



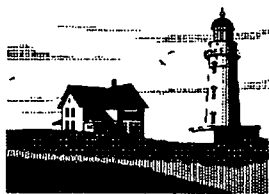
QUARTERLY

VOL. XXXIV, No. 1

MARCH 1993

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The AUSTIN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY is published four times per year in the months of March, June, September and November.

AUSTIN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY has specific addresses for certain purposes. To save time and trouble for yourself as well as for us, please use the appropriate address. See inside back cover for further details. THANK YOU!

EXCHANGE QUARTERLIES - Send quarterlies and correspondence about them (such as change of address or failure to receive ours by the 10th of April, July, October or December) to TEXAS STATE LABRARY, Tech Services S.S., Box 12927, Austin TX 78711.

CHECKS AND BILLS - Dues, seminar reservations, orders for our Special Publications, memorial gifts, other financial matters: AGS Treasurer, Box 1507, Austin TX 78767-1507.

AGS Quarterly - Send material for and correspondence to AGS Quarterly, 4500 Hyridge Drive, Austin, TX 78759-8054. **EXCEPTION!**: **QUERIES** should be sent to 6612 Lost Horizon Drive, Austin TX 78759.

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MEMBERSHIP INQUIRIES - Address inquiries to the AGS Membership Chairman, 807 Christopher Street, Austin TX 78704. (Check inside back cover for membership fees, etc.)

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Please see inside back cover for further Society information!

An Opening Word

It was good to see possibly a record crowd of AGS members and visitors attending the 26 January meeting of the Society. We hope much of the reason results from the new meeting location. As you know from the Newsletters, we are now meeting at Covenant Presbyterian Church at 3003 Northland Dr. (FM 2222). The church is on the southeast corner of MoPac (Loop 1) and Northland. Turn into the church parking lot from Northland; meetings are in Eaton Hall, which is the right-most building as you walk up from the parking lot, and are at 7:30 p.m. each 4th Tuesday except September and December. Guests are always very welcome.

One specific purpose of Austin Genealogical Society as set out in its By-Laws is to contribute books and genealogical information to the Texas State Library Genealogy Collection. To that end, the Society each year appropriates \$500 from its treasury as a matching fund for individual contributions during the year. Clarice Neal, our Acquisitions Chair, collected \$489.22 in individual contributions during 1992, and was thus enabled to spend \$979.22 (\$10 held over) last year. With this money she purchased 36 book titles or a total of 48 actual pieces. With state operational budgets facing increasing constrictions this funding is becoming a sizeable part of the money Judy Duer and the Collection staff have available for new acquisitions. Clarice has been doing an admirable job in this capacity and we join Judy in expressing our appreciation.

Planning is well under way for our Annual Seminar, to be held this year on Saturday, 14 August at The Terrace, 200 Academy Dr. here in Austin. This year's speaker will be Curt B. Witcher of Ft. Wayne, IN. Mr. Witcher is with the Allen County Public Library in Ft. Wayne and is currently First Vice President of the National Genealogical Society. Further information will be provided in the June Quarterly.

Anyone in need of professional assistance for genealogy in the Kansas City area or central Midwest may wish to contact Clare Peden Midgley, 15600 Ash, Stanley KS 66224, (913) 897-2963. She is available for consultations for persons who have hit a "brick wall" and may need ideas of how to proceed.

This is a reminder that our next (June) issue is the members' own for the purpose of Ancestor Listings. Each \$15 membership entitles you to two facing pages. A \$17 membership allows you four pages. Specific instructions on the format, etc, are found on the inside back cover of this and every issue and we ask that they be followed for reasons of uniformity, legibility and fairness. We want your information, whatever it might be, having to do with genealogy and family history. Please mail your material to the Editor, 4500 Hyridge Drive, Austin TX 78759-8054 no later than 10 May 1993.

20 March 1993 ... SEMINAR by ...
Elizabeth Shown Mills,
C.G., C.G.I., F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S., F.U.G.A.

