

c/o Northland Public Library, 300 Cumberland Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15237-5455

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

*"All who joy would win - Must share it, -
happiness was born a twin."*

Bryon, Don Juan," 1819

"Hello Dolly"

Louise Armstrong, 1964
Music and Lyrics Jerry Herman

The earth shaking news of a successful mammal cloning has caused great concern in the political and religious community. A sheep's DNA was inserted into an unfertilized sheep's egg. A lamb was born with identical DNA. Dolly the sheep was a genetic duplicate of the DNA donor. A "brave new world" may be on the horizon. Apparently the scientific ability to clone a human being is a real possibility.

The biological, psychological, moral, legal, and political hubbub have obscured the real worry of a civilized person. What are the Genealogical Implications of the process? If a person can produce, not a "carbon copy", but a "delayed identical twin", without involving another being how can this be properly noted in genealogical terms? Worse news yet; what if someone chooses to have a clone without any of his own DNA? What happens if a person wants a "designer child"? A new Bob Dylan, Madonna, Pope John Paul, Franco Harris or Bill Clinton could grow up in a household with no genetic ties, but with a mother. As President of the North Hills Genealogists, I took it upon myself to try and get some answers on these questions in the midst of this crisis. The LDS had to be contacted immediately. I phoned the library.

"Hello, may I help you?" said the cherry unsuspecting voice.

"Yes, this is Keith Kerr of the North Hills Genealogists. I am concerned about the impending problems with the multiplication of person and the proper way to number and record them?"

"I can assure you that the Mormon church no longer encourages polygamy," she replied testily.

Obviously, I had been misunderstood, "no, what I meant to say was how the LDS was going to handle asexual reproduction."

There was a moment of silence before she hung up and the line went dead.

I tried again. This time I hoped for a different volunteer.

"Hello, may I help you?", said a familiar slightly shaken voice.

"Hi," I said sheepishly, "May I speak to a senior person there? Perhaps I could phrase my worry a little better."

"Hello," said a new voice and a new challenge. "I hope you realize, sir that harassing or indecent phone calls are against the law."

Of course, of course, I know, this is nothing like that. This is Keith Kerr, the President, the president (I thought repeating would give this assertion some gravity) of the North Hills Genealogists."

I paused.

There was silence on the other end.

"You know that in the year 2000, all the computer systems will have problems because they cannot recognize "00". A very similar thing may happen to the world of genealogy, if we don't plan for it. You see if a man can reproduce himself exactly without combining with a female. Genetically speaking, if a woman can have a child, which has no genes from her, but she is physical the mother, can she be the genealogical mother, grandmother etc.?"

"Are you on any medication and you forgot your pills today,?" came the voice in reply.

"Let me try to be clear," I ventured again. "If Father number 12 has with Wife number 13, a natural child, number 6. Number 12 and 13 clone child 6. Is this second child 6a? If the next child is a clone of Father 12 is this child 6(12)b? If the next child is unrelated, let's say a Cindy Crawford clone is she child 6(+)-c. Worse yet, Father 12 and Mother 13 were always very fond of Grandpa 24. Is the Grandpa-clone child number 6(24)+d? How would these pedigree charts look? Instead of horizontal and vertical lines, should we include diagonals?"

Please try and be calm sir, this call is being traced."

"No, you don't understand," I insisted, "If all the children were the exact same clone, would they be 6a, 6a2, 6a3, 6a4 or 6a(II), 6a(III), etc."

Suddenly, there was a knock at the door. "Open up, this is the Police." This is Officer Keith Kerr, we aren't going to hurt you."

"No, I'm sorry, this is Keith Kerr, President of the North Hills Genealogists." I responded.

The familiar voice on the other side of the door calmly replied, "Are you really, really sure of that?"

Keith (keith)

WHERE GENEALOGISTS MEET

Thurs., April 24, Annual Meeting of the Allegheny City Society at 6:00 pm for social hour and 7:00 pm for

program. Ms. Marilyn Holt, Dept. Head of the Pennsylvania Room of the Carnegie Library will speak on "Andrew Carnegie in Allegheny City." Members, free, non-members \$10.00. RSVP to 321-4632 or call John Lyons at 255-2984 (day) or 323-1989 (evenings) for more information.

Tues., May 6 at 7:30 p.m. **NHG Board Meeting** at the home of Debi MacIntyre. All members are welcome to attend.

Sat., May 10th, all day conference at Slippery Rock University. See Details below listed under Genealogical Conferences.

Tues., May 20 at 7:00 p.m. - **Regular NAG meeting** at Northland Library. Program: "The Art of Tombstones and Other Observations in Cemeteries." given by Mary Wohleber.

Tues., June 17 at 7:00 p.m. - **Regular NHG meeting** at Northland Library. Program: Bob Hoover of the Post Gazette.

Tues., July 15 at 7:00 p.m. - **Regular NHG meeting** at Ingomar Elementary School. Program: Joe Bullick will show us the history room/museum that he has set up.

Sun., Oct. 19 to Wed., Oct. 22 - **Field Trip to Washington, DC.**

GENEALOGY CONFERENCES

Fayette County Genealogical Society is hosting John Heisey on April 19th from 1 pm - 4 pm at the Fayette Co. Campus of Penn State on Rt. 119 in the Eberle Bldg., Room 103. He will speak on "The Second Boat", 19th Century Immigration out of Germany and Life in Germany. \$7.50 for non-members (pay at the door). Call Uniontown Public Library for more information.

The **16th Annual National Genealogical Society Conference in the States** will be held at Valley Forge Convention Center, King of Prussia, PA from May 7 - May 10. Elissa and Reed Powell with both be speaking at this conference.

The **Butler County Historical Society / Slippery Rock Heritage Association Genealogical Workshop** will be on May 10th at the Slippery Rock University Student Union. 8:30 a.m - registration; 9:15 a.m. - 2:15 p.m. -

concurrent 45-minute sessions; 2:30 p.m. - Speaker: David Valuska, Director of the Pennsylvania German Cultural Heritage Center at Kutztown. There will be vendors of archival and genealogical supplies plus services, videos, microfiche machines, door prizes. The Slippery Rock University Library will be open for research. Cost: \$30 for sessions, lunch and lecture. Lecture only is \$5 / adult, \$3 / student. Info 283-8116

The 1997 National Conference of Palatines to America will be held in Fort Wayne, IN on June 11 - 13, 1997. Contact: Indiana Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 10507, Ft. Wayne IN 46852-0507.

Civil War Seminar presented by Westmoreland County Historical Society at Seton Hill College, Greensburg, PA on Sat., June 21, 1997. Price \$35.00 includes a concert the day before at the Palace Theatre in Greensburg, Saturday lecture, lunch and tours of local historic sites. Contact Westmoreland County Historical Society, 951 Old Salem Road, Greensburg, PA 15601.

The Federation of Genealogical Societies & the Dallas Genealogical Society Conference in Dallas, Texas, September 3-6, 1997. Contact: 1997 FGS/DGS Conference P.O. Box 830220, Richardson, Texas 75083.

WASHINGTON DC BUS TRIP

NHG and WPGS are sponsoring a bus trip to DC from Sunday Oct. 19th until Wed. Oct. 22. Price of the trip includes the bus and three nights at the hotel. The price varies with room accommodations: 4 persons in a 2 double bed room is \$110; a triple \$132; 2 persons with 2 double beds \$175; 2 people, 1 double bed, \$158 and single room \$270. For more information contact either Suzie Johnston at 486-3904 or Elissa Powell at 935-6961.

QUERIES

I am researching the **WEIGLEY** family history and I'm interested in the branch of Joseph Weigley, b. 1770, died Jan. 3, 1819 in Hempfield Township, Westmoreland Co., PA. I need information on the following persons:

1.) Alexander, oldest son of Joseph was a doctor, believe he had a son, Alex, b. Nov. 1827/28 in PA, d. Aug. 30, 1907 in Richland Co., Wisconsin. 2.) Julia (Juliana), dau. of Joseph, b. Nov. 24, 1800 in Allegheny. 3.) Horatio N. (1802-1845), married Justin **BOLLMAN** on

June 10, 1830. He had a dau. Julia Louisa Latrobe Weigley, b. July 14, 1844. 4.) Harriet, dau. of Joseph, b. 1803. 5.) Hannah, dau. of Joseph, b. 1805, married John **ELDER** on July 3, 1825. 6.) Ann, dau. of Joseph, b. 1807. 7.) Mary, dau. of Joseph, b. 1809. 8.) William Denniston **COOPER**, (grson of Joseph, son of Samuel Cooper and Eliza Weigley,) m. Nancy **COLEMAN**. 9.) Jessie Cooper, grdau. of Joseph, dau. of Samuel Cooper and Eliza Weigley, m. Daniel H. Cooper. 10.) Martha **SPRINGMAN** Cooper, grdau. of Joseph, dau. of Samuel Cooper and Eliza Weigley, b. circa 1841, m. Daniel **CHESTNUT**. Contact: Mary L. Weigley, P.O. Box 612, Richland, PA 17087.

Researching Joseph **PEARCE**, and Emma **FATH** both R. 1915, guardian papers, Pittsburgh, PA. Emma Fath married Joseph William **NEVIN** in 1927 in Pittsburgh, PA. Looking for info on Frank **FLEISCHEL**, b. 1876 who in 1901 married Margaret (Babes) Fleischel, b. 1884 They had the following children. Margaret (Maggie), b. 1902; Frank, b. 1904; Mary, b. 1906; Helen, b. 1908; George, b. 1910; Contact: Sister Corine Moeller, 4530 Perrysville Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15229-2296.

BEGINNERS CORNER

Question: What are guardianship records and what information do they hold?

Answer: Guardianship records are not just for orphans. These records are a valuable source of information and yet are overlooked by many researchers who think they are only for orphans. They are usually found in Probate Court, either by themselves or in with an estate package, and can be for a minor child or an ADULT.

A Guardian could be over a person, or over a person's legal affairs such as:

(1) An adult who was deemed feeble minded or incompetent of taking care of him or herself.

(2) A minor child whose parents were deemed unfit to care for the child.

(3) A minor child with no living parents.

(4) A minor child, with one surviving parent, who was inheriting land and/or money from a deceased parent. Remember when the father died the mother could raise her child but was considered incapable of handling legal affairs. A Guardian was appointed to handle any inheritance and could sell land on behalf of the child, if necessary, for the child's support.

There are other things to look for regarding Guardianship for a minor child or children: Death of a parent as the Court was petitioned to appoint a Guardian shortly after the parent died. Note the surname of the Guardian as many times he was related to the child's mother. Names and ages of all minor children will be given as of their last birthday such as - John Doe 12 yrs of age October 10, 1851. Look for terms "Appointed" or "Allowed." Children under 14 yrs. of age had a Guardian appointed for them. Children over the age of 14 yrs were allowed a Guardian - meaning they could ask for a specific person as their Guardian. These records also note when the child reached legal age as the Court was petitioned to have the Guardian removed.

Information from: by Marlene Diefendorf, *The Highpoint*, Vol. 28, No. 2, Feb. 1997

BOOK REVIEW

Local Book Reviewed and Offered For Sale

The Story of our Town, The Emsworth Borough Centennial Committee's 100th Anniversary book is now available. The book features individual memories, family histories, and sections on borough businesses, churches, schools, events and organizations. There is a time line compiled by book chairman Don Presutti. More than 150 photographs appear in the 134-page book, ranging from pictures dating back to the turn of the century to ones taken during the last year's centennial celebration.

The book is available at the Rite Aid in Emsworth and at the Municipal Building, 171 Center Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 150202, 412-761-1161. It is \$15.00, additional \$2.75 if you want it mailed.

Thanks to Linda Owens for the above info.

BOOKS FOR SALE

Venango County PA. Vol. 3 *Cemetery Records and Early Church Histories for Scrubgrass Township*. \$15 + \$2 P/H. PA residents must add 6% sales tax to all prices. Available from: Venango County PA Historical Society P.O. Box 101, Franklin, PA 16323.

History of Conneaut Lake and the High Street Church Congregation by David V. Johnson. [Crawford County]. The author has chronicled the families and pastors of the church and the larger community. Family names include

SCHONTZ, COOLEY, ALLEN, McMICHAEL, and LIVINGSTONE. The church was formed in 1800. The books is available from Gospel Book Store, 888 Park Avenue, Meadville, PA 16335. \$19.95 + \$2.50 P/H. PA residents must add 6% sales tax to all prices.

Lafferty-Tobias Mortuary Records 1924-1927: Altoona, PA \$10.50 + \$2 P/H. Available from: Blair County Genealogical Society, Inc. P.O. Box 855, Altoona, PA 16603-0855. PA residents must add 6% sales tax to all prices.

Centre to Centre is an updated and expanded version of the 1976 history of Centerville Boro, Washington County, PA. The book profiles all the villages and patches in the area. 250 pp, cloth, new photos. The book is available from Centerville Borough Historian, P.O. Box 478 Richeyville, PA 15358. \$30 + \$3 P/H. PA residents must add 6% sales tax to all prices.

INTERNET LINKS

Two internet addresses for anyone doing research in Ontario, Canada:

The Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid at:

<http://www.islandnet.com/ocfa/homepage.html>

Search the 1871 Ontario Census at:

<http://stauffer.queensu.ca/docsumit/searchc71.html>

Addresses for doing research in Wales

<http://www.antur.demon.co.uk/gen/gene.html>

Link to web pages of Genealogy Libraries around the world

<http://www.genealogy.org/~holdiman/lsg/libraries.html>

Swiss Genealogy Service

www.genealogy.ch

French-Canadian marriages with parents and grandparents

<http://www.tar-get.com/the-french-canadian-connection/>

Jefferson County, PA

<http://www.geocities.com/heartland/plains/8021/>

[*Editors note*; I looked at Jefferson County, PA addresses briefly and it has a lot more than just Jefferson County. It looked very interesting.]

CENSUS 2000

Extracted from a press release issued by the U.S.
Commerce Department's Census Bureau:

The Commerce Department's Census Bureau has released refinements to its plans for Census 2000 that will produce a more accurate and less expensive census. The refined plan will be used in the dress rehearsal census in 1998 and ultimately in Census 2000.

Census 2000 will make an unprecedented effort to count everyone living in the United States. The Census Bureau will provide the American people with a census that is accurate, fair and cost-effective," stated Commerce Secretary William M. Daley. "We've made the key decisions and now have in hand the details of the design for Census 2000," said Census Bureau Director Martha Farnsworth Riche. In Census 2000, the Census Bureau will use statistical sampling methods to account for those residents it cannot count. The Census Bureau announced that it will use a more efficient method called direct sampling to produce scientific population estimates for the final 10 percent of housing units.

After mailing census questionnaires and reminders to all of the estimated 120 million housing units in America, the Census Bureau will then use direct sampling of housing units to achieve a 90 percent response rate in each census tract, a neighborhood of about 4,000 people. For example, a census tract with a mail response rate of 60 percent will have the balance of its households sampled at a rate of 3-in-4 to achieve a 90 percent response rate. Census tracts with initial mail response rates of better than 90 percent will have the balance sampled at 1-in-10.

"Going to direct sampling is a winning idea. It is an innovative way of reducing costs and streamlining the census process while producing a high quality census count," said Charles Schultz of the Brookings Institution, and chair of the National Academy of Sciences' Panel on Census Requirements in the Year 2000 and Beyond.

The actual press release goes on for several more pages extolling the advantages of the planned sampling methods. For details about the Census 2000 plan, call PIO's Fax-On-Demand number at 301-457-4178 and request document number 1206.

I must admit that as a genealogist I find the "sampling methods" rather cold. Whatever happened to the idea of writing down the names of each and every person living in the United States?

Thanks to Ellisa Powell for passing this along.

1997-98 NRG CANDIDATES

GARY SCHLEMMER, Candidate for President

Gary writes that "My wife and I reside near Cooperstown and root for spring, no-fuss cooking, and our son in his new career in Buffalo. Since starting with NHG as a novice in genealogy (I still am one) and through my current role as vice president, I have always been impressed by the enthusiasm and cooperation among NHG members and volunteers. Let's continue the NHG tradition of friends helping each other to discover our heritage through interesting and informative programs." Gary has been encouraging us to write down our life events and memories. He has also been involved in the publication of NHG's first book.

PATTY LEE, Candidate for Vice President

Patty lives in Ohio Township with her husband Jeff and their two children. They have been in Pittsburgh 14 years, North Carolina is her place of origin. Genealogy has been an interest of hers since High School but during the last several years she has become more serious in her quest. She has been a member of NHG for two years. Patty said that Keith Kerr inspired her to use a copy stand and make copies of her old photographs. Although she still considers herself a novice at this activity, she has taken that first important step and started to preserve her photo heritage. Other hobbies are cross stitch and needlepoint.

SHERRY L. BRADY, Candidate for Treasurer

Sherry is our current Treasurer and past member of the Newsletter staff where she had the responsibility of mailing out the newsletters each month. She lives in McCandless with her husband and two children. She is a 1978 graduate of Edinboro University of PA, with a degree in Economics/Accounting. She has been a member of NHG for three years. Sherry has recently begun working full time. She has done an excellent job as treasurer.

DEBI MacINTYRE, Candidate for Secretary

Debi is our current secretary and is a past member of the newsletter staff. She lives in Ross Township with her husband. She is a 1978 graduate of Pennsylvania State University, with a M.ED in Counseling and Education. She works as an Instructor and Manager for Creative Memories. Debi has been involved in the publication of NHG's first book. She has been a hard working member of NHG for many years.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY

In the February, 1997 NHG Newsletter (vol. 7, No. 6) we began a series on the Counties of Western Pennsylvania taken from "Your Family Tree" written by Francis Strong Helman and printed in Clark House Quarterly, published by Historical and Genealogical Society of Indiana County, July 1996, Vol. XVI, No. 3 and October 1996, Vol. XVI, No. 4. Below is the continuation of the history.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY FORMATION AND EARLY SETTLERS

Armstrong County was formed by an Act of March 12, 1800, from parts of Lycoming, Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties. Armstrong County was a part of the following counties for the respective times specified:

Chester, from 1682 to May 10, 1729
Lancaster, May 10, 1729 to Jan 27, 1750
Cumberland, Jan. 27, 1750, to March 9, 1771
Bedford, March 9, 1771 to Sept. 26, 1773

From 1773 to 1800 its territory was part of the counties mentioned above.

The Allegheny River flows through the county for over thirty miles. The Kiskiminetas River forms the southern boundary.

The county was named for Col. John **ARMSTRONG**, who led an expedition against the Indians in September, 1756. In 1804 the town of Kittanning was laid out as the county-seat on land owned by the Armstrong family. Dr. James Armstrong of Carlisle, son of Col. John Armstrong, donated the land for the town on condition that he receive one-half the proceeds of the sale of lots.

The three original townships were Allegheny, Buffalo and Toby.

James **SLOAN** and James **MATTHEWS** acted as trustees for the new county, and they later became the first commissioners with Alexander **WALKER** as the third commissioner. James Sloan owned a tavern on the west bank of the Allegheny, and the auction for sale of lots in Kittanning was conducted there.

Hon. John **YOUNG** of Greensburg presided at the first court with Captain Robert **ORR**, George **ROSE** and

James **BARR** as associated judges. The first prothonotary and clerk was Paul **MORROW**, and the first sheriff was John Orr.

Among the earliest settlers of the county were: James **CLAYPOOLE**, Andrew **HUNTER**, Robert **BROWN**, Patrick **DOUGHERTY**, Andrew **PATTERSON**, James **McCORMICK** and others.

Freeport, in the southern end of the county, was laid out by William and David **TODD** and was first known as Toddstown, and was in existence as early as 1802. Apollo, first known as Warren's Sleeping Place, and then Warren, was laid out in 1816 by William **WATSON**. Parkers Landing was laid out as Lawrenceburg in 1819, and later the name was changed in honor of Hon. John **PARKER**, an early settler. It is in the northern part of the county.

Leechburg was laid out by David **LEECH** along the Conemaugh River, about the time the Pennsylvania Canal came into being. Worthington was laid out in 1829 by James Barr, a Revolutionary soldier. Dayton and Elderton were among the older communities.

The first paper in the county was The Western Eagle." Established in Kittanning by Captain James **ALEXANDER** in 1810.

CAMBRIA COUNTY FORMATION AND EARLY SETTLERS

Cambria County was formed from Huntington and Somerset by an Act of Assembly passed March 26, 1804, but until January 20, 1807, it was considered as a "provisional" county and was attached to Somerset. An Act of Assembly designated Ebensburg as the county-seat in 1805, and John **HOMER** and John J. **EVANS**, of Cambria County, and Alexander **OGLE** of Somerset, were appointed trustees to receive the grant of land for public buildings from **REES**, John and Stephen **LLOYD**. The three original townships were Allegheny, Cambria and Conemaugh.

According to Egle's History of Pennsylvania, the early settlers of Cambria County may be divided into three classes: 1. American Catholics from Maryland and adjacent portions of Pennsylvania, some of them descendants of the colony of Lord Baltimore. 2. Pennsylvania Germans from Somerset and eastern German settlements. 3. Emigrants from Wales who

founded Ebensburg and Beula.

It is believed Captain Michael **McGUIRE** came to the present site of Chest Springs in 1788. It was to this section that Prince **GALLITZIN** in came in 1799. He ranked among the highest Russian nobility which he renounced to become a Catholic priest. Through his untiring efforts about Loretto a population of over 3,000 Catholics came to live.

The majority of the county's early settlers were German stock who had their beginning around Johnstown, Joseph **SCHANTZ (JOHNS)** arrived there about 1791 and the present city of Johnstown on the site of the Indian village called Kickenapawling's Old Town was named for him.

The Welsh came last, in 1796, to settle in Cambria township, (then a part of Somerset County), from which the county later received it's name. One colony led by Rev. Rees Lloyd and Rev. George **ROBERTS** settled at Ebensburg. Another group led by Rev. Morgan J. Rees settle about two miles west at a place they called Beula.

The first court was held in March 1807 before Judge John **YOUNG** with Abraham **HILDEBRAND** and George Roberts as associates. The first election was in October of that year. The first cleric of courts was Edward V. **JAMES**.

It is interesting to know that Somerset County, from which the southern part of this county was taken, was formed in 1795 and that the famous Glade Road passed through it. Also the pioneer settlements known as Brothers Valley and Turkey Foot were within its bounds.

The Kittanning Path" is a well known landmark. John **HART**, a German trader is said to have been the first white man to use the path in this section. "Hart's Sleeping Place" mentioned in Colonial Records was about twelve miles north of the present Ebensburg.

Several historians give credit to Samuel, Solomon and Rachel **ADAMS** for being the first white people to locate within the county limits. They came from Berks County about 1774, it is thought their land warrant was taken out at an earlier date. Samuel Adams was killed by Indians on his own property.

TIDBITS: What this country needs is family trees that produce more timber and fewer nuts. From *Imprints*, Broward CO. FL via *Rocky Mountain Buckeye*, Vol. IV, No. 5, Dec. 94/Jan. 95.

CAN THE LOST BE FOUND GENEALOGY: THE 1890 CENSUS

by John Heisey, *Pennsylvania*, Vol. 19, No. 6

One of the main resource records genealogy soon look for is a national census enumeration. In the United States, these have been taken faithfully every 10 years since 1790 although the early years left much to be desired and some were even destroyed by fires. It's aggravating to hunt for some forbear only to learn that the census portion in which he or she should have been found had been lost in an accidental or natural catastrophe. Consider the 1890 census (the 11th one). It might have contained information that many thousands of genealogists need. Unfortunately, it's gone—about 70-75 percent of it destroyed in an accidental fire. But a portion of the records for some states, including Pennsylvania, did survive until 1934, when most of that date remaining went up in smoke, too (most likely destroyed without proper authorization). So there we are. Only a tiny bit of that huge mass of names and data still hangs on, carefully guarded by the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Ever since those sad days, we've been told that the 1890 census —except for only several thousand names—no longer exists. But, is this actually so? Can't we locate or discover that data some other way? Maybe my experience related below will provide some hope. Many years ago while browsing the shelves of genealogical books in the James V. Brown Library in Williamsport, I came upon an intriguing little tome. Its title was almost bigger than the book's size —*Eleventh Census of the Population of the United States, published by boroughs and townships, in connection with a Business Directory of the same, For Advertising Purposes, with the Addition of Marginal Blanks and Sufficient Blank Pages to Record Changes of Residences. Births and Deaths in the Different Enumerated Districts* (Bellefonte, Pa: 1890). The author of this 280-page source book was the late John Blair Linn, Esq. who was an active genealogist in that area of the state. Covering the seven-eight boroughs and 25 townships of Centre County, it contains much of what one would find in any census — the names of individuals grouped by families, ages (for men and boys only), and occupations for men and older boys — all listed alphabetically by family surname according to the appropriate borough or township. Actually, this "census" could be dubbed an address book or county directory, but it is also more (and less) than that

For example, the names are listed alphabetically by family by residence location, so it's more like a directory than a census. On the other hand, because ages are shown for males, and names are given for both sexes, the book is

more like a census. Furthermore, no street addresses are shown, as would be the case in a directory.

The most glaring lack of this still-useful source is prominently noted in the preface where the compiler badly states that no unnaturalized persons were listed because "it would be of no benefit to anyone as a matter of reference". His viewpoint has since been proven wrong.

Let's dissect this incident a bit and see what conclusions can be reached. First, the National Archives in Washington supposedly has what remains of the "lost" 1890 census. But in their listing of the surviving fragments of that census, this Centre County research aid does not appear and possibly, it's existence is unknown there. Secondly, the book isn't a complete "census" of the county, but it still contains enough of that type of information to qualify as such.

So the question arises of how many other small compilations of that 1890 census similar to the Centre County one were run off the presses. There's always the possibility that others may be found in local libraries and/or historical societies in Pennsylvania or other states.

Could you be the one to find such a book? If so, your discovery could add much to our overall knowledge about the 1890 census. Lastly, even a private library in someone's home might have one of these little volumes (for another area) among its seldom-used and long-forgotten rows of books. If you come across one of these, you can do a service to the genealogical field by writing of your find to this column at the address below.

John W. Heisey, of York, is a professional genealogist, author, lecturer, and teacher of genealogy. Readers' comments are invited and should be sent to Genealogy, Pennsylvania, Box 576, Camp Hill, 17001-0576. If a reply is desired, enclose a SASE.

Thanks to Linda Owens for sharing this with us.

THE ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Yearly membership is \$35.00 which includes OGS publications. For information and an application write to The Ontario Genealogical Society, 40 Orchard View Boulevard, Suite 102, Toronto, ON M4R 1B9, (416) 489-0734 or e-mail to http://www.interlog.com/~dreed/ogs_home.htm

A SUMMARY OF THE WORLD

If we could shrink the Earth's population to a village of precisely 100 people. With all existing human ratios remaining the same, it would look like this:

There would be 57 Asians, 21 Europeans, 14 from the Western Hemisphere (North and South) and 8 Africans.

51 would be female; 49 would be male

70 would be non-white; 30 white.

70 would be non-Christian; 30 Christian.

50% of the entire world's wealth would be in the hands of only 6 people and all 6 would be citizens of the United States.

80 would live in substandard housing and 50 would suffer from malnutrition.

70 would be unable to read and Only 1 would have a college education.

1 would be near death , 1 would be near birth

No one would own a computer

When one considers our world from such an incredibly compressed perspective, the need for both tolerance and understanding becomes **GLARINGLY APPARENT.**

Thanks to Elissa Powell for sharing this.

DATE REFERENCES

The Tree Climber, Dec. 1996 via *The Highpoint*, Vol. 28, No. 3, Mar. 1997

Trying to follow early date references can be a bit confusing. The following examples might help:

Monday Instant - usually means today.

The 10th Instant - 10th of the current month.

the 10th Ultimo - 10th of last month

Monday Last - most recent Monday

Monday Next - nearest Monday to follow

December Last - Most recent December

The following are the usually abbreviations: Ultimo - "ult" and instant - "int"

CRAZY FAMILY TREE

VAN GOGH'S RELATIVES

The uncle who was constipatedCant Gogh
The nephew that drove a stage coachWells Far Gogh
His disco-loving sisterGo Gogh
His bouncy young nephewPoe Gogh
The grandfather who moved to YugoslaviaU. Gogh
The real obnoxious brotherPlease Gogh
The brother who ate prunesGotta Gogh
His dizzy auntVerti Gogh
His domineering auntVira Gogh
The cousin who moved to IllinoisChica Gogh
His magician uncleWherediddy Gogh
The cousin who live in MexicoAmee Gogh
He also had a Filipino relativeGrin Gogh
The aunt who loved ballroom dancingTan Gogh
His omithologist uncleFlamin Gogh
His nephew, the Freudian psychoanalystE. Gogh
His cousin who loved tropical fruitsMan Gogh
His Italian uncleDay Gogh
The brother who accidentally bleached all his clothes
whiteHue Gogh
And he had an aunt who taught the power of positive
thinkingWhey Too Gogh
The uncle who worked at the convenience storeStop
N. Gogh
And his niece, who's been traveling the U. S. in a van
.....Winnie Bay Gogh
As she travels she singshere we Gogh, here we Gogh
[At this point your editor thought this is kind of fun and
decided to make a quick change and here it is: His
Pittsburgh uncle who was a Steeler fan ... Here we Gogh]
Thanks to Grace Mc Vay for sending this to us

THE TRACKS IN YOUR ATTIC

AUTOBIOGRAPHY MEETING TIME AND HOMEWORK

The autobiography group ("The Tracks in Your Attic") meets every month just before the regular monthly meeting. Because of room scheduling, it now starts about 6:50 and carries over into part of the pre-meeting social/interactive time. Everyone is welcome to this casual discussion.

Gary requests that for the May meeting that we all please bring a list of questions to ask our June speaker, Bob Hoover of the Post Gazette, who will discuss publishing your family history.

DANISH RESEARCH TIPS

The Family Tree, Vol. VI, No 3, June/July 1996

When searching for Danish records at the Family History Center, look under a parish's probate section. The names of the farms are given. At the beginning of the Danish fiche, names of the parishes are given and county each parish is in is given. If a date of birth is not given in the baptismal records, check the confirmation record about 14 years later where the date of birth will be found. Another tip is to use military levying roles to further your male lines. The father's name is given with the son's name which helps when so many names are similar. This pertains to dates up to 1860. From 1840 until about 1875, Danes had to check out of parishes when they left and into new parishes upon arrival. It may be helpful if your family was on the move - to try for these parish records.

GREECE

FGS Forum, Fall 1996, Vol. 8, No. 3 via *The Family History Soc. of Arizona, Inc. Newsletter*, 13:5, May 96

Tracing Your Greek Ancestry is available from the Greek Family Heritage Committee, c/o Antonia Mattheou, 75-21 177th St., Flushing, NY 11366. It includes info on primary sources, finding and biographical aids and more for those tracing Greek lines in the United States and in Greece. Cost is \$5.00 plus \$1.50 shipping and handling.

WW I DRAFT REGISTRATION

The Family Tree, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Feb./Mar 1997

All men between the ages of 17 and 43 had to register for the draft during WW I. The registration cards for all of the United States are now located at the Georgia Branch of the National Archives in Atlanta. These are especially useful in tracing immigrant ancestors who came in the flood of immigrants between 1900 and 1915.

GERMAN RESEARCHING

The Family Tree, Vol. VIII, No. 1, Feb./Mar 1997

The German Genealogy Society publishes *Der Blumenbaum* which is filled with interesting articles on genealogy and history for those working on German roots. For information write to: Sacramento German Genealogy Society, PO Box 660661, Sacramento, CA 95886.

NORTH HILLS GENEALOGISTS
c/o Northland Public Library
300 Cumberland Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15237-5455

FIRST CLASS

MAY 20 - MARY WOHLER

BITS AND PIECES

SWISS IMMIGRANTS

"America Experienced, 18th and 19th Century Accounts of Swiss Immigrants to the United States." Published by Picton Press, PO Box 200, Rockport, ME 04856-0250. It was written by Professor Leo Schelbert. He has researched many letters from Swiss immigrants.

Thanks to Grace McVay for this information

SWITZERLAND RESEARCH

Summit County Newsletter via Rocky Mountain Buckeye,
Aug./Sept., 1996, Vol. VII, No.3

For information from the Swiss Genealogical Society write to Mr. Manuel Aicher, Manager, Central Office, Greenweg 19, 8303 Bassersdorf, Zurich Switzerland.

They offer a fact sheet of Genealogical information. You may also write for "Facts on Switzerland". Swiss National Tourist Office, 605 fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10020.

CIVIL WAR PUBLICATION

The Ohio Civil War Genealogy Journal is a new publication of the OGS. The focus of this publication is on original source materials pertaining to Ohio soldiers, their units, and the families left behind. Letters, diaries, abstracts of pension files, records for the Adjutant General's Office, newspaper articles, GAR records, unit histories, and excerpts from the Official Record series will be include.

The price is \$18.00 annually for OGS members, \$20.00 for non-members and can be ordered from: Ohio Genealogical Society, Dept. B., P.O. Box 2625, Mansfield, OH 44906-0625.