried in this little cemetery. The farmhouse burned and the children of the widow built her a small 4-room home in front of the site of the old home. That is why the cemetery is now in the front yard. The present owner did not know the surname of the widow but it might be one of those listed above. The present owner has enlarged and remodeled this home.

In the days of the farmhouse, there were no other homes built in this block of 4<sup>th</sup>, Monroe, 6<sup>th</sup>, and Spring Streets. Now every plot has a house and they are close together.

Recorded January 2002 by Mary Frances Conner Williams and Leigh Williams of Pulaski, Virginia with a digital camera.

fredmary@i-plus.net

Lard.....12 1/2/lb.  
 Bacon.....\$.11/lb.  
 Ham.....\$.20/lb.  
 Spare ribs...\$.5/lb.  
 Potatoes.....\$.13/peck  
 Corn Meal...\$.25/peck  
 Rice.....\$.8/lb.  
 Flour.....\$6.00/barrel  
 Codfish.....\$.6 1/2/lb.  
 Cheese.....\$.12 1/2/lb.  
 Cone Sugar...\$.15/lb.  
 Crackers.....\$.12 1/2/lb.  
 Ear Corn.....\$.60/bushel  
 Eggs.....\$.10/dozen  
 Tea.....\$1.00/lb.  
 Coffee.....\$.12 1/2/lb.  
 Candy.....\$.31 1/4/lb.  
 Cantelope....\$.6 each  
 Mollasses....\$1.00/gallon  
 Beans.....\$.10/lb.  
 Bread.....\$.11/loaf  
 Cake.....\$.25  
 Currents.....\$.12 1/2/lb.  
 Live Hen.....\$1.00

Wine.....\$.50/bottle  
 Port Wine....\$1.50/bottle  
 Whiskey.....\$4.00/gallon  
 Jamaica Rum..\$.37/pint  
 Brandy.....\$.50/pint  
 Porter and Brown  
 Stout beer...\$.30/bottle

Tobacco.....\$.50/lb.  
 Cigars.....\$5.00/100

Stove Coal...\$10.00/ton  
 Coal Oil.....\$1.25/gallon  
 Glass Lantern. \$.85  
 Coffee Pot...\$.30  
 Tea Kettle...\$.75  
 Rent a wagon..\$3.00/day  
 Crochet needle..\$.10  
 Matches 2 boxes..\$.01  
 Saddles.....\$20.00  
 Door spring...\$.1.00  
 gold bordered and painted  
 window shades..\$.65  
 Tar in 1/2 barrel...\$4.00

garden seeds...\$.02  
 milk crocks....\$.12  
 Gallon jugs....\$.25  
 Broom.....\$.13 1/2  
 Water Bucket...\$.31 1/4

Candles.....\$.02 1/2/each  
 Iron Shovel.....\$.75  
 Soap.....\$.06/lb.  
 Ball of thread.....\$.10  
 Calico.....\$.09/yd.  
 Cashmere.....\$1.23/yd.  
 Cotton.....\$.12 1/2/yd.  
 Gingham.....\$.12 1/2/yd.  
 Muslin.....\$.55/yd.  
 Ribbon.....\$.55/yd.  
 Scissors.....\$.50  
 Sewing needles.....\$.06/each  
 Writing paper.....\$.02/sheet  
 Ink.....\$.15/bottle  
 Medicine.....\$.40/bottle  
 Medicated prunes.....\$.25/can  
 Cridler Patent medicine for killing  
 worms.....\$.25  
 Hair Dye.....\$.25/bottle  
 Nails.....\$.1/2/nail

Ask about our morning goods!

Wool hoop skirts.....1-\$2.50  
 Hair nets.....\$1.00  
 Bonnet.....\$.87 1/2  
 White and colored corsetts..\$2.00  
 Gloves.....\$1.00  
 Black silk mitts.....\$.12 1/2  
 Undersleeves.....\$.50  
 Coats.....\$2.25-\$4.00  
 Fancy Belts.....\$.25-\$ .75  
 Shoes, Mens.....\$.62-\$1.40  
 Silk vail.....\$1.50  
 Cotton socks.....\$.33  
 Mens Boots.....\$6.50  
 Mens dress shirts.....\$1.25  
 Shirt collars.....\$.15  
 Ties.....\$.35  
 Vests (cotton,silk)....\$.90-\$4.50  
 Cotton suspenders.....\$.60  
 Work shirts.....\$.65  
 Night shirts.....\$.75-\$1.00  
 Hats (wool,felt).....\$3.87-\$5.00  
 Panama hats.....\$.2.50  
 Wood cane.....\$.35  
 Straw hat.....\$.80-\$1.00

