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THE TRI-CITY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Published By

The Tri-City Genealogical Society
Pasco, Kennewick, Richland, Washington

Mrs. Jack W. Ehrig, Editor
Rt. 1, Box 191, Richland, Wn. 99352

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Volume 9

January 1969

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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Rt. 1, Box 191, Richland, Wash. 99352

Organized 1961

Vol. 9

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY:

President -- Harry H. Wrangham, 1706 S. Vancouver, Kennewick, Wn. 99336

Vice-President -- Lyle D. Perrigo, 1738 Davison, Richland, Wn. 99352

Secretary -- Mrs. Donald I. Rice, 6702 W. Umatilla, Kennewick

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DUES: \$3.00 per year, \$4.50 per couple, payable in June. Membership includes subscription to BULLETIN, published quarterly January, April, July, October. Single copy: 75 cents.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED:

Friday, Jan. 10, 1969 (postponed from Jan. 3) -- North Hall, Richland Public Library, 7:30 p.m. Carolyn Oster will present a Problem-Solving Session based on her research on the Hazeltine family, using the Bible records on Page 5 of this issue of the BULLETIN.

Thursday, Febr. 6 -- Pasco PUD Auditorium, 1411 West Clark, 7:30 p.m. Edwin Casebeer of Spokane, Certified Genealogist, will speak on "Keystone Kin," emphasizing research in Pennsylvania. He is a member of many genealogical societies, including those at Spokane and Seattle. On January 25 he will be the keynote speaker for the Seattle society's workshop, presenting a talk on "Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Dutch" in keeping with the overall theme, "Research in America."

Thursday, March 6 -- Kennewick First Federal Savings and Loan Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

WORKSHOP POPULAR--Twenty-three men and women interested in beginning the study of genealogy attended the two workshops sponsored by the TCGS at the Richland Public Library Friday evening, Nov. 8, and Saturday morning, Nov. 9. Kits of materials were the most elaborate ever offered by the society. Those still remaining may be purchased, at cost, by members. Several of the beginners attending the workshop have since joined the society.

ALTHOUGH A BIRTH CERTIFICATE is of great value in situations requiring documentation of date and place of birth, such as obtaining a passport and in qualifying for certain jobs, many Americans do not possess such a certificate. The Department of Commerce has announced that a person lacking a birth certificate may be able to obtain proof of birth by applying to the Personal Census Service Branch, Bureau of the Census, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762. Searches are made of the decennial census records of population and certificates furnished to the individuals for use as evidence of age and birthplace.

--Contributed by Lucille Shaffstall.

WELCOME TO A NEW NEIGHBOR--Volume One, Number One of the Yakima Valley Genealogical Society's BULLETIN appeared this month with an invitation to the TCGS to exchange publications. The new society was organized on a provisional basis in the fall of 1967, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted Dec. 5, 1968. Meetings are held at the Yakima Valley Regional Library Auditorium. Projects already under way include indexing both old newspaper obituaries and current obituaries, as well as golden wedding announcements, and the compiling of Bible records and cemetery records. An innovation that sounds interesting is the "Kaffee-Klatsch," which the bulletin describes this way:

Informal, midday meetings for the exchange of information and literature belonging to members and for assistance to the beginning genealogist . . . They convene about 10 a.m. at the home of a member, the hostess providing coffee and those who wish bringing sack lunches. Many common interests among members have been discovered and tips on good sources of help have been shared. It is planned that the New Year will see a similar group meeting one or two nights a month to provide a similar forum for those unable to attend daytime meetings.

THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON has more genealogical material on its shelves than one would expect, according to a recent article in the BULLETIN of the Seattle Genealogical Society. Also of interest to genealogists is the fact that on the fourth floor of Suzzallo Library on the campus is a machine which will do Xeroxing at 10 cents a page, and that the photography section will copy old photographs. Open 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

A RECENT ACQUISITION of Richland Public Library's Reference Department is R 929.3 Dandridge, Danske--American Prisoners of the Revolution.

THOSE MISSING BOOKS sought by President Harry Wrangham were discovered on a member's own bookshelves and have been returned to the kind friend who lent them to the society when it was first organized.

AVAILABLE FOR REFERENCE--Two histories of Montgomery County, Iowa -- one published by the Iowa Historical and Biographical Co. in Des Moines in 1881; the other by W. W. Merritt, Sr., published by the Express Publishing Co., Red Oak, Iowa, in 1906. Call Frances Ehrig, 967-2215, and arrange for a time when you can use them in her home; they are too fragile to be carried around. Red Oak is the county seat of Montgomery County, and other towns are Wales, Hawthorne, Coburg, Stanton, Wallin, Morton Mills, Grant, Elliott, Stennett, and Villisca. Neither volume is completely indexed.

NEW TWIG ON THE FAMILY TREE--Born to Lyle and Dalene Perrigo on 17 Nov. 1968, a son, Lyle Donovan Perrigo, named for his father and his grandfather.

MRS. CAROL C. LIND, in charge of the genealogical department of the Seattle Public Library, is a member of the Genealogy Committee of the American Library Association. Organization of the committee was announced 22 April 1968. William Filby, librarian and assistant director of the Maryland Historical Society, is chairman.

From the CENTRAL ILLINOIS GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY, Decatur--"Representatives from thirteen (Illinois) genealogical societies were invited to discussion sessions in Decatur. At the second session in July (1968) officers were elected and charged with drafting a state constitution. Subsequent meetings of officers and society delegates were held in Bloomington, Springfield, Greenup, Decatur, and Danville . . . The organization of a state society should in no way impede the progress of local genealogical societies. It is our belief that the state society will complement and assist the growth of local societies . . . The society will publish a quarterly which will include an index to other genealogical publications in Illinois, bibliographical data, news of the state and local societies.

B O O K R E V I E W

Bolton, Charles Knowles -- Marriage Notices 1785-1794 for the Whole United States, Copied from the Massachusetts Centinel and the Columbian Centinel; Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965. Originally published in Salem, Mass., 1900. 139 pp.

This recent acquisition of the Mid-Columbia Regional Library has a more than slightly misleading title. Most of the marriages listed in it took place in Boston, or at least in New England. The claim "for the whole United States" resulted from the fact that these newspapers frequently published news of marriages which took place in other parts of the country, but only when the persons involved were wealthy, were well known in political, literary, or social circles, or were of unusual age or occupation. For instance, the marriage of a man of 101 to a girl of 16 would be included no matter how ob-

scure the couple or how remote their residence. Dates given in the volume are the dates of publication in these papers; the marriage may have taken place as much as a month earlier. Names are listed alphabetically, with details given only under the name of the bridegroom. There is a cross-reference to the name of the bride. As an example of a typical entry:

Quincey, Edmund. Last Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Thatcher, the Hon. E. G. Esq., to Miss Anna Gerrish, a maiden lady of agreeable and engaging manners. (W. Jan. 18, 1785.)

"W" is for the Wednesday issue; "S" is for Saturday. Although the book is of more limited use than the title implies, it is certainly valuable for its brief time period and limited area.

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E X C H A N G E S

The Tri-City Genealogical Society exchanges regularly with these societies or publications:

ASH TREE ECHO, Fresno Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2042, Fresno, Cal. 93718
CENTRAL ILLINOIS GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY, Decatur Genealogical Society, 34 Sandowski Court, Decatur, Ill. 62521
Eastern Washington Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1826, Spokane, Wn. 99210
FOOTPRINTS, Ft. Worth Genealogical Society, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101
GENEALOGICAL ACORN, P.O. Box 11705, Tampa, Fla. 33610
Genealogical Forum of Portland, 2515 N.E. 40th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97212
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHER'S RECORD ROUND-UP, Rms. 701-3 Deseret Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
GLEANINGS, Bloomington-Normal Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 432, Normal, Ill., 61761
HAWKEYE HERITAGE, Iowa Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 4084, Highland Park Station, Des Moines, Iowa 50333
LIFELINER, Genealogical Society of Riverside, 2971 Miguel St., Riverside, Cal., 92506
Maryland Genealogical Society, 213 So. Rolling Road, Catonsville, Md. 21228
NEWSLETTER, Genealogical Reference Builders, Box 1067, Pinehurst, Ida. 83850
Ohio Genealogical Society BULLETIN, 454 Park Ave. West, Mansfield, O. 44906
Orange County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1587, Orange, Cal., 92668
REFLECTOR, Amarillo Genealogical Society, Box 2581, Amarillo, Tex. 79105
St. Louis Genealogical Society QUARTERLY, Box 7114, St. Louis, Mo. 63177
Seattle Genealogical Society BULLETIN, P.O. Box 549, Seattle, Wn. 98111
STIRPES, Texas State Genealogical Society, 2528 University Drive So., Fort Worth, Tex. 76109
Yakima Valley Genealogical Society BULLETIN, 924 So. 16th Ave., Yakima, Wn., 98902

Back issues of these publications are filed in the genealogy section at Mid-Columbia Regional Library, Kennewick. Current issues may be checked out by members at TCGS meetings.

In genealogy the only way to dig up that elusive ancestor is to run the subject into the ground. -- GENEALOGICAL ACORN.

HAZELTINE - STONE - MCKENNEY BIBLE RECORD
Printed by Mathew Carey, No. 122, Market St., Philadelphia, 1809

Marriages

David Hazeltine of Limerick to Eliza Johnson Nov. 28, 1799 (at Limerick, Me.)
David Hazeltine of Limerick to Nancy Fisher of Townshend, Vt. (at Townshend)

Births

David Hazeltine (who were his parents?) born Feb. 11, 1769 (where?)
Eliza Hazeltine, wife to David Hazeltine, born Sept. 27, 1778 (where?)
Nancy Hazeltine, wife to David Hazeltine, born May 17, 1778

David and Eliza Hazeltine's Children (all b. at Limerick)
Serena Hazeltine Born Dec. 25, 1800
John Johnson Hazeltine Born Feb. 23, 1803
Betsey Hazeltine Born April 12, 1805
Judith Sophronia Hazeltine Born Oct. 23, 1807
David Whitney Hazeltine Born Jan. 4, 1810
Mary Gillpatrick Hazeltine Born Oct. 16, 1811

Levi Stone Jr. was born Aug. 9, 1804 (Cornish, Me.)
Elizabeth Stone, wife to Levi Stone, Jr. was born April 12, 1805 (Limerick, Me.)

to Levi and Elizabeth Stone children
Benjamin J. Stone June 22, 1828
Mary Stone Oct. 12, 1830 (married _____ Brockett)
Julia Stone Feb. 5, 1833 (m. #1 Noah Estes, #2 Charles Estes)
Elizabeth Stone April 14, 1835
John Fairfield Stone Mar. 2, 1839 (at Porter, Me.)
Levi Stone 4th Oct. 6, 184- (1840, Porter, Me.)
Martha Stone May 6, 1843 (Cornish, Me.)
Martha Stone McKenney died May 21, 1895 (St. Croix Falls, Wis.)
Winburn A. McKenney born Feb. 17, 1844 (Limington, Me.)
died July 15, 1898 (St. Croix Falls, Wis.)

Deaths

Eliza Hazeltine wife to David Hazeltine died Nov. 5, 1811 (Limerick, Me.)
Nancy Hazeltine wife to David Hazeltine died June 8, 1828 (where?) age 50 yrs. 22 da.
David Hazeltine died June 19, 1836 (where?)
Serena Hazeltine died April 2, 1839 (Limerick, Me.) age 38 yrs 3 months 12 days

Elizabeth Stone died (prob. at Cornish, Me.) Mar. 6, 1858 age 22 yrs 10 mo 22 da
Frank Winburn McKenney died (son of Martha & Winburn) July 1, 1868 (Minneapolis, Minn.)
Elizabeth Stone died Feb. 1877 (prob. Cornish, Me.)
Levi Stone died May 1881 (prob. Cornish, Me.)
Mary E. McCourt died (daughter of Martha & Winburn) Jan. 10, 1946, 5:30 p.m.
(St. Croix Falls, Wis.)
William Howard McKenney (son of Martha & Winburn) died 1884 (Minneapolis, Minn.)
Martha Stone McKenney died May 21, 1895 (St. Croix Falls, Wis.)
Julia Stone Estes died May 1912 (Minneapolis? Minn.)
Louis Orestes McKenney died June 1918 (Seattle, Wash.) (son of Martha & Winburn)

Data in parentheses not in original record. Other children of Martha (Stone) and Winburn McKenney were Charles Estes McKenney, Carrie Ann Copp, Georgia Ellen McCourt and Martha Jane Patrick. I have been researching these lines in Maine and Wisconsin for several years and would appreciate hearing from anyone else also interested.

Copied and Contributed by Mrs. Clarence A. Oster, 1105 Putnam St., Richland, Wash. 99352

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BRIGGS - DRAKE BIBLE RECORD

Fessenden & Cox Edition; The English Version of the Polyglot Bible; Published by the Brattleboro' Typographic Company, Brattleboro', Vt. 1837.

| <u>Names</u> | <u>Births</u> | <u>Deaths</u> | <u>Aged</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| William Briggs | Feb. 14, 1743 | Feb. 2, 1820 | 77 yrs |
| Sarah Briggs | Feb. 5, 1750 | Feb. 8, 1831 | 81 yrs |
| William Briggs | Oct. 12, 1770 | June 16, 1853 | 84 yrs |
| Rhoda Briggs | Sept. 7, 1772 | | |
| Ruth Briggs | May 26, 1774 | Oct. 28, 1852 | 78 yrs |
| Seth Briggs | Nov. 13, 1776 | | |
| Nathan Briggs | Sept. 5, 1778 | Sept. 30, 1857 | 72 yrs |
| George Briggs | Jan. 9, 1781 | Mar. 16, 1853 | 72 yrs |
| Daniel Briggs | Mar. 21, 1783 | Oct. 29, 1862 | 79 yrs |
| John Briggs | Mar. 25, 1785 | Dec. 1853 | 68 yrs |
| Sarah Briggs | Feb. 25, 1788 | Jan. 6, 1864 | 76 yrs |
| Lydia Briggs | Aug. 31, 1790 | | |
| Henry Briggs | Sept. 17, 1801 | | |
| Daniel Briggs | Mar. 21, 1783 | Oct. 29, 1862 | 79 yrs 7 mo |
| Rhoda Briggs | May 22, 1782 | May 8, 1868 | 85 yrs 11 mo |
| John C. Briggs | Dec. 12, 1805 | | |
| Polly L. Briggs | Mar. 2, 1808 | May 1, 1899 | 91 yrs 2 mo |
| Sarah F. Briggs | Aug. 20, 1812 | Apr. 18, 1895 | 83 yrs 8 mo 18 d |
| Daniel Briggs | Oct. 15, 1814 | | |
| Charles L. Briggs | Feb. 11, 1817 | | |
| Rhoena M. Briggs | May 10, 1819 | Oct. 16, 1897 | 78 yrs 5 mo 6 d |
| Rhoda T. Briggs | June 28, 1821 | Jan. 13, 1894 | 72 yrs 7 mo 15 d |
| Jane Briggs | Oct. 3, 1824 | | |
| Irason (?) Drake | Jan. 17, 1803 | June 19, 1873 | 70 yrs 5 mo 2 d |
| Polly L. Drake | Mar. 2, 1808 | May 1, 1899 | 91 yrs 2 mo |
| Ann H. Drake | Feb. 7, 1828 | Apr. 13, 1853 | 25 yrs |
| Daniel B. Drake | Apr. 3, 1830 | July 14, 1861 | 31 yrs |
| Semira J. Drake | Nov. 14, 1832 | May 20, 1896 | 63 yrs 6 mo 6 d |
| Albion A. Drake | Jan. 17, 1837 | | |
| Henry S. Drake | Apr. 30, 1839 | | |
| Calvin Drake | Jan. 28, 1844 | | |
| Eddy P. Drake | May 19, 1846 | Dec. 9, 1892 | 46 yrs 6 mo 20 d |
| Charles M. Drake | July 23, 1850 | Mar 22, 1876 | 25 yrs 7 mo |

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IS THERE A PHOTO OF GREAT-GRANDFATHER?
--o r--
NOT ON YOUR TINTYPE!

How much time must have been wasted, while doing genealogical research, in hunting for a photograph of an ancestor who died before the process was invented, or, on the contrary, how many people have failed to look for such a portrait, because they didn't know how old the process is! To put into a nutshell the information given at the December meeting of the Tri-City Genealogical Society: If great-grandpa died before 1840, do your searching among the oil paintings in the attic. If he lived until 1855, hunt for a little case, about 3 x 3½ inches, looking like tooled leather -- it may contain a daguerreotype of him, probably very faded. If he was still living in the 1860's, you may find photographs, probably in brownish, sepia tones, mounted on stiff cardboard, or bluish or blackened likenesses, usually very small, on thin metal. If he was a dandy of the late nineteenth century, about 1880-1885, you will most likely find his picture on a stiff card about 2½ x 4 inches, known as a carte de visite. But don't look for snapshots until after 1888, and then expect the oldest ones to be round instead of rectangular.

Efforts to project exact likenesses date back at least to 1038, when Alhazen of Egypt described the camera obscura, which let him throw a reflection of a person or object upon a screen by means of a bright light and a peephole. However, it was not until 1829 that the image could be made permanent. Then two French brothers, J. Nicephore and Claude Niepce, experimented with silver chloride on paper. J. N. Niepce went into partnership with L. J. M. Daguerre, and they found that an iodized silver plate in a camera would result in an image if the plate were fumed with mercury vapor. They released their process to the public in 1839 and in that same year Samuel F. B. Morse brought it to the United States. By the late 1840's every city of any size in this country had its "daguerreotype artist."

Many people confuse the daguerreotype with the tintype, because they are both produced on metal, but the daguerreotype is far superior, and much earlier. It can be recognized in several ways: by the protective case described above, by the fact that it is a mirror or reverse image, and most of all by the fact that tipping it back and forth in a light will make it seem to change from a positive to a negative print and back again. Most of these excellent pictures are faded or damaged, and many of them have been irreparably ruined in attempts to clean them. They were popular in this country from about 1840 to 1855. Other processes in use at the same time, but to a much smaller degree, were the calotype, a contact print made from an oiled-paper negative invented by the Englishman Fox-Talbot, and the ambrotype, a good but very fragile photograph on a sheet of glass.

Tintypes, allso called ferrotypes and melainotypes, were made from 1855 on. They were cheap, less fragile than the glass ambrotypes, but scratched very easily and darkened with time.

All these methods except the tintype were abandoned in the 1850's because of Scott Archer's discovery of the wet collodion process. He did not patent it but released it to the public, and it was this process that produced the great photographs of the Civil War era and the early days of the Far West. The chief drawback of this method was that the glass plate which became the negative had to be sensitized by immersion in a bath of silver nitrate, exposed while still wet,

and developed immediately in a tank. The results were beautiful, but the process was extremely cumbersome. Photographers had to carry their darkrooms with them, literally. Some used light-tight covered wagons, while other rigged up portable tents. Although the process was so much simpler that it replaced the daguerreotype and calotype in three or four years, it was still so awkward that research for an easier method continued.

The carte de visite was so popular in the 1870's and '80's, especially in Europe, that special albums were made to hold them, and friends and relatives traded them with the zest of small boys and their baseball cards. They were either bust-length or full-length portraits, and sometimes several were made at once with a multiple-lensed camera on a large plate. Many of them were enlarged by a chalk-and-crayon process into the portraits that frowned down from parlor walls on frightened grandchildren and are now prized as much for their elaborate frames as for their family likenesses.

By 1877 the dry plate process was practical, the result of discoveries by many researchers, and by 1880 it was common. However, photography was still the province of the professional, and pictures of this period are almost all the result of studio visits. Some were made by itinerant photographers who drove from farm to farm, posing groups in front of the family home.

The amateur entered the field in 1888, when George Eastman introduced roll film. Those early box cameras were pre-loaded with film for 100 pictures, each of them perfectly round. When the film was finished, the whole camera was sent to the factory, where the prints were made and the camera re-loaded with another roll. About 1900 the familiar rectangular picture, about $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, became available. In the 1920's the miniature camera became popular, and in the early 1930's color film was available for amateur use.

While a study of the history of photography such as this can tell one whether the likeness of an ancestor could exist, and what kind it could be, it works equally well in the reverse direction. Sometimes a portrait of an unknown person can be partially identified, or at least dated, by recognizing the method of photography. Above all, every photograph should be turned over and the back studied. Practically all of them from the nineteenth century bear advertisements of the photographer's studio, including his name, the city, even the street. Hopefully, there may even be a notation in faded ink. Sometimes a scribbled "Coz Lew Wms" can eventually be expanded into a Great-Uncle Isaac Lewis Williams with his date, progenitors, and a great many descendants, just because Great-Grandma wrote that brief note.

-- Frances Hansen Ehrig

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SHAKER GRAVESTONES or cedar slabs bear no epitaphs or names, only the initials of the deceased.

--"Scrapbook," National Observer, 9 Sept. 1968.

Files of the NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY, published in Cooperstown, and the NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, published in Newark, have been presented to the genealogy section of Seattle Public Library by new TCGS member, Mrs. Paul Kingsley.

MEMBERS OF THE TRI-CITY GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY

Bromley, Clyde, 1217 Perkins, Richland, 946-0218
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 Wilson, Ivon Teeter (Mrs. A. S.), 2009 Van Giesen, Richland, 947-3133
 Wrangham, Harry, 1706 S. Vancouver, Kennewick, 586-6445

Zip Codes: Richland, Wash. 99352; Kennewick, Wash. 99336; Pasco, Wash. 99301; Prosser, Wash. 99350.

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WORD FROM WASHINGTON -- The National Archives is about to begin microfilming of the Revolutionary War pension and bounty-land warrant application files, according to word just received from the General Services Administration. Two publications will result: 1) the complete contents of each file; and 2) documents selected from each file as being the most significant from the genealogist's point of view. While the microfilming is under way, it will be necessary to discontinue reference service on successive segments of the files as they are being arranged, described and filmed, beginning with "A". Each segment will be closed in this way during a period varying from 90 days to six months. It sounds as if the results will more than balance the temporary inconvenience. However, if you were planning to send for the service record of an ancestor named Abbott, get your order off tomorrow. If he was a Zabriskie, you can relax for a while. The publication referred to as 2) above will be available at a fraction of the cost of 1), and paper print-outs from it, of a quality similar to that of the electrostatic copies now offered for \$1 per file, will be available.

A N N O U N C I N G P U B L I C A T I O N
of
I N D E X T O T H E 1 8 8 0 C E N S U S O F W A L L A W A L L A C O U N T Y , W A S H I N G T O N
T E R R I T O R Y

More than 75 pages, more than 8,800 names.
Includes every name, not just heads of households.
Includes age given for each individual.

Pre-Publication Price: \$4.00 postpaid.
After Febr. 1, 1969: \$5.00 postpaid.

Walla Walla County was organized as part of Oregon Territory in 1854 and was one of the original counties when Washington Territory was formed. Called "The Cradle of Northwest History," it was the site of the Whitman Mission, where the massacre of 1847 took place; Old Fort Walla Walla, outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company; and a frequent stopping place for pioneers following the Oregon Trail.

Mimeographed, 8½ x 11, soft covers.

Send check or money order to:
Tri-City Genealogical Society, c/o Jack Ehrig, Treas.
Rt. 1, Box 191, Richland, Wash. 99352

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