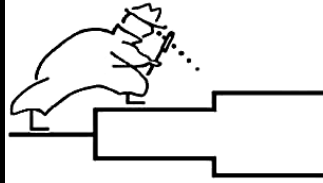




Genealogical  
Association of  
Sacramento

THE  
LAMPLIGHTER



GAS  
June 2006

Helping you step toward your ancestors

Web Address  
<http://home.surewest.net/bbetts/gas.htm>

## 21 June 2006 Meeting will be at Belle Coolegge Library featuring **Pam Dallas: Evaluating Evidence & Analyzing Your Research**

### Once again: "My mail is always delayed, who should I notify of this problem?" Post Office response:

It would be helpful if we could examine any delayed mail you may have. Often there are identifying marks on an envelope that pinpoint the cause of a delay. Record the delivery date on the envelope and present to your local Post Office for examination. In the event that your mail was lost or rifled through, PS Form 1510 available at your local Post Office.

### Clues in Census Records, 1850-1930

*Updated December 2, 2002 from an article by Claire Pretchel-Klusgens that appeared in the January 1998 issue of NARA's *The Record*. Experienced genealogical researchers use clues found in one record to find **other** records about the same individual. This article describes some of the clues found in census records.*

#### Date of birth

The **1900** census (column 7) indicates the person's month and year of birth; the **1850-1880** and **1910-1930** censuses indicate the person's age.

The **1870** census (column 13) and **1880** census (column 7) indicate the month in which the person was born, if born "within the year," that is between June 1, 1869 and May 31, 1870 for the 1870 census, or June 1, 1879 and May 31, 1880, for the 1880 census. The official census day was June 1 in both 1870 and 1880, although the enumerator may have visited the household at a later date.

While the person's age is not an exact date of birth, it at least provides a "ballpark" figure useful (1) for tracking the person from one census to the next, especially if other people have the same name, and (2) for locating the person in any existing vital records.

#### Place of birth

The **1850-1930** censuses indicate the person's state or country of birth, which helps narrow the geographic scope of search for the specific town of birth.

#### Date of marriage

The **1850** census (column 10), **1860** census (column 11), **1870** census (column 14), and **1880** census (column 12) indicate whether the person had married within the year.

"Within the year" means during the year before the official census day, that is, between June 1, 1849 and May 31, 1850, for the 1850 census; between June 1, 1859 and May 31, 1860, for the 1860 census; between June 1, 1869 and May 31, 1870, for the 1870 census; and between June 1, 1879 and May 31, 1880, for the 1880 census. The official census day was June 1 in each of these census years, although the enumerator may have visited the household at a later date.

The **1900** census (column 10) and **1910** census (column 9) indicate the number of years of marriage for each married person.

#### Number of children

The **1900** census (column 11) and **1910** census (column 10) indicate how many children were **born** to each woman. The **1900** census (column 12) and **1910** census (column 11) indicate how many of those children were **still living**. These clues can help determine whether the researcher has identified all children in a given family, and whether any were deceased when either census was taken.

(Continued on page 2)

# About the Genealogical Association of Sacramento (GAS)

Mail: PO Box 292145, Sacramento, CA 95829-2145 Web: <http://home.surewest.net/bbetts/gas.htm>

Lamplighter editor (insert "GAS" in subject line): [lberty7@pacbell.net](mailto:lberty7@pacbell.net)

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## Officers and Chair

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Nancy Ehlers

## Webmaster

Bill Betts

## **Meetings**

We meet the third Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) at 12:45 pm, Belle Cooledge Library, 5600 South Land Park Drive, Sacramento. We offer assistance in genealogical research, and support members in tracing their family trees. Activities include guest speakers, seminars, and field trips to library or archive holdings.

**Dues** are \$20 per person or \$25 per couple from July 1 to June 30.

## **Salt Lake Trip**

Once a year GAS coordinates a trip to Salt Lake City so that participants can research at the LDS Family History Library. Individuals must arrange their own transportation, but hotels are secured at a discount for the group.