# 1850's OUR PRICES

Prices advertised in the Virginia Free  
Press



## Membership Corner

*Welcome to our newest Members*

Elneta Z. Amicucci	415 Channelview Dr. Moneta, VA
Martin & Sherry Akers	1380 Bethel Church Rd. Forrest, VA
Ellen Bower	101 Sheffield Rd. Williamsburg, VA
Patricia Brown	PO Box 17116 Reno, NV
Donald Dougherty	4816 Johnson Mt. Rd. Huddleston, VA
Eleanor Drake	312 Johnson Ave. Warrenburg, MO
William Green	2907 Burton Ave. NW, Roanoke, VA
Anita R. Haksch	PO Box 3251 Roanoke, VA
Doc Hurt	6623 Shingle Ridge Rd. Roanoke, VA
Leighton Huske	6006 York Rd. Richmond, VA
Jane B. Myers	1256 Poor Farm Rd. SE Floyd, VA
Nila Reed	PO Box 3501 Radford, VA
James Reep	2432 Broad St. NW Roanoke, VA
James Roberts III	2939 Thistlebrook Lane Richmond, VA
William Rossie	3023 Tamarack Trl. Roanoke, VA
John Turner	224 Oostanali Way Loudon, TN
Jessie Peterman Memorial Library	PO Box 69 Floyd, VA

*A special thank you to these making donations*

Norman Adams	Brewster, MA
Cdr. William Bagbey	Roanoke, VA
Virginia Irvin	Corvina, CA
Michael Justus	Lincoln, NE
Winfred Hart	Roanoke, VA
Yvonne Linehan	Royal Oak, MI
Ora Belle McColman	Roanoke, VA
Shirlie Ravenscraft	Florence, KY
Helen Rushing	Savage, MD
Gary Shaver	Roanoke, VA
Mary Williams	Pulaski, VA
D. Wubben	Scotts Valley, CA

## Corrections to the 2002 Surname List

Mr. Charles Thomas # 653 wishes us to note the following corrections to his surname interests:

BOOTH(E), George VA Montgomery 1813

DULANEY, Samuel VA Montgomery 1812

REED, Andrew PA 1750

REED, George VA Montgomery 1807

Joanne A Smith Mello # 663 wants us to note that:

1. Her correct e-mail address is: [jomello@hitechnetworks.net](mailto:jomello@hitechnetworks.net)

2. Her corrected surname interests are:

CRAWFORD, John Augusta VA Botetourt 1750

CRAWFORD, Robert K. MO Ralls, Linn 1840

CRAWFORD, Robert K. VA Botetourt 1798

CRAWFORD, William VA Botetourt 1770

KILPATRICK, Margaret VA Rockbridge, Botetourt 1784

KILPATRICK, Thomas VA Rockbridge, 1784

Finally, Anita Steel's membership number, 779 was left out of the submitter's number list. Anyone interesting in the surnames submitted by # 779, Anita Steel, will find her name and address in the membership directory.

The surname list editor apologizes for any problems these errors may have caused.



Washington Post, Washington D. C.