Genealogical Problem Solving

*For researchers who are stuck ...
or want to avoid getting that way!*

- Problem Solving Principles that Turn Everyone into a "Pro"
- The Elusive Ancestor: Even the Landless had a Home!
- Finding Fathers: Name, Origins, or Fate Unknown?
- How to Research the National Archives—without Going to D.C.
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About the Speaker ...

- Over 200 presentations at national and international conferences and institutes
- Editor, *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*
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- Fellow (and Secretary), American Society of Genealogists
- (ASG rank limited to 50 genealogists worldwide)
- Author, editor, and/or translator of 7 books and 200+ articles

Victoria County Historical Commission Seminar

Date: 20 March 1993

Time: 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Place: Johnson Symposium Center, Victoria College
2200 East Red River, Victoria, TX 77901

Reservations:

Seminar Committee—c/o Patsy Hand
Victoria County Historical Commission
417 Cottonwood; Victoria, TX 77904
(512) 575-0049

Registration Fees:

Registration Fee \$20.00
At-the-door Registration 25.00

- Seating: limited to the first 200.
- Conveniences: wheelchair access and ample parking.
- Suggestion: bring clipboard or lap pad.
- Lunch: on your own (you may bring brown bag if you wish).

Book Reviews

Henry Christian Hardt
A Genealogy
1639-1992

compiled and written by Ruth Hardt Koehler and William Milton Koehler, P.E. Copyright 1992; Library of Congress No. 92-73349. Gold-embossed simulated-leather binding; archival paper; 9x11.5"; 760 pages. Table of Contents; List of 42 Illustrations; 20-Page Full-Name Index; Preface; Acknowledgements; Conventions Used in Compiling This Book; Bibliography; List of Sources. Price \$35 (incl. tax & shipping) from Koehler, 4500 Hyridge Drive, Austin TX 78759-8054.

This tremendous (literally and figuratively) book is the brilliant offspring of a perfect union of genealogical achievement and computer expertise. Ruth (Hardt) Koehler labored long and hard to complete family records which had been compiled over a span of many years by her uncle, the Rev. Daniel George Hardt (grandson of Henry Christian Hardt). The results of his research were published posthumously in 1967 under the title The Hardt History.

Mrs. Koehler has spent some six years writing and calling relatives for updated family statistics; and tediously searching for German data on microfilm. The result is an interesting and reliable account of events and a way of life in the early days of Texas as experienced by immigrants from Germany and France -- specifically, Nassau and Alsace, in this family.

Johann Wilhelm (William) Hardt and his eldest son Heinrich (Henry) Christian Hardt arrived in Galveston 20 Nov 1845 on the bark Strabo. They had come from Ernsthausen, a village southwest of Braunfels and northwest of Frankfurt am Main in the current province of Hesse. During the following years, Henry Christian Hardt left footprints in Indianola (Calhoun Co.), Rancho Davis (now Rio Grande City, Starr Co.), Vera Cruz, Mexico City, New Orleans (?), Victoria, Yorktown (DeWitt Co.), Castroville (Medina Co., where his future bride lived), San Antonio, Fredericksburg (Gillespie Co.), Fort Worth, Menard Co. (where he owned land), Goliad Co., Mason Co., and several places in Medina Co., the last being Yancey.

Henry's odyssey is minutely traced in this review in order to inform the interested reader that he may find valuable information about those areas in this book. The authors, in the dedication to Henry Christian and Maria Anna (Haller) Hardt, cite a pertinent quotation from Cicero: "... for it means much to share with relatives the same memories of ancestors ..." -- and their homes, we might add.

There are many informative and interesting passages locating the origin of the family at Ernsthausen and the history of the area from 1639, when Hans Heinrich, son of Pauli Hardton of Ernsthausen, was born. (The suffixes "on" for masculine and "in"

for feminine names were sometimes used.) That Pauli Hardt(on) was the 4-great-grandfather of Henry Christian Hardt, the initial subject of this book, as shown in an ahnentafel (ancestor table).

There are reproductions of over 25 documents written or printed in German, the pertinent items translated in "the documentation of the lineage from Pauli Hardt, the first generation we found, through Henry Christian Hardt, the seventh generation born in Germany and the central figure in this book." These pages are mainly marriage, birth, baptism and death records, and a contract with the Verein to emigrate to Texas.

In that documentation, the compiler has considerably referred to the source of each statement, e.g., "Illustration 11, entry 43", so the reader may readily verify it if he can read German and it reproduced clearly enough.

The state of political affairs in Germany and in Texas in the 1840s is concisely described, with a short excursus into Alsace where Henry's future wife, Marie/Maria/Mary Anne Haller, had been born in 1834. Illustrated by the ship's list of the Strabo, the Hardts' 1845 voyage to Galveston and thence overland by foot to Indianola is related.

This section is a revealing account of the life and times of Henry Hardt and his father William as they moved around Texas for seven years before they were able to send for the rest of the family. The details (thoroughly authenticated in the footnotes) shed welcome light on life during the early statehood of Texas.

Apparently the Hardt men went wherever they heard there was a demand for skilled house builders, and accumulated funds sufficient to transport the family from Germany in 1852. [Family chart on page 46 gives names of children.]

The 1850 census of DeWitt County shows Henry and his wife "Mariah" living with his father "William Hart." In 1852 Henry declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen, and showed himself to be a naturalized citizen on the 1900 Federal census, but the record of his naturalization has not been located.

In 1855 William was granted U.S. citizenship; in 1856 both father and son were awarded patents to their colonization grant lands.

All four of William Hardt's sons who came to America served in the Confederate forces, which is remarkable because three had been in this country only a decade, and many German immigrants chose not to get embroiled in the Civil War. Several received pensions. Henry's application for a pension is quite interesting.

It is fitting that the fascinating history of this branch of the Hardt family closes with the death certificates of Henry C. Hardt and "Mary Anna" Hardt. To help the reader orient them geographically, this section ends with maps of their native village area, their patent lands in Menard County, and eleven locations on the map of Texas that are significant to Henry Christian Hardt.

One of the innumerable fine features of this book is a section (pp. xii-xiii) that gives clear directions for finding one's way through this handsome tome (defined by Webster as "a ponderous volume", and it certainly furnishes a wealth of material to ponder; "to consider attentively").

In "Conventions Used in Compiling This Book" the Koehlers included a list of abbreviations used. This should be studied carefully, as some are unusual.

The paragraphs "How To Use the Ahnentafel" and "How To Follow Your Family" give lucid instructions which should help the reader a great deal. Henry C. Hardt had 13 children, most of whom had numerous descendants, so their initial charts may be far apart. For example, there are over 100 pages separating the charts of his first and his second child. But the reader need not impatiently thumb through all those pages; the Table of Contents reveals the exact page on which the records of each of the surviving 11 children starts, and the Index of Names shows what other pages contain references to him or her -- by both maiden and married names for daughters.

The running head (Pages 101 through 736) reads: "Family Chart: HENRY CHRISTIAN HARDT" or whoever is his descendant on that page. Depending on how much information the compilers were able to obtain (from the original Hardt book, court or parish records etc., or from a relative, called the Submitter), each chart contains vital statistics of the parents (including their parents) and of their children: born (when & where), married (when & whom), and died (when & where).

"Comments" at the bottom of the page is a "must read." They may include sources, occupation of the parental husband, church affiliation; sometimes data received later; known adoptees, etc. One Submitter with a light-hearted sense of humor listed himself as "Still kicking" in the "Died" column. Be sure to check page 184 for his colorful description of his father!

In the Preface, Mrs. Koehler stated: "Each family chart contains three generations and spouses of children." That includes the descendant from Henry C. Hardt, his/her parents, and the children of the descendant, I take it, plus occasionally some grandchildren in the Comments space at the foot of the page.

The chart of the progenitor, Henry Christian Hardt, is preceded by a photograph of himself, his wife, and eleven of their children (two died young). The marriage certificates of all of those eleven were found and reproduced opposite the first page of their family charts -- what a feat!

Don't fail to scrutinize the impressive list of sources on page 740, attesting to the ingenuity and thoroughness of Ruth's research.