## **Library Collection**

The GAS collection of genealogical books and periodicals is held on the fourth floor of the Sacramento Central Library, 828 I Street, Sacramento, CA. The collection can be accessed during regular library hours, currently 12-5 on Sunday; 10-6 Monday and Friday; 10-9 on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and 10-5 on Saturday. Donations of books are accepted gladly.

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**Help and problem solving group - primarily for starting genealogists.** Carol Byers has volunteered to lead a help and problem solving group, which will meet for a short period, after the regular meetings, depending on library availability.

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**(Clues - Continued from page 1)**

## **Immigration**

The **1900** census (column 16), **1910** census (column 15), **1920** census (column 13), and **1930 census** (column 22) each indicate the person's year of immigration to the United States. This information should help in locating a ship passenger arrival list.

## **Naturalization**

The **1870** census (column 19) has a check mark for "Male Citizens of the U.S. of 21 years of age and upwards." If the person was a foreign-born citizen, this means that he had become naturalized by 1870.

The **1900** census (column 18), the **1910** census (column 16), and **1920** census (column 14), and **1930 census** (column 23) indicate the person's naturalization status. The answers are "Al" for alien, "Pa" for "first papers," and "Na" for naturalized.

The **1920** census (column 15) indicates the year in which the person was naturalized. These clues may lead to [naturalization records](#).

## **Foreign-born parents**

The **1870** census (columns 11-12) have check marks if the person's parents were "of foreign birth."

The **1880** census (columns 25-26), **1900** census (columns 14-15), **1910** census (columns 13-14), **1920** census (columns 21 & 23), and **1930 census** (columns 19-20) indicate the person's parents' birthplaces.

## **Military Service**

### **Service in Union or Confederate Army or Navy**

- The **1910** census (column 30) indicates whether the person was a "survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy." The answers are "UA" for Union Army, "UN" for Union Navy, "CA" for Confederate Army, and "CN" for Confederate Navy. These clues lead to military service and pension records; see [Civil War Records](#) and [Confederate Pension Records](#) for more information.
- A word of caution: On the 1910 census, columns 30-32 are often "overwritten" with numbers like 2-1-0-0 or 6-9-0-0. These numbers are **not** the answers for columns 30-32, but were data summaries used by Census Bureau tabulators in Washington, DC, to compile statistical data.
- The **1930 census** (column 31) indicates Civil War veterans with the abbreviation "CW."

### **Military Service, 1898-1918, in Major Wars**

- The **1930 census** (column 31) indicates military service in other wars with "Sp" for Spanish-American War, "Phil" for Philippine Insurrection, "Box" for Boxer Rebellion, "Mex" for Mexican Expedition, and "WW" for World War I.

## GEORGIA submitted by Nancy Phillips - June 2006

### History

Hernando de Soto explored the area for Spain in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The conflict between Spain and Britain over control of Georgia began in earnest in about 1670 when the British, moving south from their Carolina colony in present-day South Carolina met the Spanish moving north from their base in Florida. In 1724 it was first suggested the British colony there be called the "Province of Georgia" in honor of King George II.

In 1732, a group of philanthropists was granted a royal charter as the Trustees of the Province of Georgia. They carefully selected the first group of colonists to send to the new colony. 113 settlers landed in what was to become Savannah on February 12, 1733. James Edward Oglethorpe, one of the trustees of the colony, traveled with the first group of colonists, laid out the design of the town of Savannah, and acted as governor of the colony, although technically under the trustees there was no "governor." Oglethorpe acted as the only trustee present in the colony.

A significant number of Georgia settlers migrated from South Carolina and North Carolina, especially in the 1830's at the time of the Land & Gold Lotteries. And many more went from Georgia to Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, and on to Texas in the period just before and after the Civil War.

Georgia was one of the thirteen colonies that revolted against British rule in the American Revolution, despite a large population of people loyal to the crown. Following the war, it became the fourth state to ratify the United States Constitution on January 2, 1788. Georgia established its first state constitution in 1777. The state established new constitutions in 1788, 1799, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, and 1983, for a total of 10 — more constitutions than any other state.