6 JAN 1907

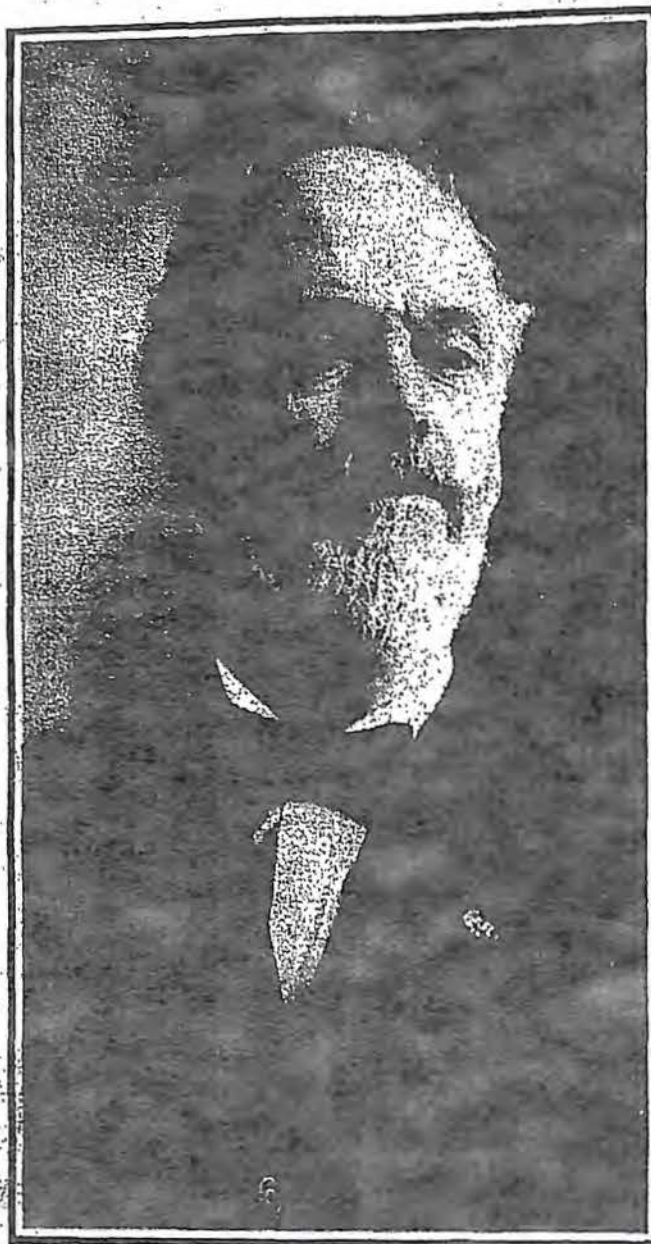
# SUFFRAGE VALUABLE IN ALASKA

## HER FIRST ELECTION

In Some Cases Polling Places Were  
200 Miles Apart.

By THOMAS CALE

First Full Term Delegate to Congress Ever  
Elected From Alaska



HON. THOMAS CALE:

WE of Alaska have heard and read a great deal about bribery and the buying of votes in the elections of the United States proper, but I doubt if any of the people in Washington ever heard or dreamed of a man in American politics who asked the privilege of paying for a chance to cast his vote.

The speaker was Mr. Thomas Cale of Fairbanks, Alaska, the first full-term delegate ever elected from that far-off territory. Mr. Cale is a tall, rugged man of perhaps 58 years. He was born in Vermont, but he had lived for many years in Wisconsin and about ten years ago he joined the adventurous spirits who, during the past decade, have built up an empire in the "frozen north."

Mr. Cale was asked to explain his remark and at the same time to tell the readers of the Illustrated Sunday Magazine something about the vast territory which he represents. In response Mr. Cale furnished the following statement:

For years we of the great territory of the extreme northwest section of this continent have been asking Congress to give us a territorial form of government. No one not directly interested in our territory can possibly understand our needs and certainly no one could be expected to devote his time and attention to our interests. Senators and Members from the Coast and Intermountain States have always shown a disposition to give us consideration, and have at all times been willing to do what they could for their neighbors in the north. But they have had their own constituents to look after and naturally could not devote all their attention to the needs of Alaska. Finally Congress listened to our appeal, in part, and last winter we were recognized to the extent that we were permitted to elect a delegate to Congress who will have the privileges accorded to similar delegates from Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Hawaii and the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico.

Under the terms of the Act of Congress, Alaska held her first election of national importance last August, and Mr. Waskey of Nome was chosen the first delegate for the short term, the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. I was honored with the election to the full term beginning on the 4th day of next March. There was virtually no political division between Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Waskey is a Democrat and I am a Republican. Our people were enthusiastic over the opportunity to send a delegate to Congress who would be accorded the privilege of speaking for them and upon the needs of the great empire embraced within the confines of the "Seward Purchase," even though we are permitted, as yet, no voice in legislation affecting our interests.

You people of the "mainland" can have no conception of difficulties under which we labored to exercise the right of suffrage. In some instances our polling places were 200 miles apart and when I tell you that one old man, 75 years of age,

transportation facilities, and today in the town of Fairbanks, where I live, we can buy an excellent meal for less money than a like spread would cost in one of the best restaurants of Washington.

This change of conditions is due to the great work done by Major W. P. Richardson of the 9th U. S. Infantry. No man has done half as much for Alaska as that officer of the United States Army. He has been a resident of the territory practically for the past nine years, and his intelligent grasp of the situation and his untiring energy have resulted in the construction of hundreds of miles of trails and wagon roads which have been of inestimable benefit to our people. I will cite one instance which illustrates my point. Three years ago it cost \$1,800 to haul one boiler 23 miles to a mine. Today that same boiler could be hauled the same distance for less than \$300, all on account of the roads which Major Richardson has built. No man has done so much for the territory, and if our people could control the next Presidential election I do not hesitate to say that Major Richardson would be unanimously elected.