The format of these Family Charts is explained on page ix of the Preface, being based on a professional computer program that Bill Koehler customized to suit their needs. It is very neat and covers all the data that genealogists are accustomed to seeing on charts, except that they chose not to number either child or generation on their Family Charts.

Henry Christian Hardt ... is so painstakingly prepared and expertly produced that I am hard pressed to find a fault in it (to show that I was not paid to praise the book!). There is one thing that annoyed me slightly in reading the narrative part: sometimes several pages of illustrations interrupt the text -- but, to be sure, they need to be near that point in the text. Perhaps Bill could have inserted "(Text continued on page __)" for the benefit of readers who do not wish to linger over the illustrations right then.

But that slight flaw fades into oblivion in light of the way he presided over his computer like a concert pianist over his instrument. He combined a number of harmonious fonts (typefaces)

in slightly different sizes to fit the space allotted in each chart, just as Ruth chose the exact tone and wording of the text best suited for this splendid historical genealogy!

A copy of this book has been contributed through AGS to the Genealogy Collection of the Texas State Library.

Helen H. Rugeley



The Public Records of the Colony
of Connecticut,
prior to the Union with New Haven Colony,
May 1665

Volume 1 by J. Hammond Trumbull, 1850. Facsimile Reprint 1992 by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Place, Suite 300, Bowie MD 20716. 5½ x 8¼", 604 pp., illustrations, index, paper, \$36.50. Order #T685 from publisher.

On 3 March 1635/36 the General Court of Massachusetts appointed eight commissioners "to govern the people at Connecticut for the space of a year." The records of the General and Particular Courts from the session held at Newton [now Hartford] 26 Apr 1636 through the December session of the Court of Magistrates in 1649 form the first part of this book. The transcriber, a respected antiquarian, was a member of the historical societies of Connecticut and New York, and the author of a history of the former state.

Next are the records of the General Court from February 1650 to May 1665, followed by the complete Wills and Inventories existing for the years 1640 to 1649. (Some wills and inventories were published in the minutes of the court sessions.)

The Code of Laws, established by the General Court in May 1650, covers nearly 60 pages and gives a detailed and fascinating picture of life in that time and place. In roughly alphabetical order it "lays down the law" concerning such matters as age, arrests, burglary, casks (size of), children (discipline of), cattle branding, debts (payment of), duties of a constable, disorderly conduct in church, distance between fence posts, fire (causing), forgery, fornication, gambling, idleness, Indians (offences of), innkeepers, juries, lying (punishment for), ...

Marriage: "Forasmuch as many persons intangle themselves by rashe and inconsiderate contracts for their future joininge in Marriage Covenant, to the great trouble and greife of themselves and their freinds; for the preventing thereof, It is ordered by the Authority of this Courte, that whosoever intends to joine themselves in Marriage Covenant, shall cause their purpose of contract to be published in some publique place, ..."

Property rights are defined in detail; accuracy of weights and measures was to be enforced; working on the public roads was expected of all able-bodied men. Possession of a gun and partici-

pation in the local militia were prescribed, and giving or trading a gun or ammunition to an Indian was forbidden. Every man was expected to participate in the maintenance of the minister according to his ability; fines were levied for "profane swearing."

Provisions for taxing (Rates) included the poll tax and a tax on livestock and land, as well as a sort of franchise on profitable trades (butchers, "taylor's," carpenters, millers, etc.). Births, deaths and marriages were ordered to be recorded, as were land grants, wills and inventories.

Other items included in this code of laws were schools, strays, timber, "tobacco," watches, wine, wolves, the robbing of shipwrecked vessels, and the prohibition of merchandising by foreigners. The mindset of the people is obvious to the reader of their laws.

The Appendix also contains interesting items relating to such subjects as the encroachment of the Dutch, claims of Massachusetts to the Pequot Country, complaints of "Affronts Received from the Marragansetts," and the Charter of 1662. The Contents page itemizes the 12 documents.

There is a partial Index of Names (preceded by a note outlining the exceptions) followed by a General Index -- a very helpful topical index. The Name Index shows variant spellings such as Carwithy see Curwithee; Keney see Cheeny; Osmore see Hosmer; Treat see Trott; but does not show all the permutations of John Oldham [Jo. Oldā, Mr Oldames (possessive), Oldam, Oldom] or of Henry Wolcott [Walcott, Wolcotte, Woolcot, Woolcott].

This book provides an excellent opportunity to practice the art of reading 17th-century English, both printed and handwritten. There are samples of handwriting facing pages 9, 27, 41, 64, 216, 384, 407 and 441, most of which may be found in printer's type on the numbered pages, providing a translation. However, Mr. Trumbull inserted the names of those present in court for that session between the dateline and the actual minutes or records of the proceedings.

Many passages in this book will seem incomprehensible to the beginning genealogist because of the abbreviations, weird phonetic spellings, and quaint language, but if one perseveres, reading aloud slowly, it becomes clearer and quite amusing, as well as informative. The author explains some of these oddities on page v of the Preface.

As long ago as 1850, the transcriber of these records realized that some words probably could not be recognized in their ancient spelling, so he supplied a footnote. For example, "prrrūtorines" is now spelled "peremptoriness"! Dr. Trumbull had written a history of Connecticut and was undoubtedly an authority on its people and customs.

An example of some of the strange-to-us spelling customs one will encounter herein may be found on page 3 (which is [2] of the original record), thus: "seurall plantacons & yt there be respite viven yntill". [Replace the underlined letters with v for u, ti for c, that for yt, u for v.]

One needs to remember that what appears to be y was a character called thorn which represented th. So, with a understood, yt was the abbreviation of that. "Ye Quality Shoppe" is merely The Quality Shop.

Many final letters were omitted, indicated by a long vowel

sign: frō = from. The second of a doubled consonant may have been omitted: damage shows that they thought a second m was needed. A phrase that stumped me for a while, "excessiue Rats for worke and ware," I decided meant "excessive rates for work and ware (goods to be sold)".

Several letters were interchangeable: u and v, i and j, y and i. Unfortunately, usage was very inconsistent: a u might be used as a vowel in the first syllable and as the consonant v in the second. In Roman numerals, you will find xijd., meaning 12 pence. vniust turned out to be unjust; surueye = survey; Srieant = serjeant. In law cases, Deft is fairly apparent for Defendant, but plte (Plaintiff) is hard to explain, unless they customarily ended it with an e.

Today, most of us fight, bleed and die for that double f or final e on our surnames, but in colonial times a man's name might be spelled three different ways in one paragraph. This old proof-reader tried to think of these words as quaint, not misspelled.

The bulk of The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, ... consists of minutes of sessions of court, the site and date followed by the names of the officers of the court. These might be the Governor, his Deputy, Magistrates, Deputies, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. As indicated by the preceding synopsis of the 1650 Code of Laws, a wide variety of matters were brought before the courts. Frequent disputes about roads between towns occurred; men were excused from "watching and warding" occasionally (presumably because of physical disability).

It appears that there were public lectures weekly (besides the Sabbath services) and attendance seems to have been obligatory. Probably for that reason, the courts decreed that most corporal punishment (whippings, confinement in stocks or pillory) be administered "after the first lecture ad this Towne." Incorrigibles were sent to "the howse of correction, there to be held to hard labour and course dyet."

There are many references to expeditions against specific Indian tribes, often including names of those who participated. In 1657, two Indian factions appealed to the Magistrates of Hartford to settle a dispute about the murder of one Indian by another, and how many of the killer's friends should be killed in retaliation. Given in detail, this account is very interesting and revealing. Numerous Indians are named, and examples of some of their signatures are shown on page 305.

A number of the cases brought before the courts pertained to the colonists' dealings with Indians, such as trading for corn, selling firearms to them, or their complaints of stolen livestock. Personal misconduct by the English included theft, "unseasonable drinking," "invegling the affections of Mr. Alcockes mayde," rape, adultery, bastardy And even if a man was unsuccessful, he would be "publiquely corrected for laboring to inueagle" a woman's affections!

It was comforting to learn that at least one deserted wife was allowed to have the divorce she prayed for and to have the use of her former husband's property. Another surprise was that in 1647 these colonists attempted to limit the use of tobacco to persons over 20 who had a paper from a physician certifying "that it is vsefull for him" and who had received "a lycence frō the Court for the same." The reason: "... it is obsearued that many

abuses are comitted by frequent takeing Tobacco."

Ecclesiastical matters occupied many sessions of the Court. Although reference was sometimes made to a man's right to follow his own conscience, little deviation from the local church's edicts was allowed.

There are occasional lists of those who were admitted to be Freemen by the Court (age 21, £20 worth of estate, not convicted of any scandalous offence, and willing to take a loyalty oath). In 1643 the Court ordered a monthly "day of humiliation" to be observed, and the next year a "publike day of thanksgiving" was proclaimed.

Dates of many name changes are given: Plantation formerly called Newtowne/Newton to Harteford Towne; Plantation Watertowne to Wythersfeild [now Wethersfield]; Plantation Dorchester to Windsor. The General Index is helpful for finding town names that have changed.

The wills usually name at least one relative with a different surname; one names his attorney in England, giving town and county. The inventories frequently name the deceased man's creditors and debtors, as well as the appraisers, so they are a rich source of information

Lest the reader hereof presume that these records make dull reading, let him be assured that, while a few pages may be rather boring, almost every one contains a dozen or more names. Many of these may be found in other New England colonies and were the venturesome ones who had tired of Plymouth Colony, Salem, and so on.

If you have a colonial New England ancestor, you're likely to find at least a cousin herein! This reviewer heartily recommends The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut.

HHR



JOHN AND SARAH FOSTER'S ADVENTURE

On 8th August 1992, I told most of the following story to my middle granddaughter, Leigh Anne Herrin, age 10 years. It is a true story about my paternal greatgrandparents.

It was March 1860, and Sarah was thinking over her life as she prepared for her wedding to John McKinley Foster, who was 20½ years old. Sarah was just 17½ herself, and had been just under 12 years of age when her mother had died a few months after giving birth to her second pair of twins, her 8th and 9th children. The baby boy had also died, but the little girl had lived.

The first pair of twins were girls, Annis and Annie, two years older than Sarah, and at 14 years, they were able to take over most of the household chores and the care of the younger children.

They also had an older brother, Albert, who in a few years would join the Ohio Volunteers in the Civil War, and be killed while on a spying mission in Alabama. Sometime later, also, their father would remarry and have three more sons.

Sarah Savannah Sigars and her family had lived in Indiana, in Posey County, on the big Ohio River where it was joined by the Wabash River which separated Indiana from Illinois. Sarah was approaching her 7th birthday when they moved from there to Blandinsville, Illinois, near the Mississippi River. Going by boat down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi would be much easier than going overland and crossing the many rivers across Indiana and Illinois. Many people in those days used the waterways to move west. There were many hardships to be endured, but it was a great adventure, especially for children seeing a new part of the country.

Sarah thought of John as she made her preparations. He, too, had been saddened by the death of his mother, and his family had also experienced the death of babies, a boy, then a girl three years apart who were the first two born into the family. John had two brothers older than himself by 2½ and 1½ years, and two younger sisters.

John and his family had come to Blandinsville, McDonough County, Illinois five years ago, Sarah recalled, when he was 16 years old, and it was that same year that his mother had died. Sarah's mother had died just a year before that. John, too, had been born in Ohio (his family had lived in Williams County in the far northwest corner of the state) but had moved when John was only a year old, to the newly admitted state of Michigan, to Sturgis, very near the Indiana border.

Sarah thought of George Foster, John's father, who had travelled as a young man to Virginia. He was a large, tall man, very strong, and was said to have thrown stones 214 feet up from the river bed onto the famous Natural Bridge there. John had learned to farm and had also caught a sense of the pioneering and adventuresome spirit from his father.

At last it was Sarah's wedding day, March 11, 1860, and her twin sisters helped her finish getting ready. We don't know whether her sisters were already married or not; Annis married Harrison York, a Methodist preacher, and like her mother had two pairs of twins and other children, perhaps after moving to Iowa, or on into Nebraska. Annie married also, to a Mr. Lyons, but apparently stayed in McDonough County, Illinois, where she had children. But right now they were helping Sarah with her wedding.

Sarah had an unusual feature. She appeared to always be winking, which may have been quite captivating to John. Her right eyelid drooped. (We call this blepharoptosis, a relaxing or abnormal drooping of the eyelid muscle. Her granddaughter, my Aunt Ruth Laura Foster Davis, was later to show this characteristic slightly, increasing in later years and requiring surgery. You can see it in Sarah's pictures.) The question now, as they prepared for the wedding, was whether to cover it up with a veil, or let it be seen. We don't know the answer to that question.

John's and Sarah's wedding was held there in Blandinsville, Illinois, and they settled down to farming. A little over a year later, they had their first son, whom they named Sidney Estice, followed two years later, also in April, by Bartley Hardy. Another baby was expected in the spring of 1865, but the young family, Sarah, then almost 22, and John, 26 years old, with their two babies, had decided to move west, to Iowa.

A neighbor and his family were also interested, so they packed up their belongings in covered wagons, and hitched up the teams of horses. Probably about the second or third day they reached the wide Mississippi River, about 25 miles from Blandinsville.

Grandmother Laura Emily Wheat Foster continues the story in her "Wheat, Foster, McCoy and Connected Families" genealogy of 1941: "John was a farmer and had the pioneer spirit. In the fall of 1864, he and a neighbor, with their families in covered wagons, started for Iowa. When they arrived at the Mississippi River it was frozen over and teams had been crossing. They started to cross and when more than half way over, the ice began to crack. They whipped their horses to a run and made the shore to safety." That was a scary adventure! But they were safe, and travelled for probably another two to three weeks before arriving at Jewell "Junction" (as it was called then). They celebrated Christmas there the day they arrived.

John found a farm to buy with a log house on it, and there, George Lewis was born, April 22, 1865. Three more children came along, including my grandfather, William Henry Foster. So, just think, Leigh Anne, we wouldn't be the same people if the ice had broken through on the Mississippi in John's and Sarah's adventures.!

23 August 1992

Lorrie Foster Henderson



HAPPY HUNTING GROUND

Queries are free. Send your proofread information to Carolyn L. Fonken, 6612 Lost Horizon Drive, Austin TX 78759 (258-4432). Cutoff date is the 10th of the month preceding the month of publication. Include at least one first name, date and place per query. Please use names of months and the two capital letters for states. Letters may be edited to our format.



BURCH - HALE - JACKSON - SIMMONS - TAYLOR. Searching for parents and children of Steven JACKSON born 1810 TN. Married Ann Taylor 1830 Green Co. IL, born 1814 KY, died ca. 1865 Milam Co. TX. Known children: Andrew, James, William Riley, Marzie and Emily. Married #2 Mrs. Linda (BURCH) HALE, sister of Ellison BURCH ca. 1870 Milam Co. TX. Known children: Lucinda, Christina who married William Allen SIMMONS 1896 McLennan Co. TX, two daughters, M.L. and L.A. listed on 1880 McLennan Co. TX census; need their names. Any help on this family greatly appreciated.
LaVerna Good Parsons, 6 Chameleon Court, Austin TX 78738-1323



BROWN - FOREHAND - HARRIS - MASON - TERRILL - TIPTON. I would like to correspond with anyone with any knowledge of the John and Frances TERRILL family. Frances died in Wilson Co. TX 1879 and left the following children: Elizabeth, Frances and Callie. In 1880 Elizabeth is living in Wilson Co. TX with her father who has re-married Epsey BROWN, and Callie is living with my g-grandmother Eliza MASON, Richard MASON, son and Clara MASON, daughter, and is listed as a daughter. In 1900 Callie is living with Thomas TIPTON, Clara MASON TIPTON, Myrtle TIPTON and Eliza MASON in Wilson Co. TX. Callie TERRILL married W. I. HARRIS 28 August 1903 in Wilson Co. TX and Frances married Scott FOREHAND in Bexar Co., TX 28 December 1896.
Mrs. Della Mason Stair, 1215 Yale Drive, