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Page 27

TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message	28
Patchwork from the Editor	30
Use of Discarded or Unused Materials in Genealogical Research	31
Pedigree Charts	43
Book Reviews & Acquisitions	49
Washington Heritage Council Proposed Constitution & By-Laws	51
Queries	55
Bible Records -- Massie-Gibbs	57

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Audrey, Shirley Joersz, and I attended the Yakima Society's workshop March 2. Mr. Val D. Greenwood, the speaker, gave an enjoyable and informative program. For this issue's message I am copying, verbatim, my notes on Mr. Greenwood's lecture on sources. Three benefits are to be gained from this: 1) There will be an item or two that may prove helpful to someone to be found in the notes; 2) it gives me an opportunity to review them; and 3) it provides the reader an opportunity to practice the fine art of gleaning information from a considerable amount of chaff, an exercise that should always prove helpful to a genealogist. NOTE: The information in Mr. Greenwood's. The chaff is mine.

LIST OF SOURCES (not necessarily in order of importance)

1. Census

- 1790 Completely published & indexed. Is a good "finding" tool.
- 1800-1840 One census by itself doesn't show you much (but) the total picture gained by finding one's family in every census is very important.
- 1850-1870 Good family-oriented source. Indians first included in census in 1870. 1850 Ohio census is indexed by surname. National Archives will Xerox pages of census and bill you.
- 1880 Two important columns added: 1) Relationship to Head of Family; 2) State of birth of parents of each individual listed. (Not always 100% accurate.)
- Another unique feature is that a WPA project indexed it, listing families with children 10 years old & under. The Soundex Index. National Archives will check this Index for you free; give them as much info as possible.
- 1890 For all practical purposes does not exist. Destroyed by fire 1921.
- 1900 Just made public in Washington, D.C. on a very limited basis. You have to hire a researcher in D.C. to search it for you if you can't go there in person.
- 1910 on These censuses are Confidential. Bureau of Census pub. pamphlet explains confidentiality & tells how to get some info from them (very difficult). Write: Personal Service Census Branch, Bureau of Census, Pittsburg, Kansas.

2. Probate Records

- WILLS Some weaknesses particularly in identifying relationships sometimes. For the most part, wills are county records & are available at the County Court Houses. The records are indexed by the testator's name. Intestate records are always indexed as above also. Any problems in the will, contested, ancillary probate for land in another state, etc., will be indicated in the primary probate record.

3. Land Records

A. Grants

Prerevolutionary

- Patent (Title) Grants by Crown or Proprietor to the individual.
- Warrant (Laying out of land) Useful mostly that they "place" your ancestor in a specific locality.

Postrevolutionary (Grants called "Entry") For all practical purposes continued from 1785 to 1932.

Postrevolutionary (cont.)

Homesteads: A very popular principle in the north

Donation Land: A limited style of homestead used only in Florida, Oregon Territory & Washington Territory

Preemption Claims (Squatter's Rights): Gov't process of legalizing a squatter's claim to land by giving him first right to buy it.

Homestead claims can be transmuted to preemption claims and vice versa.

Lots of family information in these records. Most of these records are in the National Archives.

Bounty Land Claims: For military service.

B. Local Land Records: County for most part. Indexed by Grantor and Grantee. (Grantor = Seller; Grantee = Buyer)

Land Deeds: Modern land deeds have little genealogical information; old land deeds have quite a bit, for 3 reasons:

- 1) They're very early. They existed in a time when few other records existed.
- 2) Almost everybody owned land.
- 3) There is considerable information in them on relationships. Deeds may specify "To John Smith, my brother," etc. as well as giving the "place" of the land.

Deeds of Partition: Dividing up family-owned land to individual members of a family.

Dower Right: Widow's right to 1/3 of husband's land, even tho he'd sold the land, unless she'd signed the deed or a dower release.

4. Military Records

A. Service Records: Especially since the Civil War may have information on the individual.

B. Pension: Some genealogical info. All will detail the service of the individual. Info may vary. Rev. War indexed by Nat'l Gen. Soc. N.B.: Nat'l Archives are microfilming this index (RW), hopefully by 1975.

C. Widow's Pension: Good info. Widow has to prove her connection to the serviceman.

D. Bounty Land Warrants: A lot like the pensions. Rev. War indexed by National Genealogical Society.

5. Court Records (Indexed in the Court Houses)

A. Divorce Records.

B. Naturalization Records.

C. Lawsuits over title of land.

6. Church Records: Good where & when they can be found.

7. Vital Records: Births, deaths, etc. Most states don't begin until into the 1900's.

That's it,





From the Editor's Scrap Bag

RECYCLE REPRINT

The article beginning on the facing page is the fourth in a series of reprints available in booklet form after publication in the BULLETIN. It is hope that this serious study of the use of recycled materials in doing genealogical research will be useful to other societies, perhaps in workshops. Price and ordering information will be given in the July BULLETIN.

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APRIL GUEST SPEAKER

Scheduled for the T.C.G.S. meeting April 10 is Mrs. Ellen Brzoska of the Yakima Valley Genealogical Society, whose topic is "Short, Concise Letter Writing." Mrs. Brzoska is a librarian for School District 7 in Yakima, and she was a runner-up for the state Teacher-of-the-Year Award, representing Yakima for the Washington Education Association.

NOTE TO NEW MEMBERS -- ON BULLETIN INDEXING

Some of our new members may not be aware that all volumes of the T.C.G.S. BULLETIN (we're now in our 14th year) have been indexed by surname. Some other member may also be working on your line! Check the file of back issues at the L.D.S. Branch Library in Richland, or see the editor.

THANK YOU

We are trying very hard to have complete files of exchange bulletins from other societies when we bind them into volumes for the Branch Library. We appreciate the recent cooperation of the Genealogical Society of Vermont in sending us all back issues of BRANCHES AND TWIGS and of the Central Illinois Genealogical Society in completing our file of their BULLETIN.

NEW EXCHANGE

BRITISH COLUMBIA GENEALOGIST, Box 94371, Richmond, B.C., Canada

(cont. on page 48)

USE OF DISCARDED OR UNUSED MATERIALS
IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

by

Lyle D. Perrigo and Dale H. Denham

INTRODUCTION

Discarded or unused materials can be used by the genealogist to reduce the cost of his research. The purpose of this article is to identify some of these materials, tell how they can be used to advantage and indicate the costs of such usage.

An appreciable amount of literature⁽¹⁻⁸⁾ has been generated in recent years on the reuse of a wide variety of items. As a result, there is little possibility that the opportunities identified in this article are new discoveries. However, the listing of the possibilities for genealogists is believed to serve two purposes. It provides a compilation of common materials readily available to the genealogist, and secondly it provides information on the costs involved with the use of discarded or unused materials. Further, it is anticipated that our own experience in using some of the listed materials to advantage for a number of years will be of particular interest, and hopefully of benefit, to fellow genealogists.

The current national interest in the reuse of materials parallels a longstanding interest of the genealogist. The former is concerned with preservation and better use of material resources while the genealogist has had a commitment to the preservation of family data and informational resources. It is fitting that the genealogist now considers broadening his scope in the realm of preservation to include material resources also.

At the present time there are many national, regional, and local groups involved in recycling materials. Some of these efforts have been described in the open literature.^(1,6,7) The preparation of this article is not a part of any of these recycle programs; it is an independent effort directed solely to the possibilities generally available to genealogists.

This article is organized in two main sections: "Sources and Use of Materials," a discussion of discarded or unused materials; and "Economic Advantages and Constraints," a discussion of time, storage, and material costs. The article concludes with a summary, acknowledgement and listing of the references cited.

SOURCES AND USE OF MATERIALS

Although the number of discarded or unused items that could be used for genealogical research is rather large, this article is directed toward those

that are readily available and of the greatest utility. This discussion includes a description of sources, how they may be applied, and lists additional materials needed to make the rejected items functional. Further discussion of this topic is presented in six subdivisions concerned with the following: unused envelopes with return addresses, mailing envelopes, carbon paper, boxes, old business binders, and mailing boxes and shipping bags. Common materials needed to ready discarded or unused items for genealogical use include: brown wrapping tape, fibered tape, gummed labels, a stapler and staples, and a marking pen.

Unused Envelopes with Return Addresses.

Sizeable quantities of unused envelopes with return addresses can be found from time to time that are scheduled for disposal. These can be used by the genealogist for his correspondence by covering the printed, return address with a gummed label carrying his address. Envelopes may also be used for addressing rolled papers or tubular material by opening along the seam, typing the address, affixing a gummed label over the printed material with your return address, and rolling around the material and gluing.

Generally the only means for locating these envelopes is through personal contacts in commercial organizations that are undergoing address or logo changes. Because appreciable numbers of envelopes may be involved in such changes, inquiries are warranted. It is not uncommon for several boxes each containing 500 business-sized envelopes to be discarded when address or logo changes are made. Another source of return-addressed, unused envelopes is from political candidates. Frequently campaigns end with appreciable stocks of unused envelopes which can be obtained and used by the genealogist merely by affixing a gummed label to cover the printed matter.

Mailing Envelopes.

Almost all parts of the American economy use the mailing envelope. These envelopes, usually brown in color, carry lengthy letters, reports, photographys, and commercial literature. They are readily available in most homes and offices for those who may wish to retain them for reuse.

Reuse falls into two categories: (1) As storage containers, and (2) as reusable mail containers. After removal of its initial contents little is required in reuse as a storage container. Generally a marking pen is employed to cross out the address and to identify the nature of the papers, photographs, clippings, notes, etc. that are stored inside. It may then be stacked in a box with other such envelopes, placed in a file or held upright with some suitable retaining device. Considerable attention should be applied to the thorough identification of the contents placed in the envelope so that the information may be readily recovered when needed. This is also needed to avoid the potential loss of stored materials by accidentally believing that these envelopes are to be discarded as waste or garbage.

An important step in their reuse for additional mailings is taking care in opening envelopes initially. The entry flap, if glued shut, must

be opened carefully since it will be needed for closing the envelope before remailing. For those with metal fasteners only, entry is easy and there is little likelihood of damage to the flap. Of course, if the flap is inadvertently damaged, the envelope can be converted into a storage container as described in the previous paragraph. To convert the mailing envelope for further mailing, cross out the addresses and postal markings with a marking pen. If stamps or labels were used, remove as well as possible by peeling or scraping and complete any needed masking with a marking pen. Use of gummed labels is encouraged for the main and return addresses. A loop of brown wrapping tape over the flap of the envelope will provide added integrity. The flap itself should be secured with glue or metal fastener, if available.

Because of the relatively flimsy construction of the mailing envelope, only one or two reuses for mailing can be reasonably expected. As storage containers they have much longer lives, primarily dependent upon wear and tear. Frequent handling, insertion and removal of materials, etc. will shorten their utility; infrequent manipulation will lend to much longer reuse.

Carbon Paper

Plentiful supplies of discarded, once-used carbon paper are available to the genealogist who works at or has a friend who works near computers and data processing equipment. In the routine operation of these systems large amounts of paper containing printed information are generated, most often in several copies. When the copies are separated, the carbon is normally discarded. However, it can be recovered in good condition at that time and the carbon paper can be readily separated along the perforations. If desirable these can be cut into 8-1/2" x 11" sheets with a pair of scissors or a paper cutter. Carbon paper from data processing printers is not of the highest quality and this generally limits the number of additional good copies to no more than three.

Other common sources of once-used carbon paper are the multicopy requisitions, store orders, etc. used in industry. Normally only small amounts of discarded carbon paper are generated in any one office. This carbon paper is similar in quality to the data processing carbon paper; both types are fabricated to be discarded after only one use.

Boxes

Corrugated, cardboard, wooden, plastic, and metal boxes are used to transport and store a large number of materials throughout the nation. They come in a large number of shapes and sizes and can be found at almost all commercial establishments. Although most of these boxes can be adapted to the storage of genealogical material, the discussion in this subsection will be focused on two particular types: the telescoping and detergent boxes. These two have special properties that make them particularly useful for the storage of genealogical materials.

Characteristically, the telescoping boxes are composed of the container section and the box-like lid that fits completely over the top and sides of the container section. The lid also can be raised to accommodate a heaping load in the storage portion; hence, a "telescoping" box. Frequently, hand holes are located on the ends of the larger ones to facilitate stacking and storage. The telescoping boxes of particular interest to the genealogist are those that store 8-1/2" x 11" sheets of paper and the larger sizes that will handle folders, collections of papers, smaller boxes, etc. The former are normally used for stationery products while most of the latter are used for fruits and vegetables. Care should be exercised in cleaning the produce boxes to avoid odors and a little extra excitement when the bugs and spiders decide to leave their temporary quarters. The interiors of most of the produce boxes are waxed, so there is no significant problem in removing any debris remaining from the grocery.

Most detergent boxes with a ten-pound capacity can be modified to provide excellent containers for vertical filing of 8-1/2"x11" reports, letters, journals, and documents. These containers may be fabricated by removing the entire top, one of the smaller sides to a point halfway down the box, and triangular pieces from both of the larger sides from the bottom of the side cut to a point halfway back on the top. Several of these storage containers can be placed side by side on a shelf to retain sets of material from various genealogical studies or particular parts of one study. The contents of each file can be noted by affixing a label below the edge of the small side cut. These containers can be made very attractive by spray painting and by covering the cut edges with printer's tape.

Both the telescoping boxes and the fabricated storage boxes are expected to last indefinitely since significant wear and tear should be encountered during normal use. However, over-stuffing the containers fabricated from detergent boxes may cause splitting along the seams.

Old Binders and Notebooks.

Reorganization and updating in business firms provide the genealogist who works there with opportunities to acquire binders and ringed notebooks. These paper holders are frequently discarded on these occasions rather than being reclaimed. Further, the reorganization or updating processes leading to their being discarded often entail title changes on binders and notebooks that cannot be economically undertaken.

Salvage of the limited number of binders or notebooks needed by the genealogist is accomplished by retrieving at the time of disposal and by discarding the contents. Printing on vinyl covers may be erased with finger-nail polish remover, while those on cloth covers can generally be masked by a marking pen. The same device can be used for genealogical identification or gummed labels may be employed on either vinyl or cloth-covered binders and notebooks. Another technique is to spray paint cloth covers to obscure earlier identification marks. New identification can then be affixed by label or a marking pen.

Acquisition of binders and notebooks from commercial sources is generally limited to those individuals who are present when these materials are being discarded. However, because significant numbers of amateur genealogists are employed by such firms, this can be an important source of binders and notebooks.

Mailing Boxes and Shipping Bags.

Many publishing houses and organizations that send books, reports, journals and documents to their customers use mailing boxes or shipping bags. An example of the former is the brown cardboard boxes (12-3/4" x 9" x 3/4") used by the American Heritage Publishing Company, Inc. of New York, in mailing issues of HORIZONS and AMERICAN HERITAGE. If care is used in the opening process, the box can be easily salvaged for reuse. The double-walled brown paper bags of the CRC Press, Chemical Rubber Company of Cleveland, Ohio, are an example of the shipping bags commonly used by commercial firms. The CRC bag is secured on one end with an adhesive that can be readily opened to obtain the contents. Some other mail bags are secured with staples or brown wrapping tape; these bags too can be entered easily without damaging the bag.

The mailing boxes and bags are of particular interest to the genealogist who expects to publish a book. Their use can reduce the cost of shipment and still provide for a neat, well-wrapped product. They can also be used in mailing photographs and other bulky genealogical material that requires reasonable protection in transit.

To reuse the mailing box, insert the book or other item to be forwarded, close the flap and secure with wrapping tape. By judicious placement of the tape, only a portion of the old address and postage markings or stamps need be marked out with the pen. The latter can also be used for addressing the container, or typed, gummed labels may be employed. At least one full loop of tape should be placed around the box to satisfy the postal requirements. Some prefer to substitute twine for this purpose; it, too, can be saved from incoming shipments for reuse.

For reuse of the shipping bags, insert the item to be forwarded, fold over a half-inch or more of the entry chute, and staple several times along the fold. This seam may be covered with a loop of wrapping tape if desired. If stamps or gummed labels were used for the initial mailing, these should be removed as well as possible by peeling or scraping; any remaining material can be obscured with a marking pen or gummed label. Use of typed gummed labels is generally preferred for new return and forwarding addresses when any appreciable use has been made of the marking pen. The contrast provided by the labels will make the address stand out. Addressing can, of course, be done with the marking pen if there is sufficient space. Considerable care should be exercised to ensure that the new address is not confused with other markings or crossed out material from the previous mailing.

Although no definitive information is available, it is believed that mailing boxes and shipping bags are limited to 2-3 reuses. Careless handling in the postal system and damage during the opening process lead to a deterioration of structural integrity. Further, the excessive use of ancillary materials to give additional strength can be self-defeating; their individual costs and higher postal rates can make reuse uneconomical.

Several of the sources of discarded or unused materials identified in this discussion have been commercial firms. Generally there are no reservations about employees salvaging such materials providing it does not interfere with the proper performance of their jobs. Further, the increased national emphasis on energy and resource conservation will make reclaiming waste materials more and more acceptable and attractive. Most businesses will be anxious to participate in such activities, including salvage operations by employees for their personal use. However, to avoid potentially unpleasant situations that might arise, the amateur genealogist should seek permission from appropriate company officials before embarking upon any reclaiming activities.

This discussion of articles that may be reused by genealogists is not inclusive. For example, newsprint roll ends can be used to diagram study results or as scratch paper, grocery sacks to wrap books for mailing, cardboard as stiffeners to protect photographs being mailed or as file dividers. Doubtlessly there are many other items that can be pressed into use, but our discussion has focused more attention on the reuse of materials by the genealogist.

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES & CONSTRAINTS

Several opportunities were identified in the previous section where the genealogist might employ discarded or unused materials in his research. These materials, all paper products of one type or another, have economic as well as the functional constraints discussed earlier. With the national emphasis on conservation of resources and their reuse when feasible it is imperative that these economic limitations be thoroughly understood. Otherwise, reuse may lead to disappointment, unnecessary consumption of other materials and extra costs. Further discussion of these constraints and their implications are presented in the following subsections:

Time.

Particular care must be exercised by the genealogist to not undertake ancillary activities that significantly reduce his time for research. This may occur, even for the veteran researcher, if the ancillary activity happens to hold some fascination or coincides with general public interest. If he loses his perspective of reuse being a means, under proper conditions, for reducing costs concurrently with saving natural resources, his research goals will suffer. For most genealogists, research time is limited; they earn their livelihoods from other endeavors so destructions or losses of time make an appreciable impact on their effectiveness. If one wishes to assign a

value to his research time, a rate of two dollars per hour seems appropriate in view of the many genealogists advertising to do research for that price.

Ideally the genealogist would accumulate the materials he wishes to reuse as a casual activity in conjunction with his receipt of books and correspondence, and his purchase of produce and other grocery items. His major involvement in these cases is in storing the materials that he has amassed. This casual approach cannot work in all situations, however. For example, even if he works with or near data processing equipment, some special effort is required at the end of the day to fold the carbon paper he wishes to take home. Perhaps the best overall approach to time conservation and its relationship to material reuse is to balance it against what would be needed for the procurement of new materials for comparable usage. As long as the time involved in amassing the used articles is no greater than that involved in traveling, purchasing and returning the new items there is no problem. Since the monetary cost of employing reused materials is somewhat less, some small allowance of extra time may be warranted, providing the researcher has that time available for such a trade-off.

Material Collection.

Collection has been reported to amount to 75-80% of total cost of municipal waste management.⁽⁹⁾ In 1972 the collection costs for many grades of salvaged paper exceeded prices recovery mills were willing to pay; salvage of the commodities was economical only when commercial firms were willing to pay for the collection of their waste paper.⁽¹⁰⁾ Although these situations differ from those a genealogist encounters, they do indicate the importance of collection costs.

As mentioned in the previous section, if collection can occur as a casual adjunct to another activity, then the major cost problems encountered by municipalities and industrial firms are avoided. If the collection of materials for reuse involves travel, then mileage should be considered at a rate of 10-15¢ per mile for private cars. If these transportation costs and those later listed as necessary for adapting the discarded or unused materials for reuse are less than those of new materials then the process may be economical for the genealogist. The importance of the time involved in collection was covered in the previous section. Although a subjective consideration, this matter should also enter the assessment of whether collection constitutes a viable process as well as the indicated cost values.

Storage.

Materials collected for reuse must be stored before they are utilized for some genealogical purpose. Since almost all genealogists will be operating from their homes, this means that basements, garages, cabinets, and closets become the storage areas. When used for this purpose they are not available for other uses and this is a matter that should be considered before it is begun.

Another important aspect of storage has to do with safety. A heap of empty boxes, mailing bags, binders, etc. is both a tripping and a fire

hazard. Boxes should be stacked and binders, envelopes, bags, etc. should be placed in suitably marked boxes. Otherwise, your economics may need to accommodate an extraordinary expense for setting a fracture or replacing fire losses.

Material Costs.

The section on "Sources and Use of Materials" identified certain items that were needed to adapt discarded or unused materials for reuse or replace them with new items. This subsection will present retail prices for these items and show how simple analysis of cost for readying materials for reuse can be made. Typical retail prices (Pacific Northwest) of materials used by genealogists are shown in Table I.

TABLE I
RETAIL COST OF MATERIALS

<u>A. Mailing/Shipping Containers</u>	
No. 10 Envelopes (4-1/8"x9-1/2")	\$ 3.75/500
End Opening Envelopes (9"x12")	0.70/dozen
Shipping Bags (10-1/2"x16")	25.00/100
Telescoping Boxes (17"x10"x11")	1.25/ea.
<u>B. Closure & Sealing Items</u>	
Stapler (Swingline office type)	5.79/ea.
Staples (5,000)	0.59/box
Brown Wrapping Tape	0.79/roll
Elmer's Glue (16-oz container)	1.49
<u>C. Labeling Materials</u>	
Flowmaster Marking Pen	0.79/ea.
White Gummed Labels (250)	1.35/pkg.
Pres-Aply (25 sheets, 875 labels)	1.79/pkg.
<u>D. Common Office Supplies</u>	
3-Ring Notebooks (1/2" thick, vinyl)	1.56/ea.
3-Ring Notebooks (2" thick, vinyl)	5.40/ea.
16-lb. Typing Paper	2.50/ream
Carbon Paper (8-1/2"x11")	0.39/15 sheets
3-Hole Adjustable Paper Punch	7.35/ea.
Heavy-Duty Scissors (5" blade)	5.00/ea.
<u>E. Miscellaneous</u>	
Fingernail Polish Remover (4-oz. bottle)	0.59/ea.

Utilizing these figures and the data presented earlier, two simple examples of a cost analysis are presented---the reuse of 9"x12" mailing envelopes and the reuse of salvaged carbon paper. For the genealogist, mailing envelopes are most commonly used to mail packets of family group sheets or pedigree charts, copies of published reports, or precious photographs, maps, etc. Assuming the envelope to be reused arrives in your at-home or at-the-office mail, then there is no cost to you in obtaining envelopes. However, to prepare it for mailing will require time (cleaning or scraping off the old labels and stamps) and glue or tape to reseal. The other costs of addressing and postage are assumed to be equal for both the recycled or a new envelope. Procurement and mailing preparation costs are compared in the accompanying table.

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF COSTS TO PREPARE A NEW OR USED 9"x12"
ENVELOPE FOR MAILING

<u>Item</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Used</u>
Procurement (time)	1 (5 min/12 env.)	-
(envelope)	6	-
Cleaning/Preparation	-	7 (2 min.)
Tape or Glue	-	<1

Thus, if an extra five minutes of a shopping trip are required to purchase a dozen mailing envelopes and if cleaning a used envelope takes two minutes, the cost of using either envelope for genealogical materials is a trade-off. In light of our current paper shortages and the need for conservation, it would seem most appropriate here to choose the used envelope. However, if large numbers of envelopes are required, such as in mailing a newly published report or bulletin, the economics may well favor using new envelopes because the price per unit usually goes down in quantities of one hundred or more.

In the case of reusing carbon paper, the following assumptions were made regarding its reusability: Regular typing brand - 15 uses per sheet; computer or other multiform supplies - 3 uses per sheet beyond the original use. (Note: the greatest number of reuses can be obtained by inverting the carbon paper after each use). As noted in the subsection on carbon paper, usually a number of sheets can be salvaged from computer rooms or from wastepaper baskets at the end of one's work day. Utilizing the same economic approach as for the mailing envelopes, the relative costs per 100 copies are shown in Table III.

TABLE III

COMPARISON OF COSTS UTILIZING NEW AND USED CARBON PAPER

Estimated Costs (¢/100 copies)

<u>Item</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Used</u>
Procurement (time)	4 (3 min/pkg of 15 sheets) -	
(pkg. of 15)	17 -	
Salvage (time)	-	9 (60 sheets/5 min)

With ready access to computer carbons or other waste carbon paper supplies in relatively large quantities one can obtain a significant savings using recycled carbon paper over new carbon paper.

SUMMARY

We have shown that through judicious choice of materials and the right sources, discarded or unused materials can be utilized by the genealogist to reduce his cost of research. Hopefully, we have identified a number of sources where fellow genealogists can look for possible items which they can put to advantageous use for storing or furthering their genealogical pursuits. We have used over the past several years and will continue to use in the future discarded envelopes, carbon paper, notebooks, mailing boxes, and excess cardboard to assist us in conducting our genealogical research. Typical uses and sources of the materials we have identified are summarized in Table IV.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank the Tri-City Genealogical Society members present at the April 13, 1973 meeting at which they gave us useful tidbits during our presentation on the same topic. Further, we are indebted to the thoughtful and helpful suggestions of fellow members Frances Ehrig and Evelyn Massir. Finally, we want to thank Frances Ehrig for her assistance in editing the final draft of this article.

TABLE IV
 HANDY REFERENCE LIST OF USED ITEMS HELPFUL IN
 GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

<u>Item</u>	<u>Source(s)</u>	<u>Uses</u>
1. Unused, Printed Envelopes	Political Campaigns Change in Office Logo Business Reply Mail	Mailing Letters, Forms
2. Mailing Envelopes (9"x12")	Incoming Office Mail Genealogical Society Bulletin Exchanges	Mail Photographs, Publications Store Packets of Genealogical Sheets; Photographs
3. Carbon Paper	Computer Runs Store Orders Obsolete Forms Church Forms	Carbon Copies of all Types
4. Storage (file) Boxes	Produce Boxes Laundry Soap Boxes	File Organizers
5. Binders, Notebooks	Obsolete Office Manuals Used School Notebooks	Store Letters Store Completed Genealogical Forms for Ready Access
6. Mailing Boxes, Shipping Boxes	City, Company, Church Libraries Office Mail Rooms Subscribers to <u>Horizons</u> or <u>American Heritage</u>	Mail Reports, Collections of Documents Mail Books

REFERENCES

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-- PEDIGREE CHARTS --

Charts used in this department are those of members and their spouses. Numbering is that used on most commercial pedigree charts. The person submitting the chart is 1, his father is 2, his mother is 3, his paternal grandfather 4, etc. A person's father is always twice his own number, and his mother's number is his own, doubled, plus one.

Submitted by Mrs. Daniel S. Christenson
Route 1, Box 157-A
Outlook WA 98938

- 1 EMERY, Barbara L., b 8 Aug 1942 Sunnyside WA; mar 5 June 1971 to Daniel S. CHRISTENSON
- 2 EMERY, Olen Arthur, b 12 July 1917 Laharpe IL; d 28 Nov 1973 Sunnyside WA; mar 13 Apr 1941 to
- 3 LOWRY, Ardis Elizabeth, b 28 Mar 1921 Sunnyside WA
- 4 EMERY, Orville Franklin, b 8 Apr 1889 Burnside IL; d 11 Apr 1964 Sunnyside WA; mar 26 June 1912 to
- 5 ANDERSON, Lillie Ellen, b 7 Dec 1892 Durham Twp IL, d 15 Nov 1967 Prosser WA
- 6 LOWRY, Al Franklin, b 9 Nov 1894 Rosebud MT; d 29 Apr 1972 Sunnyside WA; mar 17 Aug 1918 to
- 7 SHARP, Helen Muriel, b 16 Apr 1899 Worthington MN
- 8 EMERY, William, b 24 July 1858; d 9 Dec 1921 Disco IL; mar 7 Aug 1877 to
- 9 DUNN, Emmaline, b 14 Nov 1851 Old Bedford Neighborhood IL; d 7 June 1940 Disco IL
- 10 ANDERSON, Milford Parker, b 18 Oct 1867 Quincy IL; d 14 Oct 1937 Yakima WA; mar 1 Feb 1891 to
- 11 ATWATER, Frances Ida, b 23 Aug 1870 Durham Twp IL; d 26 Jan 1948 Yakima WA
- 12 LOWRY, Frank, b 16 July 1862 Muscatine IA; d 6 Nov 1936 Outlook WA; mar 7 Mar 1892 to
- 13 WESLEY, Hannah Elizabeth, b 14 June 1874 Newtown Linford, England; d 27 Apr 1918 Outlook WA
- 14 SHARP, Mark C., b 3 Feb 1875 Gladbrook IA, d 13 Aug 1959 Outlook WA; mar 18 May 1898 to
- 15 BODDY, Clara Frances, b 14 Aug 1874 New London, Canada; d 6 Oct 1955 Outlook WA
- 16 EMERY, Arthur, b 12 Apr 1825; d 8 Jan 1901, bur Laharpe IL; mar to
- 17 --?--, Elizabeth
- 20 ANDERSON, Albert, b 29 Dec 1839; d 18 July 1886 Quincy IL; mar 12 Mar 1865 to
- 21 LARGENT, Lydia Jane, b 2 June 1844; d 8 Dec 1879 Philadelphia MO
- 22 ATWATER, William E., b 9 July 1833; d 13 July 1877, bur Laharpe IL; mar 28 Nov 1858 to
- 23 TIMMONS, Lucretia Poteina, b 29 Apr 1841 Lafayette IN; d 22 Nov 1923 Burnside IL
- 24 LOWRY, John W., b 26 Jan 1843 Ohio; d 3 June 1908 Muscatine IA; mar 26 Apr 1865 to
- 25 WALES, Katherine, b 24 May 1846 Pennsylvania; d 17 May 1909 Muscatine IA
- 26 WESLEY, Albert J., b 1845 England; d 25 Nov 1930 Salem OR; mar to
- 27 SMITH, Elizabeth, b 11 Aug 1853 Newton Linford, Eng.; d 15 Nov 1940 Portland OR
- 28 SHARP, John B., b 14 Feb 1824 Edinburgh, Scotland; d 6 Apr 1905 Worthington MN; mar 29 Mar 1860 to
- 29 WORDEN, Ann Ursula, b 1832; d July 1908 Worthington MN

- 30 BODDY, John Cowan, b 25 Nov 1837 Toronto, Canada; d 12 Feb 1912 Worthington MN; mar to
31 DANIELS, Elizabeth, b 4 Jan 1838 Toronto, Canada; d 28 Apr 1925 Worthington MN
40 ANDERSON, John, b 13 Jan 1794 Andersonville VA; d Quincy IL; mar 3 Jan 1819 to
41 GUERRANT, Elizabeth, b 12 July 1800; d 26 Oct 1878 Quincy IL
44 ATWATER, Joseph, b 22 Feb 1796 New Haven CT; d 4 Dec 1866 Laharpe IL; mar 1 Jan 1823 to
45 DUNCAN, Rachel, b South Carolina
46 TIMMONS, James T., mar to
47 OXFORD, Sarah
52 WESLEY, --?--, mar to
53 SMITH, Sarah Ann, b 11 Oct 1813 England; d 6 Feb 1887, England
54 SMITH, Francis, b Newton Linford, England; mar to
55 GEARY, Ann, b Crestey, Leiceshire, England
56 SHARP, John, b 5 June 1798 Stockport, England; d 1890; mar 1823
62 DANIELS, --?--; mar to
63 ALLISON, Suzanna
88 ATWATER, Joseph, b 27 May 1770 New Haven CT; d 27 Sept 1805; mar 2 Aug 1792 to
89 THOMAS, Sarah, d 7 Apr 1836
90 DUNCAN, Charles, mar to
91 LYNCH, Mary
176 ATWATER, Jeremiah, b 5 Dec 1734; d 12 Nov 1811; mar 20 Apr 1757 to
177 MIX, Anna, b 2 Apr 1735; d 23 Dec 1778
352 ATWATER, Jonathan, b 4 Nov 1690 New Haven CT; d 27 Dec 1760 New Haven CT; mar 5 Dec 1733 to
353 TUTTLE, Martha, b 26 Apr 1697; d 9 Sept 1776
354 MIX, Nathaniel, mar to
355 LINES, Rebecca
704 ATWATER, Jonathan, b 12 July 1656 New Haven CT; mar 1 June 1681 to
705 PECK, Ruth R. A., d 3 June 1726 New Haven CT
1408 ATWATER, David, d 5 Oct 1692; mar to
1409 SAYRE, Damaris, d 7 Apr 1691
1410 PECK, Rev. Jeremiah
2816 ATWATER, John, mar to
2817 NARSIN, Susan
2818 SAYRE, Thomas, b Bedfordshire, England
2820 PECK, William, d 7 June 1699; mar 12 Nov 1656 to
2821 KETCHEL, Joanna
4632 ATWATER, Christopher, b England, mar to
4633 --?-- Maryan
9264 ATWATER, Thomas, b England, mar to
9265 --?--, Johanna
18528 ATWATER, Robert, b England
27056 ATWATER, John, b England, mar to
27057 --?--, Maryan
54112 ATWATER, Thomas, mar to
54113 --?-- Eliner

Submitted by Mrs. H. L. Krumbah
3015 Road 100
Pasco WA 99301

- 1 MORRIS, Mary Lou (adopted name BRISTOL), mar to Harlind Lee KRUMBAH
- 2 MORRIS, Lester, b 27 Nov 1919 Bernie MO, mar 23 Aug 1943 to
- 3 SEATON, Margaret Myrtle, b 19 Feb 1924 Wilson WY
- 4 MORRIS, Thomas H., b 25 Feb 1885 Galata IL; d 7 Jan 1971 Bloomfield MO;
mar to
- 5 BLACK, Lucretta, b 2 May 1888 Bloomfield MO
- 6 SEATON, Myron Eber, b 6 Oct 1893 Hayden CO; d 25 Feb 1969 Jackson Hole WY;
mar 1921 to
- 7 GARDINER, Myrtle, b 2 Mar 1902 Vernal UT; d 14 Dec 1970 Salt Lake City UT
- 8 MORRIS, William F., b 13 Dec 1832 South Carolina (?); d 24 Jan 1919, bur
Bernie MO; m to
- 9 ABNEY, Susan, b 1844, d 1899
- 10 BLACK, George Washington, b 27 Nov 1859 Asherville MO; d 4 Oct 1953 Bloom-
field MO; mar 3 Aug 1882 to
- 11 HARPER, Rebecky Ann, b 16 Oct 1860 Stoddard Co MO; d 24 July 1944 Bloom-
field MO
- 12 SEATON, Henry Clay, b 1 July 1844; d 17 Aug 1932 Jackson Hole WY; m 17 Oct
1870 to
- 13 SANDS (?), Florilla Viola, b 22 Feb 1853 Boone Co IL; d Jackson Hole WY
- 14 GARDINER, James Charles, d 1907; mar 25 Nov 1891 to
- 15 TAYLOR (TAILOR), Amy M., b 18 May 1872 Ogden UT; d 25 Aug 1945 Oroville CA
- 20 BLACK, Henry, mar to
- 21 --?--, Martha
- 22 HARPER, Nelson, mar to
- 23 MORE, June (Jane?)
- 30 TAYLOR (TAILOR), Allny, b Missouri (?); mar to
- 31 KEWIES, Cilia, b Ohio (?)

Submitted by Mrs. Elmyria Gessel
Route 1, Box 159 A
Pasco WA 99301

- 1 ACKLEY, Elmyria Ellen, mar to GESSEL, Homer John
- 2 ACKLEY, Preston Hosea, b 17 July 1894 Vernon TX; d 22 Feb 1960 Logan UT;
mar 7 Dec 1916 to
- 3 NELSON, Mary, b 14 Jan 1889 Smithfield UT; d 22 Feb 1960 Logan UT
- 4 ACKLEY, Hosea Benjamin, b 30 May 1862 Hanahman IL; d 5 May 1924 Shamrock TX;
mar 17 Dec 1890 to
- 5 SHOWERS, Margaret Ellen, b 11 Apr 1873 Prairie Home IL; d 14 Feb 1911 Lela TX
- 6 NELSON, Soren Joseph, b 10 Jan 1857 Raklen, Denmark; d 28 Sep 1928 Treasure-
ton ID; mar Dec 1877 to
- 7 PURSER, Elmyra, b 5 Oct 1860 Lawrenny, Wales; d 24 Aug 1915 Treasureton ID
- 8 ACKLEY, Benjamin, b 1826 Ohio; mar to
- 9 CASE, Frances, b 12 Feb 1832 Ohio
- 10 SHOWERS, John b 7 Dec 1835 Milroy PA; d 28 Apr 1909, bur Lewistown PA, mar to
- 11 KOHLER (COULTER), Nancy Jane, b 13 Aug 1833 Milroy PA; d 5 Jan 1923 Lewistown
PA
- 12 NELSON, Christian, b 18 Nov 1825 Refsnals, Den; d Aug 1863; mar 17 Sep 1853 to

- 13 JENSEN (PEDERSON), Kristine, b 8 Sept 1826 Raklev, Den., d 30 July 1909
- 14 PURSER, Francis, b 4 Oct 1814 Cosheston, Wales; d 9 Oct 1898 Hydepark UT;
mar to
- 15 EYNON, Frances (Fanny), b 12 Apr 1820 Lawrenny Ferry, Wales; d 9 June 1868
at sea
- 18 CASE, Peter, b 22 July 1806, Ohio (?); mar to
- 19 GREENWOOD, Synthia, b 7 May 1806 Kentucky (?)
- 20 SHOWERS, Jacob, b 1806 PA; mar to
- 21 TREASTER, Mary Ann, b 1814 PA
- 22 KOHLER, James, b PA, mar to
- 23 YETTER, --?--
- 24 JOHANSEN, Niels, mar to
- 25 SORENSON, Maren
- 26 JENSEN, Peder, b 24 Oct 1790, mar to
- 27 JENSEN, Maren, b 13 Apr 1788
- 28 PURSER, Stephen, mar to
- 29 PHILLIPS, Sarah
- 30 EYNON, James, b 31 Mar 1793, mar to
- 31 GRIFFITHS, Elizabeth, b after 1798

Submitted by Mrs. Donald Joersz
Box 496
Kahlotus WA 99335

- 1. Shirley Ann SWANK b 13 August 1934 Shannon City, Iowa m 10 December 1954
Donald Fred JOERSZ Shelton, Washington
- 2. William Byrle SWANK b 29 March 1910 Ringgold County, Iowa m 29 October
1933 Osceola, Iowa to
- 3. Doris Amanda JOHNSON b 25 October 1913 Mt. Ayr, Iowa d 21 October 1966
Shelton, Washington
- 4. Walter Edgar SWANK b 11 December 1874 Des Moines County, Iowa d 26
September 1951 Tingley, Iowa m 16 June 1909 to
- 5. Ivah Fern LAIRD b 18 June 1889 Ringgold County, Iowa d 1 October 1968
Mt. Ayr, Iowa
- 6. Frederick JOHNSON b 8 December 1876 Iowa d 2 August 1958 Mt. Ayr,
Iowa m 24 December 1896 Ringgold County, Iowa to
- 7. Lettie Ress SOWASH b 2 August 1878 Louisa County, Iowa d April 1968
Mt. Ayr, Iowa
- 8. William Henry Harrison SWANK b 1 November 1828 Montgomery County,
Indiana d 4 March 1915 Ringgold County, Iowa m 14 June 1866 Otterville,
Missouri to
- 9. Josephine Amanda PHILLIPS b 22 October 1847 Cooper County, Missouri
d 8 November 1922 Ringgold County, Iowa

10. William Campbell LAIRD b 9 March 1857 Athens County, Ohio d 26 September 1934 Mt. Ayr, Iowa m 10 November 1887 to
11. Martha Jane "Mattie" MCLAUGHLIN b 1 June 1857 Peel County, Ontario, Canada d 7 December 1934 Mt. Ayr, Iowa
12. James Mathew JOHNSON b 8 January 1844 Putnam County, Indiana d 21 March 1917 Ringgold County, Iowa m 18 December 1865 Ringgold County, Iowa to
13. Amanda FREDERICK b 13 December 1845 Ross County, Ohio d 21 January 1920 Des Moines, Iowa
14. Daniel SOWASH b 29 February 1834 Richland County, Ohio d 23 July 1901 Harrison County, Missouri m 3 January 1867 Louisa County, Iowa to
15. Jemima HALE b 3 January 1838 Putnam County, Illinois, widow of Isaac Parsons, Jr. d 28 February 1912 Harrison County, Missouri
16. Joshua SWANK b ca 1798 Hardin County, Kentucky m 27 September 1825 Montgomery County, Indiana to
17. Elizabeth WESTFALL b October 1807 Kentucky d 17 September 1872 Des Moines County, Iowa
18. Abraham PHILLIPS b 28 December 1817 Virginia d 15 August 1893 Otterville, Missouri
19. Rachel CARTER b 12 April 1818 Virginia d 4 May 1907 Otterville, Missouri
20. Campbell LAIRD b 4 January 1818 Pennsylvania d 30 March 1887 Ringgold County, Iowa m 28 December 1837 to
21. Casandra CAGG b 19 September 1821 Pennsylvania d 30 March 1901
22. David MCLAUGHLIN b 30 November 1832 Peel County, Ontario, Canada d 8 March 1901 Ringgold County, Iowa m 1 July 1856
23. Mary Ann WILEY b 19 March 1825 Ireland d 28 September 1892 Ringgold County, Iowa
24. Abraham JOHNSON b 2 August 1818 Rockcastle County, Kentucky d 1890 Ringgold County, Iowa m 5 December 1839 Putnam County, Indiana to
25. Lucinda WOOD b 1819 Kentucky d 1897 Ringgold County, Iowa
26. David FREDERICK b 1808 Pennsylvania m 28 August 1831 Ross County, Ohio to
27. Mary Ann CORDREY
30. John HALE b Bedford County, Virginia d 1845 Louisa County, Iowa m 28 December 1824 Greene County, Ohio to

- 31. Asenath SEARL b 1809 New York
- 32. John SWANK b Maryland m 8 June 1797 Hardin County, Kentucky to
- 33. Nancy HARRISON b Maryland
- 38. Landon CARTER
- 39. Mary --?--
- 44. Claudius Stewart MCLAUGHLIN b ca 1782 d 4 April 1871 Peel County,
Ontario, Canada
- 45. Ann DUNBAR b 22 September 1797 Tyrone County, Ireland d 7 October
1877 Ringgold County, Iowa
- 46. William WILEY b 1780 Ireland d 21 March 1862 Canada
- 47. Mary Jane JARVIS b 1782 Ireland d 18 March 1833
- 48. Robert JOHNSON b North Carolina d 1837 Putnam County, Indiana
- 49. Anna --?-- b North Carolina d 1875 Union County, Iowa
- 66. Joshua HARRISON b ca 1759 Maryland will pr. 19 December 1839
Harrison County, Indiana
- 67. Sarah SELMAN



PATCHWORK - (cont. from page 30)

WORKSHOP IN SPOKANE - JUNE BAREKMAN SPEAKING

Miss June Barekman, co-editor of the Genealogical Reference Builders NEWSLETTER, is expected to be the guest speaker for the Eastern Washington Genealogical Society's luncheon meeting on Saturday, June 8, at North's Chuck Wagon on N. Division in Spokane. Miss Barekman is coming from Chicago, artly to attend Expo '74, partly to speak for E.W.G.S., and partly to consult with her cousin and co-editor, a member of the E.W.G.S., Mrs. Robertalee Lent of Post Falls ID.

MORE 1850 ILLINOIS CENSUS INDEX NEWS

The Yakima Valley Genealogical Society has joined the list of far-away friends taking part in indexing the 1850 Illinois Census. When Jack Lines of that society visited our March meeting, he announced that they have been assigned Jersey and Randolph Counties, and that those will complete the list.

It was something of a shock to Pat Ballowe, since she had been told that our assignment of Hancock and Henry Counties would complete the list. At any rate, all counties are now assigned. A second microfilm has been ordered, because both Hancock and Henry are on one roll, and good progress in indexing is being made.

-- BOOK REVIEWS AND ACQUISITIONS --

Ellsberry, Elizabeth Prather, Box 206, Chillicothe MO 64601, compiler and publisher of the first four books reviewed. All are 8½ x 11, stiff paper covers, stapled and mimeographed. No dates.

LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WILL & ADMINISTRATION RECORDS, Vol. I: 28 pp. \$5.00.

Consists of Will Book I. Pages 1-13 are wills from 1780-1805, pages 13 to 20 are administrations records from 1793-1805, and pages 20-25 are inventories from 1781-1792. It is incompletely indexed, in name of the deceased only, and the entries must be checked for other names.

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF LINCOLN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, 1781-1792: 40 pp., \$5.00.

Entries include marriage license date, names of grooms, bride and bondsman. Is indexed completely with full names.

MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARRIAGE RECORDS 1786-1800; WILL RECORDS 1786-1801: 51 pp., \$5.00.

Pages 1-16 consist of marriages from 1786-1799 inclusive, with date of marriage and full names of bride and groom. Pages 17-39 are Will Book I, 1786-1795 and Will Book II, 1795-1803, including wills, inventories and administrations as copied from the original. Indexed by surname only, but does include names found in the body of the wills.

MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WILL RECORDS, WILL BOOK 7 -- 1818-1824; WILL BOOK 8 -- 1825-1826: 45 pp., \$5.00.

The date 1818 for Will Book 7 is misleading. February Court 1821 begins the book. There are a few wills written in 1818-1820 which are entered in 1821, so if you are searching in this time period, you need to check Will Book 6. The book contains wills, probates, estate settlements, appraisements and inventories from February 1821 to December 1826. Indexed by surname only, but includes names found in the body of the wills. All four volumes by Mrs. Ellsberry could benefit from an introduction describing her method of recording and compiling these valuable records. Exchanged for T.C.G.S. census indexes.

----- Evelyn H. Massie

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Marler, Mike, NAME INDEX to *Old Days in Nashville* by Jane Thomas and *Early History of Nashville* by Lizzie P. Elliott. 1970, published by compiler, 629 Elysian Fields Road, Nashville TN 37211, 8½ x 11, mimeographed, stiff paper covers, stapled, 21 pp., \$3.50. Exchanged for T.C.G.S. census index.

Contains approximately 2200 names and consists of three parts. Part I is a name index and Part II a place index of *Old Days in Nashville* and Part III a name index of *Early History of Nashville*. The two books covered the history of Nashville from the founding to the middle 1800's and may be ordered on interlibrary loan for complete information on the names and places listed in the NAME INDEX.

--- E. H. M.

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Crickard, Mrs. Owen A., compiler, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1820 U.S. CENSUS, n.d., published by compiler, Rt. 1, Box 218, Beverly WV 26253, 8½ x 11, no covers, Xeroxed, punched for 3-hole binder, not indexed, 19 pp., \$8.00.

This census was copied from microfilm. The head of the family is listed with columns for males and females in the various age groups as found on the original census. Surnames are alphabetized by the first letter only. Care must be taken to check the last five pages for a second alphabetical listing of names, plus residents of the five towns in the county.

--- E. H. M.

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Phillippay, Minola C., AS I REMEMBER, 1970, Steamboat *Pilot*, Steamboat Springs, Colorado, 5½ x 8½, paperbound, \$2.00, T.C.G.S. purchase.

-----, KAHLOTUS IS HOME, 1973, published as above, hardbound, \$3.00, gift of Shirley Joersz.

Mrs. Phillippay, now 92, wrote her first book, a history of the early days in Ritzville, Washington, for her children. But the book and its sequel have much more than a family appeal. Her recollection of detail is in a class with that of Laura Ingalls Wilder, and her selection of incident, exciting, humorous, or touching, shows a real flair for plot. The many names and dates included make the books a treasure house for genealogists, even though tactfulness prompted Mrs. Phillippay to eliminate names from one or two incidents.

--- F. H. E.

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Connor, R. D. W., REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS OF NORTH CAROLINA, North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College History Publication #2. Exchange.

Issued under the direction of the department of history, W. C. Jackson, editor, this book, a reprint, is part of a series of lectures delivered at the college in 1913 by Mr. Connor. Four men, John Harvey, Cornelius Harnett, Richard Caswell, and Samuel Johnston, are dealt with, each separately, for their importance in bringing about the independence of North Carolina and the United States. Not indexed.

--- R. B. K.

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Middlesworth, Mrs. Grace, EXCERPTS FROM SHELBY COUNTY, ILLINOIS, HISTORY BIOGRAPHIES, 1969, Decatur Genealogical Society. Indexed

Ellsberry, Elizabeth Prather, CEMETERY RECORDS, PAGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, Vol. I: LURAY CEMETERY, Chillicothe MO. Indexed.

Crockard, Mrs. Owen, compiler, 1810 MADISON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, CENSUS, Beverly, West Virginia. Alphabetized.

Luke, Miriam, compiler, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, INDIANA, MARRIAGE RECORDS, BOOK I: 1826-1839, Illiana Genealogical Publishing Co., Danville IL.

INDEX TO PROBATE CASES OF TEXAS, No. 20, Brazoria County, March 30, 1832 to October 29, 1939, 1942, State-wide Records Indexing & Inventory Program, San Antonio TX.

Carpenter, Mrs. V. K., 1850 TEXAS CENSUS, BRAZORIA COUNTY, 1969, Century Enterprises, Huntsville AR.

-- HERITAGE COUNCIL --

At the April 1973 meeting of delegates from several genealogical, patriotic and historical societies to discuss the formation of a Heritage Council for the state of Washington, the Yakima Valley Genealogical Society agreed to publish news until the proposed council was able to undertake such work itself. This first draft of a proposed constitution and by-laws was prepared by Fred Carver of the Y.V.G.S. and printed in that society's April Bulletin by Margaret Carver, editor. We include it here with their permission. Quoting Mrs. Carver: 'It is hoped that the genealogical, patriotic and historical societies who read it will send comments, in the form of general approval or of proposed revisions, to the chairman of the Committee for a Constitution and By-Laws, to Osborne Heard, Rt. 3, Box 41, Hayden Lake ID 83835. After a suitable period for comment, a final draft will be prepared and submitted to the organizations which have expressed an interest in formation of the council.'

A suggestion is being sent to Mr. Heard that the Constitution and By-Laws Committee have its first meeting in Spokane before or after the session of the E.W.G.S. at which Miss June Barekman is to be guest speaker. Some of the committee members from other parts of the state are planning to be at that session.

WASHINGTON HERITAGE COUNCIL
PROPOSED CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I - Name

The name of this organization shall be the Washington Heritage Council

ARTICLE II - Purposes

- A. To serve as a clearing house through which information may be exchanged concerning projects, programs and publications of interest to the genealogical and/or historical researcher of Washington information.
- B. To maintain records indicating the location and availability of information of genealogical or historical interest.
- C. To publish such bulletins, papers or other lists, charts, etc. as deemed necessary to the purposes of the Council.

ARTICLE III - Policies

- A. This organization shall be non-profit, non-political and non sectarian.
- B. This organization may affiliate with any state, regional or national genealogical or historical society, club or association as deemed desirable by the members of the Council.
- C. This Council shall be an organization not for profit in that no part of its funds or other assets shall inure to the benefit of its members, officers or individuals but the Council may pay reasonable compensation for service rendered and may pay costs which are necessary or incidental in carrying out the objects herein stated.

- D. Upon the dissolution of the Council, the Board of Directors shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all the liabilities of the Council, dispose of all assets of the Council exclusively for the purposes of the Council in such a manner, or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for educational or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provisions of any future United States Internal Revenue Law), as the Board of Directors shall determine. Any of such assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by the Superior Court of the county of residence of the Council treasurer, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization or organizations as said Court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purposes.

ARTICLE IV - Membership and Dues

- A. Membership in this organization shall be open to genealogical and historical societies and to all other groups and individuals interested in and willing to uphold the purposes as outlined above.
- B. Members-at-large or Active Members shall be organizations and shall pay dues as established by the Council and shall have voting privileges at general meetings of the Washington Heritage Council by selecting one of its members as delegate to the Council.
- C. Subscribing members shall be individuals interested in genealogical or historical research and in promoting the purposes of the Council, shall pay dues as established by the Council and shall have reasonable privileges of the floor at Council meetings but may not vote except as may be provided by the Council.
- D. Dues shall be established in the By-Laws of this Council. Such dues shall be due and payable on or before January first of each year. Members whose dues are not paid by April first of each year shall be automatically dropped from the rolls after written notice has been given by March first.

ARTICLE V - Meetings

- A. Meetings of the Council or of its Board Members shall be held at the discretion of a majority of the Board of Directors at such time and place as the Board shall determine advisable.
- B. A quorum of the Board of Directors at any regularly called meeting or in any mail poll shall be a majority of its members.

ARTICLE VI - Officers and Their Duties

- A. The officers of this organization shall be (1) President, (2) Vice-President, (3) Secretary, (4) Treasurer, and (5) Bulletin Editor and those holding any additional offices created at a later date, together with the chairmen of all standing committees. These officers shall constitute the Board of Directors of the Council.
- B. The elective officers of the Council shall be elected by a mail poll conducted during November of each year following nominations made by members-at-

large, or active members, during the month of October. The elective officers shall serve from January first of the following year or until a successor has been selected. Nominations may also be made by a Nominating Committee of three, one named by the President and two by the Board at large.

- C. The President shall perform the duties usually associated with this office, appoint committees for carrying out the aims and purposes of the Council, such committees or committee chairmen to be approved by the Board. The President shall preside at meetings of the Council and of the Board and shall be an ex-officio member of any and all committees except the nominating committee.
- D. The Vice-President shall perform the duties usually associated with this office and serve in the capacity of the presiding officer in the absence of the President.
- E. The Secretary shall perform the duties usually associated with this office. The Secretary shall keep a proper register of the members and their mailing addresses, shall keep an accurate record of transactions of all meetings of the Council and of the Board of Directors, and shall handle such correspondence as is necessary for fulfilling the objects and aims of the Council. The Board of Directors may appoint such assistants to the Secretary as the work of the office of Secretary may require.
- F. The Treasurer shall receive all monies of the Council, shall keep an accurate record of receipts and expenditures and shall pay out funds as authorized by the Board of Directors or by the Council. The Treasurer shall be prepared to present the financial standing of the Council at any meeting of the Council or of the Board of Directors. The President shall appoint a committee of three to audit the Treasurer's records at such time as the President or a majority of the Board of Directors deem advisable or upon request of the Treasurer.
- G. The Bulletin Editor shall perform the duties usually associated with this position and shall issue such bulletins, lists or charts at such times as determined advisable by the Council or Board of Directors.
- H. A vacancy occurring in any elective office shall be filled by appointment by the remaining members of the Board of Directors except the vacancy in the office of President which shall be filled by the Vice-President. Should any member of the Board of Directors move outside the geographical limits served by his member society, the remaining members of the Board shall declare this office vacated.
- I. All records of the officers and committee chairmen, except those of any nominating committee, shall be transferred to the incoming officers and chairmen filling these positions within 30 days after the election or appointment of said officer or chairman. The records of the nominating committee shall be destroyed 30 days after any election unless questions concerning such nominations have been received by the chairman of the nominating committee prior to that date.

ARTICLE VII - The Fiscal Year

- A. The fiscal year of the Washington Heritage Council shall be from January 1 through December 31 of each year.

ARTICLE VIII - Amendments

- A. Proposed amendments to the Constitution shall first be submitted in writing and copies of such amendment(s) mailed to each member on the mailing list of the Council at least 30 days prior to final action on the proposed amendment(s). Consideration and ratification of such proposed amendment(s) may be at any subsequent meeting of the Council or of the Board of Directors held within 60 days of such notification to Council members or, if no such meeting is held, by mail ballot conducted within 30 days following the 30-day notification period. Ratification of such proposed amendment(s) shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of those voting at said subsequent meeting or mail ballot.

BY-LAWS

- Section 1. Applications for membership shall be accepted by the Treasurer and, upon payment of dues, the prospective member shall become an active or subscribing member as provided in the Constitution. The Treasurer shall advise the Secretary of acceptance of any such members, including the proper mailing address, and a copy of such notice shall be sent to the Bulletin Editor.
- Section 2. Annual dues to the Council shall be \$2.00 for each active or subscribing member.
- Section 3. Roberts Rules of Order (Revised) shall govern this Council in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws.
- Section 4. These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of all votes cast at any regular or special meeting of the Council or of the Board of Directors, provided notification of such proposed amendment(s) has been submitted to the active members at least 30 days prior to such consideration. Voting by mail may be substituted for action at meetings if proper notification of such mail ballot is included in the notification of requested action on the proposed amendment(s).

L.D.S. BRANCH LIBRARY NEWS

Recent Acquisitions:

1800 Federal Census of Vermont
15 Volumes of MISSOURI PIONEERS by Vineyard and Woodruff
Volumes 1 - 5, OHIO RECORDS & PIONEER FAMILIES
EARLY OHIO TAX RECORDS by Esther Weygant Powell

Current Library Hours:

Monday	10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Tuesday	10 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.; 7 - 9:45 p.m.
Wednesday	10 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.; 7 - 9:45 p.m.
Thursday	10 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.; 7 - 9:45 p.m.
Friday	10 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.; 7 - 9:45 p.m.

- - Q U E R I E S - -

Members may have unlimited privileges in submitting queries. Non-members' queries will be printed without charge up to 50 words, not including name and address. Additional words are 5 cents a word. Address: Mrs. R. B. Kimbrough Jr., Query Editor, 1135 Jan St., Pasco WA 99301.

-- Indexed in Query Name Index --

CHIAFULLO NEED ANCESTRY: Anthony (Antonio) CHIAFULLO, b. Italy; Irene Conte CHIAFULLO, b. Italy; parents of Frank Anthony CHIAFULLO, b. 27 Sept 1892, d 24 July 1925, Crockett CA. --Mrs. Earl Chiafullo Martin, 2055 Howell, Richland WA 99352.

FLOWER NEED ANCESTRY: James W. Flower, b 9 Oct 1835 Bristol, Eng.,
JOSE d 1 May 1903 Johnstown PA, mar Fannie JOSE. Need names of parents of both. -- Mrs. Earl Chiafullo Martin, 2055 Howell, Richland WA 99352.

SWANK Joshua SWANK b ca 1798 Hardin Co KY, grew up in Harrison Co IN,
WESTFALL mar 1825 Montgomery Co IN Elizabeth WESTFALL; to Des Moines Co IA; on 1840 -50, -60, -70 census for that county, living in 1880 Anderson Co KS near son John. When, where did he die? --Mrs. Donald Joersz, Box 496, Kahlotus WA 99335.

WEATHERBEE Correspondence invited with desc of Horace W. WEATHERBEE, WETHER-
WETHERBEE BEE or WEATHERBY, b New York state ca 1826. His wife, Mary, was
WEATHERBY b in Canada ca 1832. They had a dau Elizabeth b in Iowa in 1849. This family lived in Pike Co IL in 1850. --Mrs. Lee W. Clarkson, P.O. Box 727, Richland WA 99352.

SEVERAL Wish to correspond with others working on these family lines:
SURNAMEs MIKESELL, EBERLIN, RUPERT or RUPPERT, CLARKSON and NUMER. --Artilla (Huxol) Clarkson, P.O. Box 727, Richland WA 99352.

MASSIE Desire information on Thornton B. MASSIE, b 24 Mar 1805 Lincoln
RILEY Co KY, lived Mercer Co KY 1826. His parents James R. and Elinor (RILEY) MASSIE. Where did he go? Texas? Any descendants? Will exchange. --Mrs. Glenn C. Massie, 6214 W. Victoria, Kennewick WA 99336.

CARTER Colin CARTER mar in Apr 1803 Betsy MASSIE in Fauquier Co VA.
MASSIE Her father William MASSIE gave consent. Is William MASSIE
MOREHEAD father of James R. MASSIE (our line) who died 1826 in Kentucky? Is William MASSIE brother of the Thomas MASSIE who died 1801 in Fauquier Co, and who mar Mary MOREHEAD in 1772? Desire any info on above names and wish to corresp with anyone working on these lines. --Mrs. Glenn C. Massie, 6214 W. Victoria, Kennewick WA 99336.

BEEBE Need parents Hezekiah BEEBE b 1790 New York, d 1850 Indiana. Mar
BOYER Sarah BOYER ca 1811/12 Onondaga NY. Issue: Nathaniel, Lydia, James, Martin, Jephtha, Boy ?. All born New York. Lived 1836--1850 Indiana. --Mrs. Irene Beebe Shrock, Rt. 1, Box 21, Monmouth OR 97361.

OZEE Would like to corresp with desc of Michael OZEE, b 14 Nov 1846
SAWYER Crawford Co IN, and wife Georgia (SAWYER) OZEE, b 22 July 1852, Coles Co IL. Children: George, Zylpha, Harry, Carl, Nellie and Morton. --Mrs. R. B. (Audrey Berry) Kimbrough Jr., 1135 Jan St., Pasco WA 99301.

CLAIBORN(E) Who were the parents of James M. CLAIBORN(E) (CLAYBORN) b 11
 CLAYBORN Mar 1841 Elkhart Co IN, mar Matilda BECKSTEAD, b 8 Mar 1849
 BECKSTEAD Missouri. Children: Mary, James, Dora, Caroline, Archibald.
 --Mrs. R. B. (Audrey Berry) Kimbrough Jr., 1135 Jan St., Pasco
 WA 99301.

BERRY Want to corresp with desc of Andrew BERRY b 1852 Rappahannock
 BROWN Co VA, was son of James M. and Loise C. (BROWN) BERRY. He
 lived for some time in Minnesota. --Mrs. R. B. (Audrey Berry)
 Kimbrough Jr., 1135 Jan St., Pasco WA 99301.

MARTIN Wish to contact desc Richard MARTIN; wife, Ellen. Children:
 FLOWERS Dora (FLOWERS), Ellen, George, James, others. Richard had old-
 HARDING er brother, Frank (mar Martha HARDING, Warrensburg MO), d 1950;
 COGDILL sister, Mary F., b 1861 Missouri (mar George Washington HUNTER)
 HUNTER d 1934 Pawnee Co OK; youngest sister Mahala (no info). Mary
 said parents were Zeke (nickname?) and --?-- COGDILL. Were Wil-
 liam C. MARTIN and Malinda Jane COGDILL, mar 7 June 1852 Buchanan Co MO, these
 parents? Believe some of Richard's desc are living in Kansas City/Independence
 area. Would like to exchange info. --Mrs. Thursa Hunter Kimbrough, 5511 W.
 First Pl., Kennewick WA 99336.

APPLEBURY In 1880 census, Williams Twp, Benton Co MO, W. H. APPLEBURY, age
 HUNTER 41, is listed as having wife Mary E, 32, b IL; son John N., 13,
 DAVIS b MO; dau Louise R., 12, b MO; dau Sophia, 6, b MO; son William,
 MARTIN 1, b MO. Is Mary E. sister of William HUNTER, 21, b IL, listed
 with the family? Were their parents Isham and Mary (DAVIS) HUN-
 TER? Is Mary E. stepmother of John and Louise? Was their mother widow of
 Zeke MARTIN and mother of Frank, Richard, Mary F. and Mahala MARTIN? Will be
 happy to exchange info, and will answer all letters. --Mrs. Thursa Hunter
 Kimbrough, 5511 W. First Pl., Kennewick WA 99336.

HUNTER Isham HUNTER, age 37, b Tennessee. in 1860, Davis Twp, Caldwell
 DAVIS Co MO. Wife Mary A. (DAVIS), age 35, b AL. Children: Olive 16,
 Mahala 14, James P. 12, Mary E. 12, Geo. Wash. 10, Syrillda 8,
 all b Illinois. A. (son) 6, Wm 2, b Missouri. (Melissa, Adaline, Isaac b
 after 1860.) Mary A., widow of Isham, in Osceola Twp, St. Clair Co MO, 1890
 Special Veterans Census. Wish to locate any of the family in 1870 and/or
 1880. I know they were in Missouri. Geo. Wash. (my grandfather) went to
 Oklahoma Territory 1894. I would like to compare and exch info with anyone
 interested in these people. --Mrs. Thursa Hunter Kimbrough, 5511 W. First
 Pl., Kennewick WA 99336.

BELIEU REPRINTED BY PERMISSION: My mother Edna May BELIEU was born in
 WINNINGHAM a covered wagon the day her family crossed the Snake River,
 JEFFRIES probably at Central Ferry, W.T., 13 May 1877. She was the dau
 of Joseph L. BELIEU, b in Douglas Co OR, and Eliza WINNINGHAM
 BELIEU, also b in Oregon. The family was enroute from Douglas Co OR to the
 Palouse to homestead. They located near Malden, W.T. I have been unable to
 find documents regarding their homesteading in Colfax. . . Four years after
 they homesteaded, Joseph L. BELIEU died and was buried on the estate. Eliza
 BELIEU mar in 1882 Sandford N. JEFFRIES. Their youngest son, Thomas Samuel
 JEFFRIES, 81, is still living in Coeur d'Alene ID. My mother died in western
 New York in 1938. I have been occupied for nearly a year searching the BEL-
 IEUS (BALLOU, BALEW, etc.) . . . My desire is to write my mother's story, and
 I would like to read anything that has been written about homesteading in the
 Palouse, especially Whitman County. --Mrs. Fanny Sly Kyle, 4002 E. Fort Lowell,
 Box 26, Tucson AZ 85712.

--BIBLE RECORDS --

Bible in possession of George C. Massie, 901 N. Grigg St., Greenville IL 62246
 Records provided by Evelyn H. Massie, 6214 W. Victoria, Kennewick WA 99336

The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ
 Published: New York, George Lane and Levi Scott, 200 Mulberry Street, 1852

MARRIAGES:

Jesse H. Massie and Euphemia D. Gibbs were married July 13th 1856.

John L. Massie and Annie Lynn were married Oct 14th 1883

Dick G. Massie and Nellie Garrett were married Jan 29th 1905.

(on same page)

of Nellie Massie

Parents and Grand Parents

Reed /Rad.??/ Garrett Father Parents
 Polly Amos /Admos?/

Mother Parents

Nancy Jane Retcherside /Ketcherside?/
 John G. Jackson Lynn

Nellie Massie Parents

George Firth Garrett
 Laura. Bell. Lynn.

BIRTHS:

Euphemia D. Gibbs was born Oct 8th 1838

Harrie G. Massie born May 21st 1889

Annie Lynn Massie was born Oct 8th 1866

William R. Massie born Aug. 6th 1892

Jessie H. Massie was born July 4th 1835 /1856?/

Jessie Garrett Massie born Dec. 9th 1905

John L. Massie was born April 15th 1857

Annielaura Massie born June 22nd 1909

Dick G. Massie born Dec. 13th 1884

John Louis Massie born Aug 7th 1914

Jesse L. Massie born Nov 22nd 1887

George Firth Massie born May 10th 1917

DEATHS:

Euphemia D. Gibbs

Eupemia (sic) D. Massie died Nov. 6th 1857

Teressa G. Gibbs died June 7th 1889

Jesse L. Massie died Dec. 26th 1887

Anson Gibbs died Jan 31st 1889

Harry G. Massie died June 28th 1916

Wm. Ray Massie died April 24th 1929

John L. Massie died May 16th 1929

Annie Massie died March 24 1935 1:30 PM

Dick Gibbs Massie died Jan 6, 1942 1:00 AM



-- BOOKS AND SUPPLIES FOR SALE --

INDEXES TO THE 1850 U.S. CENSUS OF ILLINOIS - complete transcription of every name, age, sex, occupation, value of real estate & birthplace, indexed by surname. Offset, paperback, 8½ x 11 each \$5.00
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A MASSIE FAMILY HISTORY by Evelyn Hepworth Massie, 272 pp. Up to 11 generations, over 850 descendants of James R. Massie & wife Nelly Riley of Fauquier Co VA & Mercer Co KY; their sons William Redmon Massie (b 1800) & John Colin Massie (b1816). Indexed, bibliogs., maps, photos, paperback \$6.50

A LARKINS GENEALOGY, ELDRIDGE LARKINS AND ELIZABETH BLEDSOE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, by Winniferd Eyrich Perrigo and Lyle Donovan Perrigo; 63 pp., indexed. From Hawkins Co TN to Orange Co IN and Iroquois Co IL. Paperback \$3.00; hard cover \$4.50.

A WILLIAMS CHRONICLE - DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS WILLIAMS OF SULLIVAN COUNTY, N.Y., AND JEFFERSON COUNTY, PA., by Frances Hansen Ehrig. 198 pp., indexed. Some branches in Green Co WI, Montgomery Co IA, Converse and Niobrara Cos WY. Hard cover, photographs and maps, \$6.00.

DESCENDANTS OF HANS JORGEN THOMSEN AND ANE KJERSTINE DITLEVSEN OF KLEJS, DENMARK, by Frances Hansen Ehrig. 73 pp., indexed. Monona Co IA surnames Hansen, Nielsen, Skow, Mortensen, others. Paperback, \$3.00.

THE SKOW FAMILY - DESCENDANTS OF HANS CHRISTIAN SCHOU AND KJERSTEN JORGENSEN OF KLAKRING, DENMARK, by Frances Hansen Ehrig. 101 pp., indexed. Monona Co IA surnames Skow, Skov, Skaw, Mortensen, Nikolaisen, Hansen, Daugaard, others. Paperback, \$3.50; hard cover \$5.00.

TRI-CITIES LIBRARY GUIDE: GENEALOGICAL HOLDINGS OF THE FIVE LIBRARIES IN PASCO, RICHLAND, KENNEWICK, WASHINGTON - 111 pp., loose-leaf, stiff paper cover. Published 1971. \$2.00.

INDEXES TO THE 1880 CENSUS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY - all names indexed, paperback.
Whitman County - 77 pp., 7500 names . . . \$5.00
Yakima County - 30 pp., 3000 names . . . \$3.00

SAMUEL MAY & DESCENDANTS by Lyle and Dalene Perrigo; reprint from TCGS BULLETIN, Jan. 1973. 8 pp., card covers, fully documented. Samuel May lived Ashtabula Co. OH; Grant Co. WI; Cass Co. NB. (1810/11--1876) . . . \$1.00 ppd.

BACK ISSUES OF THE TRI-CITY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN - 25 cents each to members. (Does not include postage. Recent issues available at meetings, others at editor's home.) 75 cents to non-members, including postage.

WILL EXCHANGE BACK ISSUES WITH OTHER SOCIETIES on a copy-for-copy basis.

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