Between 1790 and 1830 the population of Georgia increased six-fold. The western push of settlers created a problem. Native Americans were pushed further and further west. Cherokees had long called western Georgia home. In 1830 the "Indian Removal Act" was passed by the U.S. Congress. Early in the summer of 1838 General Winfield Scott and his troops began the forcible removal of the Cherokee Nation from Georgia.

On January 18, 1861 Georgia joined the Confederacy and became a major theater of the American Civil War. In December 1864, a large swath of the state from Atlanta to Savannah was destroyed during General William Tecumseh Sherman's March to the Sea. On July 15, 1870 following Reconstruction Georgia became the last former Confederate state to be readmitted to the Union.

### Census Records

U.S. federal censuses for Georgia from 1820-1930 are available. The 1790, 1800, and 1810 censuses have been lost, and there is no 1820 report for the counties of Franklin, Rabun, and Twiggs, and part of Columbia. The 1890 census was destroyed, except for some returns for the city of Columbus. State censuses taken in various years from 1786 to 1890 have survived for a few Georgia counties

### Useful Addresses

Georgia Department of Human Resources  
Vital Records Unit  
47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., Room 217-H  
Atlanta, GA 30334-1201

Statewide registration of [births and deaths](#) began in 1919 and was generally complied with by 1928 for births and by 1922 for deaths. Birth records are available only to the individual or his legal representative.

Georgia Archives  
5800 Jonesboro Road  
Morrow, GA 30260  
678-364-3700

<http://www.sos.state.ga.us/Archives/>

Digital images available online range from Colonial wills to Confederate enlistment oaths and discharges.

### Bibliography

The following titles and web sites will prove useful in researching your Georgia ancestors. All books are available at the GAS library, 828 I Street, Sacramento on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor.

- 1790 Census for Wilkes County (GENE 929.375817 S497 1988)
- Colonial Georgia Genealogical Data, 1748-1783 (GENE 929.3758 D893 1971)
- Continental Society Sons of Indian Wars Lineage of Members (GENE 929.3758 C762 1997)
- The Dead Towns of Georgia (GENE 975.8 J76 1989) (Continued on page 4)

**(Georgia - Continued from page 3)**

- Georgia Citizens and Soldiers of the American Revolution (GENE 929.3758 D263 1979)
- Historical Collections of Georgia (GENE 975.8 W584 1996)
- History of Pulaski County, 1808-1835 (GENE 975.8523 H673 1975)
- Marriages & Obituaries from The Macon Messenger, 1818-1865 (GENE 929.375851 R682 1988)
- Tracing Ancestors Among the Five Civilized Tribes: Southeastern Indians before the Removal (GENE 970.3 C522zL 2002)
- 1864 Census for Re-organizing the Georgia Militia (GENE 973.7458 C814 2000)
- Asbury's Georgia Visits (abstracted from his journal) (GENE 287.632 A799 1991)
- Georgia's Roster of the Revolution (GENE 975.8 K69 1967)
- Johnny Cobb, Confederate Aristocrat (GENE 973.7458 C653zm 1981)
- The Pension Roll of 1835. v. 3. The Southern States (GENE 929.3 P418 1992 v. 3)
- Research in Georgia (GENE 975.8 R432 1981)
- The Reconstructed 1790 Census of Georgia: Substitutes for Georgia's Lost 1790 Census (GENE 929.3758 D336 1985)
- Index to the 1830 Census of Georgia (GENE 929.3758 R337 1974)
- Gone to Georgia: Jackson & Gwinnett & Their Neighbors in the Western Migration (GENE 979.3758 S852 1965)

The following databases are available on the Ancestry.com subscription site available at all Sacramento Public Library branches:

- Georgia Deaths, 1919-98
- Georgia Marriages to 1850
- Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944
- Georgia Marriages, 1851-1900
- Houston, Muscogee & Talbot County Marriages, 1826-52
- Liberty County Marriages, 1982-2004
- Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta, Georgia
- Atlanta City Directories, 1889-90
- Savannah Directories, 1888-91
- Georgia Cherokee Land Lottery, 1832
- Georgia Land Lottery, 1827
- Georgia Tax Index, 1789-99

### **Other Useful Web Sites**

- Digital Library of Georgia  
<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/?Welcome>  
Gateway to Georgia's history & culture from the University of Georgia, containing 500,000 images and pages of text. A highlight of the site is the searchable digitized Sanborn fire maps for select Georgia cities, 1844-1922.
- GeorgialInfo  
<http://www.cviog.uga.edu/Projects/gainfo/index.php>  
An extensive Web online resource about Georgia. Great historical maps.

### **Andersonville Civil War Prison**

There is a local connection between the infamous Andersonville Prison in Georgia and Sacramento. The prison was constructed in Andersonville, Sumter County in 1863 and by June 1864 had a population of 20,000 Union prisoners. During the 15 months the prison was in operation more than 13,000 prisoners died from malnutrition, exposure and disease.

The Sacramento connection? N. P. (Norton Palmer) Chipman was the judge advocate in the trial of the Andersonville prison keeper Henry Wirz. On 10 November 1865 Captain Wirz was hanged at Old Capitol Prison in Washington - the solitary defendant in the first war crimes trial in American history.

In 1875 Chipman moved to California and later became presiding judge of the District Court of Appeals, based here in Sacramento. In 1911 he published his account of the war crimes trial under the title *The Tragedy of Andersonville*. His account was published here in Sacramento and a copy is on the shelf in the Sacramento Room at the Central Library. There have been several dramatic works based on his account and he has been portrayed on the screen by Charlton Heston, George C. Scott and William Shattner

## Nancy's Bookmarks

Some tidbits I've picked up recently in my reading:

### New Jersey

The New Jersey State Archives has just released a new database on their website ([www.njarchives.org/links/databases.html](http://www.njarchives.org/links/databases.html)) that indexes marriage returns filed with the Secretary of State for the period May 1848 through 31 May 1867. Data entry from the 1848-1867 hardcopy indexes for most of the counties has been completed and verified against the original returns. Index data for the following counties is currently being checked and should be considered preliminary and possibly incomplete: Middlesex, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, Union and Warren. The index may be searched by the name of the groom and/or bride, county of registration, and/or the year of marriage.

### California

A wonderful example of what volunteer genealogists can do – check out [www.sfgenealogy.com](http://www.sfgenealogy.com). This is an ever-growing source of genealogical data on the City and County of San Francisco. Volunteers have transcribed city directo-

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(Clues - Continued from page 2)

#### Real property

The **1850** census (column 8), **1860** census (column 8), and **1870** census (column 8) indicate the value of real property (land) owned by each person.

The **1900** census (column 25), **1910** census (column 26), **1920** census (column 7), and **1930** census (column 7) indicate whether the person owned ("O") or rented ("R") the home or farm.

The **1900** census (column 26), **1910** census (column 27), and **1920** census (column 8) indicate whether home and farm owners owned their property with a mortgage ("M") or free of mortgage ("F").

The **1930 census** (column 8) indicates the value of home, if owned, or the monthly rental, if rented.

These clues should lead researchers to the county recorder's office or equivalent agency for deeds, mortgages, and property tax records.

#### Economic data.

The **1850** census (column 7), **1860** census (column 7), **1870** census (column 7), and **1880** census (column 13) all indicate the person's occupation. If the answer is "**farmer**," the researcher should look for information about the farmer's land ownership, crops, and livestock in the agricultural census schedules. If the person was a saw or grist miller, cheese maker, or other "**manufacturer**," the researcher should check the manufacturing census schedules.

Agricultural census schedules exist for 1850-1880; manufacturing census schedules exist for 1820 and 1850-1880.

For more information and roll lists of nonpopulation census schedules available as NARA microfilm publications, see [Nonpopulation Census Records](#).

#### Conclusion.

Researchers who use these and other clues in census records will be more successful--and thorough--in their genealogical research.

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## GAS Notes:

**Library:** Lorraine Lineer is planning on having one or more work days at our Library collection at Sacramento Central. Probably will happen on a Saturday when free parking appears to be available. Please check with Lorraine at the meeting or contact her at 916 - 489-5614.

**Lunch:** Carol Byers has suggested a regular lunch meeting/gathering for interested genealogists. The day of the month and a suitable eating facility would be determined. A number of local genealogists have been having lunch or dinner after a class or before a GAS meeting for the last several years. Conversation is interesting (usually) and varied. If you wish to participate check with Carol for further information.

**Family History Day:** GAS will have a table on October 14th at the State Archives for the scheduled Family History Day of 2006.

**Sacramento Family History Center Fall Seminar:** Scheduled for November 14, 2006, at Antelope.

**And a Special Thanks to Nancy Phillips:** for her continuing series on research in the various states and citing their references in our GAS Library. Her contributions have been an anchor for each issue of the Lamplighter.

## Calendar of Events

- **June 21 -- GAS Meeting - Pam Dallas: Evaluating Evidence**
- **July 29 - August 16, 2006 -- Public Open House for Sacramento LDS Temple, excluding Sundays**

**TEMPLE TOURS:** The Sacramento Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be open to the public for free tours July 29th through Aug 16th, Monday through Saturday. Since 170,000 people are expected during the open house, reservations can be made June 26th starting at 8 a.m. at [www.lds.org](http://www.lds.org) or at (800) 537-6214. If using the computer, a date and time can be reserved and the ticket can be printed on your home computer. Without a ticket, there will be a standby line which make take two hours.

Tours will be for the hearing impaired as well as in English, Spanish, and possibly, Hmong and Russian.

After the open house, the Temple will be closed to the public as Mormon temples only allow members of good standing to enter to perform sacred ordinances. For the genealogist using the IGI at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org), this means the sealings and endowments.

Booties (something like those used in museums and hospitals) will be required over shoes and there will be people to help put them on. Photos are not allowed. Questions: contact Esther McAllister.

- **October 25 -- GAS bus trip to Sutro Library and National Archives: Contact Sharon Bias**  
Call 916-481-4413 if you want to make a verbal reservation. Sharon is at this number from 11 am to 11 pm Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. You can also e-mail your reservation to Sharon at: [SGBELVERTA@aol.com](mailto:SGBELVERTA@aol.com). The fee is \$25 for GAS members and \$30 for non-GAS members. Reservations are not guaranteed until payment is received. Make checks payable to **GAS**. Send them to Sharon at: PO Box 1725, North Highlands, CA 95660. If the bus is not at least 3/4 full, the trip may be canceled. If GAS cancels the trip, you will receive a refund. If you have questions, please feel free to contact her.

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### Fill out and keep this receipt as a record of payment of 2006 – 2007 Dues

The membership year in GAS is from July 1 to June 30. Use the form printed below to **join** or to **renew** your membership. If you are a current member and fail to renew, you will not receive a newsletter after September 2006.

### GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF SACRAMENTO (GAS)

I paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for dues. I contributed an additional \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for purchase of books.

By check number: \_\_\_\_\_ dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Cut the form below on this line and return with your payment

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### Membership Genealogical Association of Sacramento 2006-2007

Choose One: New \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Total Amount enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cash Donation for Library books: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Amount for DUES: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Annual dues are \$20 per person or \$25 per couple

Gifts are greatly appreciated and tax deductible to the extent permitted by law

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
FIRST MAIDEN or MIDDLE LAST

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET CITY STATE ZIP

E-Mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

I want to be called before each meeting: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Return this form and the dues to: *Carol Byers – GAS Membership*  
9504 Snowy Springs Circle, Elk Grove, CA 95758