The population of Alaska is, of course, cosmopolitan in the extreme. We have in all about 75,000 people. Twenty-five thousand are non-Caucasians—Siwash, Aleuts and Mongolians. Among our people you will find natives of every State and territory in the Union. The Irishman and the Swede, the Scotchman and the Slav, work side by side. There are Mexicans, New Zealanders, Russians, Germans, South Africans—in fact, natives of practically every country on earth, but the great majority are native citizens of the United States. And right here let me say that there is plenty of room for more. Any man with courage, energy and good health is sure of success in Alaska. There is a constant demand for artisans. Carpenters and blacksmiths are particularly desired. They can readily earn \$10 to \$12 a day, besides their board, and laborers in the mines and in the woods are paid \$5 a day and their board. Thus far our mining operations in the interior are confined to placers. Quartz mining is too costly at present because of the lack of facilities for the transportation of heavy machinery. But that is coming, and in the meantime there are thousands of millions of tons of auriferous gravel waiting the coming of the man with the pick and the pan.

First of all, we desire a full territorial form of government. We want the privilege of choosing a legislature for ourselves, composed of men who are citizens of our territory and who understand our needs. It is absurd to say that members of Congress, sitting in Washington are competent to frame all the little local laws which are so essential to the government of our territory. The very ablest men who have no personal knowledge of local conditions are not to be expected to appreciate our needs. Hawaii has a terri-



traveled over a trail more than 150 miles to Fairbanks to cast his vote you may realize how highly the right of suffrage is appreciated by our people. At the outset of this statement I remarked that I doubted if any of you people of the East ever heard of a man willing to pay for the privilege of voting. That remark was occasioned by the recollection of an incident which occurred on election day. A rugged Swede, one of my constituents, after traveling many weary miles to the polls, asked for a "Cale and Waskey ticket," and when it was handed to him he deposited it in the ballot box and said: "Dank you; how mooch I owe?" He was ready and willing to deposit the contents of his dust-pouch for the privilege of exercising the right of franchise which the last session of Congress granted to him and all other foreign and native born citizens of the territory.

Alaska has suffered in the past because of the ignorance or lack of interest on the part of Congress. Secretary Seward was roundly abused for years for his so-called folly in buying Alaska from Russia. No one then appreciated the vast wealth of the territory which we acquired, practically for a song. Today those who have given any thought to Alaska at all perhaps know that the fur-seal fisheries of the Pribilof Islands and the salmon fisheries of the mainland are extremely valuable—that they alone have returned the whole cost of the "Seward Purchase" to the people of this country. But no one can possibly appreciate the vast wealth which still lies hidden in our mountains and along our streams. It was not until the discovery of the placer gold deposits in the region of the Kolndyke that Alaska began to attract attention. Scarcely a dollar of capital and but a few hundred venturesome souls reached Alaska before the year 1896. But in the past ten years millions upon millions of gold have been extracted from the soil and mining operations are literally only in their infancy.

We have more gold in our mountains than Colorado, Montana and Nevada combined. We have more coal than underlies the whole State of Pennsylvania and our copper deposits are practically limitless. We have timber enough to supply the world for years and, in spite of the wide-spread belief to the contrary, Alaska is a great, but undeveloped agricultural region. Some day I expect to see vast herds of

cattle shipped from our sea ports, for blue-joint and red-top grasses grow luxuriantly, and two tons of hay can readily be cut from an acre of our virgin meadows year after year.

Don't think, for a moment, that Alaska is a dark continent. It is true that during the winter months we see little of the sun. Late in December, is our darkest period, and yet we have even now, enough daylight or twilight to enable us to continue our daily labors. The weather, too, has been grossly maligned. Away from the coast the snowfall is light, but there is a constant precipitation of frozen moisture—a sort of fine frost, which sifts down hour after hour. A coat or an axe dropped on the ground will soon be covered with a fine, impalpable frost-powder. But this is so light that it is not snow; it may be called a frost dust, and as it is devoid of moisture it never "packs," and is practically no impediment to locomotion. Don't think that I am trying to make out that our climate is like that of Florida. I have no such intention. But it is not much different from that of the Northwestern and Northeastern States. The man who has lived through a winter in Maine or Minnesota will scarcely know the difference between his former residence and Alaska.

With the exception of such hard woods as maple, beech and oak, our timber supply is very like that of Maine. We have millions of feet of spruce, hemlock and birch, and along the coast pine and cedar. Today we are growing about all the vegetables used in the territory. No celery in the world is superior to that grown in the vicinity of Fairbanks, and all such vegetables as turnips, cabbage, lettuce and potatoes produce good crops.

When Alaska was opened—and that was only ten years ago in reality—the cost of all sorts of provisions was extremely high. Eastern newspapers published bills of fare designed to show that a man required a bank account equal to that of John D. Rockefeller or J. P. Morgan in order to obtain a breakfast of bacon and eggs, rolls and coffee. Eight or ten years ago such a breakfast would cost rather more in Dawson than in the Waldorf-Astoria, but there has come a decided change in recent years, owing to the improvement in

to be expected to appreciate our needs. Hawaii has a territorial form of government, and even the people of the Philippines enjoy more privileges in the way of local self government than we are permitted to exercise.

Next there should be a revision of the mining laws. The statutes which are satisfactory in the mining States of the interior-mountain and coast regions are not applicable to the peculiar conditions existing with us, and they should be so framed and amended as to fit those conditions.

Then again, we are badly hampered by the lack of adequate court facilities. The vast area of 580,000 square miles is divided into three judicial districts, with one judge to each.

Again, our lighthouse and lifesaving service should be extended and improved. Congress has been liberal in supplying additional aids to navigation along the Atlantic, Pacific and gulf coasts during the past few years, and we only ask that some more attention be given to our great coast line, for the swift currents along our shores make navigation difficult and the prevailing fogs add to the difficulties. A few thousand dollars more each year will add materially to the safety not only of our own people, but of all those who come into contact with us.

As to school legislation, we are deficient there as well. It is true that in the municipalities the opportunities for educating our children are fairly satisfactory, but the school laws should be amended so as to give the small camps the chances which they ask for the little ones. The time is not far distant when Alaska will have a greater voice in the nation than she has today, and it is essential that the future men and women of the territory should be given an opportunity to obtain the rudiments, at least, of an education, without which they cannot hope to compete with their more fortunate fellow citizens in the East.

Finally, let me reiterate that our territory is in its infancy. We are not yet in our teens. We want more good men and good women among us. We have no room for weaklings or degenerates. But for the real man there is a cordial welcome. Willingness to work is more essential than capital. But the pessimist and he who falters and becomes despondent over every set-back is not wanted.

Men and not mice are needed in Alaska.

FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906

VIRGINIA APPALACHIAN NOTES

VOTE THIS TICKET

FOR DELEGATE FROM ALASKA

For the Short Term

FRANK H. WASKEY

For the Long Term

THOMAS CALE

VOTERS, ATTENTION

No Registration required

No Marking required

Receive a Ballot, fold it and hand to the election judges

Election day Tuesday, August 14

Polls open 8 a. m.

Close 7 p. m.



## Locating Ancestors in the 1930 Census

By Megan Smolenyak

Many of us are anxiously anticipating the 1 April 2002 release of the 1930 Federal Population Census by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). By law, census records are restricted for seventy-two years for privacy reasons, but the wait is almost over. Since the census day in 1930 was 1 April, that is the day that two thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven microfilmed rolls of population schedules will be released for public access at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and thirteen regional branches, this year.

So all of us can rush right out and find our families in the 1930 census, right? Not quite. We've become accustomed from most of the earlier census records to using the Soundex finding aid. This personal name indexing tool makes it relatively easy for us to pluck our ancestors out of the millions of names in a given census, and those of us whose kin resided in twelve southern states will still have this luxury for the 1930 census. To be more specific, indexes using the Soundex exist for the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky (part), Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia (part).

The rest of us are not so lucky. We're going to have to muddle through without any Soundex. That might not be too much of an obstacle if your family hails from a sparsely populated, rural area, but what about those of us whose families lived in major urban areas such as New York or Chicago?

Fortunately, the National Archives has already thought of this and made some finding aids available

(see [merrimack.nara.gov/genealogy/1930cen.html](http://merrimack.nara.gov/genealogy/1930cen.html) for details). The more you know about the family you're seeking, the more useful these tools will be. At a bare minimum, you'll want to know the names involved and the state and county in which they lived. To improve your chances, you'll want to learn their exact address in 1930. If you were around in 1930, you can be your own source for this information, but how can you learn this if you're a more recent model? Here are a few suggestions:

- \* Talk to Your Older Relatives. Chances are you have relatives who were either alive in 1930 or who know where their parents were living at that time. Ask them!
- \* Look Through Family Papers. Maybe personal items such as letters, postcards, and photos or official documents such as deeds or vital records will reveal the desired address.
- \* Note Where They Lived in the 1920 Census. Just maybe you'll get lucky and they'll have stayed in the same place.



\* Search City Directories. Perhaps one of the most underutilized resources, these can tell you exactly where your family was living in 1930. Recognizing this, NARA has posted a list of city directories they've made available at regional branches at: [merrimack.nara.gov/genealogy/citydirs.html](http://merrimack.nara.gov/genealogy/citydirs.html). Additional assistance can be found at: [www.cyndislist.com/citydir.htm](http://www.cyndislist.com/citydir.htm) and many major libraries have city directories for their area or state.

So now you've found the street address. What next? You'll need to find out which enumeration district (ED) contained the address to narrow your search. This will enable you to, for instance, search just one neighborhood in Pittsburgh, rather than the whole city. Once again, NARA has anticipated this need and made several important finding aids available:

\* Enumeration district maps numbering eight thousand three hundred and forty-five sheets spanning thirty-six rolls have been reproduced as NARA microfilm publication M1930, Enumeration District Maps for the Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.

\* Geographic descriptions of enumeration districts are provided in NARA microfilm publication T1224, Descriptions of Census Enumeration Districts, 1830-1950. Descriptions of enumeration districts for the 1930 census are arranged by state, then by county, on rolls sixty-one through ninety. Details are available on the NARA Web site mentioned earlier.

\* The seven rolls of NARA microfilm publication M1931, Index to Selected City Streets and Enumeration Districts, 1930 Census contain address indexes to help you convert addresses into EDs for more than fifty large cities, although it's not clear how the cities were selected. For example, Kansas City, KS is included, but the much larger Kansas City, MO is not. (The list of cities included in this publication is at: [www.nara.gov/genealogy/1930census\\_city\\_streets.html](http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/1930census_city_streets.html)) More on this shortly.

#### Online Finding Aid

Those of us with big city roots should all be grateful to Stephen P. Morse, Joel D. Weintraub, and David R. Kehs for the tool they've just launched at: [home.pacbell.net/spmorse/census/](http://home.pacbell.net/spmorse/census/)

Building on data transcribed by Weintraub, this site is called "Obtaining Eds for the 1930 Census in One Step (Large Cities)" and that's exactly what it helps you do for a number of major cities that weren't indexed in the M1931 microfilm series mentioned above. So now if your family resided in Jersey City or one of about one hundred other cities, your research just became a lot easier.

Researchers with Ellis Island ancestors are already familiar with Morse's one-step tool to help search the Ellis Island database ([home.pacbell.net/spmorse/ellis/ellis.html](http://home.pacbell.net/spmorse/ellis/ellis.html)), and luckily for us, he's at it again. As with his other tools, I strongly recommend that you read his Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), which will help you understand how to get the most from this site as well as what its limitations are. You'll also get a quick education in the 1930 census.

Essentially, the site helps you determine the ED or EDs in which a given street was recorded. It does so by taking you through a straightforward query process. When you first go to the page, a single field will appear asking you to select a state from a drop-down menu. It then



page, a single field will appear asking you to select a state from a drop- down menu. It then takes you through a series of additional questions. For example, I conducted a search with the following specifications:

State: NJ  
 City: Jersey City  
 Street: Bright St.  
 House number: 136 (map)  
 Cross street: Varick (map)  
 Cross street: Monmouth Result: ED 41

So now I can focus my search for my great-grandparents in just one ED. If I had stopped at just the first street, my search would have been narrowed to six EDs, but adding others helped me zero in even more.

How did I know these cross streets? I didn't. Entering the house number activated a mapping function incorporated into the site. From the current-day map that opened, I could then identify nearby streets. Entering one of these brought my choice down to two EDs. Consulting the map, which the intersection of these two streets generated, I selected one more that formed part of the closed city block that interested me. This last entry whittled the field down to a single ED.

If there is an already existing resource for the address you seek, you might be informed of this at some point in the process. For instance, if you select one of the twelve states that were Soundexed, you'll be reminded of this fact. If you select a city that is contained in the address index microfilm series, you'll be directed to the exact roll that contains your city of interest (incidentally, FAQ No.10 contains a list of cities in this series). And if you specify a city that's not covered in this site (since it's a purely volunteer effort, they drew the line at cities with populations below eighty thousand, although they invite volunteers to contribute the necessary data to add other cities), it will point you to the exact roll in the above-referenced ED geographic description finding aid you'll need to continue your research. For those of us with roots in Wilkes-Barre, PA, Sacramento, CA, or any of one hundred other large cities, this tool arrived on the scene just in time!

-----

Megan Smolenyak, author of *In Search of Our Ancestors*, companion book to the 2000 PBS *Ancestors* series, and the forthcoming *Honoring Our Ancestors: Inspiring Stories of the Quest for Our Roots*, can be reached through [www.honoringourancestors.com](http://www.honoringourancestors.com)

Copyright 2002, MyFamily.com.

This article may be reproduced in whole or in part for non-commercial purposes provided that proper attribution (including author name) and copyright notices are included.

Ancestry Daily News, Weekly Digest Version  
<http://www.ancestry.com/DailyNews>

Brought to you by the publishers of  
 "The Source" and "Ancestry" Magazine  
<http://www.ancestry.com>

For the week ending 16 December 2000

**ALL THE EASY ANCESTORS ARE TAKEN**  
 by Patricia Law Hatcher, CG, FASG

That's how I felt. All the easy ancestors were taken.

In my early genealogical experiences, I visited the Dallas Public Library, the Family History Library, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the DAR Library. They had rows and rows of compiled genealogies--genealogies that did NOT contain my ancestors. I studied the books. Many were undocumented, but the information seemed to have come from public vital records, from church records, from tombstones, from wills, and from family records--records of vital events.

My ancestors, on the other hand, seemed to have been one of the following: willfully negligent in reporting vital events to the appropriate officials; members of churches that eschewed record keeping; too poor to have a tombstone; or too frugal to pay for a will. Their records had not survived their multitudinous moves.

Over the years, however, I have managed to establish lineages for many of these ancestors. How? I found my ancestors when I quit looking for vital records and focused on record groups that might tell me about relationships.

### CENSUSES

The decennial censuses are the backbone of genealogical research in the federal period. They weren't readily available to early genealogists, but they are to us. Relationships weren't explicitly stated until the 1880 census, but they are generally implied in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses.

I learned it was important to look at EVERY census. The solution to the ancestry of the newlyweds of 1860 might be found in the 1880 or 1900 census when an elderly parent was in the household--and explicitly identified as such.

### PROBATE RECORDS



I discovered that there were other probate records besides wills. When there was property but no will, an administration should have occurred (although some of my ancestors even wiggled out of this one). Administrations required that the property be distributed according to the law, which meant that the widow and each of the children usually got something; often they were all listed by name.

If there were minor children, a guardian was appointed for the child (as guardian for the property, not the person). Once a child was 14, he or she could choose his or her own guardian, and this action provided an estimate of the child's birth date.

With this wealth of information resulting from the lack of a will, I sometimes find myself wishing the ancestor whose will left everything to his unnamed wife and eldest son had died in testate instead.

### LAND RECORDS

Land records are easily the most under-utilized source for establishing relationships. Elderly parents sometimes wrote deeds of support, giving land or personal property to a child if that child would care for them in their old age. The arrangement didn't always work, and a second deed several years later might switch the agreement to a different child.

I love finding "et al" in a deed index. It may indicate a quit claim in which one or more siblings (usually with spouses named) sold their rights in their father's property, often to another sibling. Quit claims may be years (or even decades) after the father's death. Why? Likely the mother recently died and her dower thirds reverted to the estate, making it easier for the children to divide or sell the land.

### TAX RECORDS

One of my favorite sources is tax records because they were created annually. It is so comforting to see William, his 50 acres, and his two cows being assessed year after year because it makes me confident I haven't combined two different men. The new entry for "John of W." tells me of a relationship, and the entry for "William est." tells me of his death. I just wish tax records survived for more states.

### COURT RECORDS

Tedious to use because they are usually unpublished and unindexed, court records (especially depositions) can be a gold mine. Deponents were often identified by age, such as "Thomas, aged about 45." I have one family who appears only rarely in Massachusetts vital and church records, but whose relationships (amicable and otherwise) are detailed in depositions, most of which (fortunately) are in print.

### CHANGING MIND SET

Once we break ourselves of thinking, "I just need to find a birth record" (or marriage record or tombstone or Bible record or will), we have a much better chance of adding ancestors to our family trees.

Patricia Law Hatcher, CG, FASG is a technical writer, instructor, and professional genealogist. She has written, edited, and produced numerous publications and has written articles for "The American Genealogist," "The Maine Genealogist," the "New Hampshire Genealogical Record," "The Virginia Genealogist," and "Ancestry" Magazine. She is the author of "Producing a Quality Family History" (<http://shops.ancestry.com/product.asp?productid=1024>).

#### REPRINT POLICY:

We encourage the circulation of the "Ancestry Daily News" via non-profit newsletters and lists providing that you credit the author, include any copyright information (Copyright 1998-2002, MyFamily.com Inc. and its subsidiaries.), and cite the "Ancestry Daily News" (<http://www.ancestry.com/dailynews>) as the source, so that others can learn about our free newsletter as well.

### NEW BOOK

Nelson Harris has compiled a new book, *Roanoke in Vintage Postcards*. The book is priced at \$19.99 (plus postage, if needed) and is available at the following local bookstores:

Cantos Booksellers, 18 Campbell Ave. SE, Roanoke VA 24011 Ph. (540) 342-0100

Ram's Head Book Shop, Towers Shopping Center, Roanoke VA 24015 Ph. (540) 344-1237

Barnes & Noble Booksellers, 4478 Electric Rd, Roanoke VA 24018 Ph. (540) 776-2960



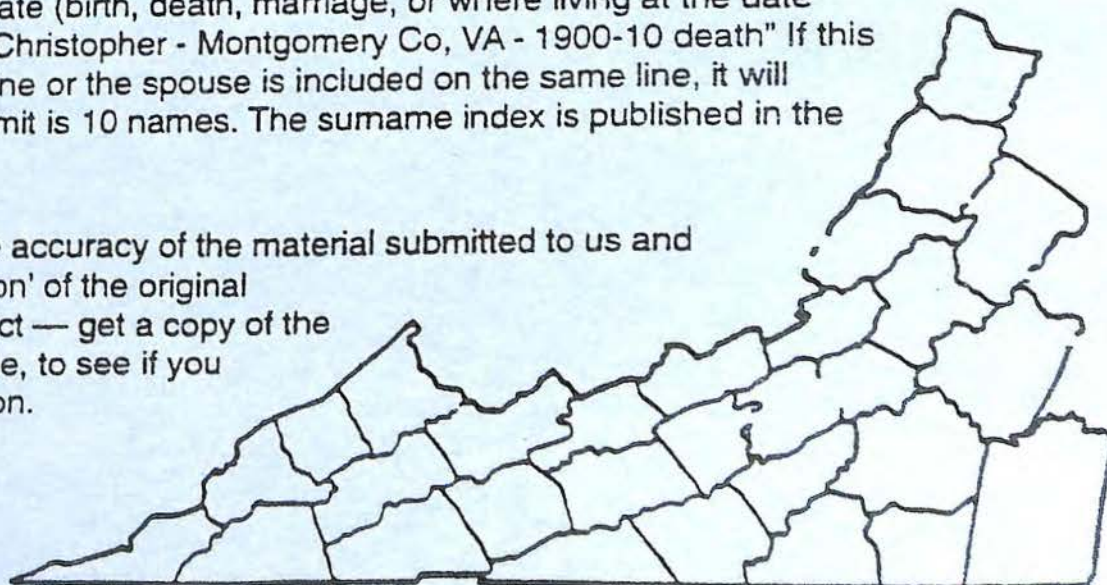
**GENEALOGICAL QUERIES:** Each member is entitled to one (1) to three (3) free 60 word query (does not include your name and address) per issue as space permits. The typist will not compose queries for you, so please make your query as clear and specific as possible so that others can understand them and have a chance to help you. Each query should include name, dates, and location to identify the problem. Please CAPITALIZE surnames - is it Mary Smith JONES (single) or Mary SMITH JONES (maiden & married name). Do not abbreviate, we will. If not typed, please PRINT — some written queries we have not been able to read. Queries for non-members are 5¢ (cents) per word not including your name and address. Queries must be received prior to the 1st of the month preceding publication.

**FAMILY REUNION, PUBLICATION OF BOOK, NEWSLETTERS, ETC.:** Limited to 60 words, not including your name and address. We cannot edit a full page down to 60 words — so send the notice as you want it printed. These notices will be put in as space permits. Members will be given priority in publishing these notices.

**MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION:** We welcome articles, records, etc. for publications. The material when received may not be used in following issue, but in a future issue. If a large amount of material is sent, it may take a while to publish because we try to have a variety of material in each issue. (1) **READY FOR PUBLICATION** (*which the editor loves*). Please type using a carbon ribbon or dark ribbon and CLEAN KEYS. Use 8 1/2" x 11" paper, single space, with a minimum margin on ALL sides of 1 inch. Center your title. Be sure to include your name, address, and date (year) on the document. If not typed for publication, please PRINT PLAINLY — some articles that have been hand written we have not been able to read, or those that are typed with all caps are difficult to read. PLEASE read material over before mailing and double check all dates. (2) **GIVE SOURCE OF MATERIAL.** Original documents — where found, type of record, page number, etc., or, if known, who now has the document in their possession. We CANNOT PRINT material from printed sources unless we have written permission from the publisher, which you MUST FURNISH. We must have source of material to give credit to the person who has done the work. (3) **DEADLINE** for submitting material should be at least two months before date of publication. (4) **PLEASE** do not send material that you want returned — send a photocopy to us instead. That way it won't get lost, as letters do get misplaced, when passed from one person to another.

**SURNAME INDEX:** Information will include name (given and surname), place (location at time of date), Date (birth, death, marriage, or where living at the date given). "WASKEY, William Christopher - Montgomery Co, VA - 1900-10 death" If this data takes more than one line or the spouse is included on the same line, it will count as two names. The limit is 10 names. The surname index is published in the August issue.

**VAN** cannot vouch for the accuracy of the material submitted to us and printed by us. The 'translation' of the original document may not be correct — get a copy of the original document, if possible, to see if you agree with the printed version.





**FALL 2002**

Southwestern Virginia Genealogical Soc., Inc.  
P.O. Box 12485  
Roanoke, VA 24026

NON/PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
PERMIT NO 374  
ROANOKE, VA

**Address Correction Requested**

ROANOKE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOUNDATION  
706 S Jefferson St  
Roanoke VA 24016-5104

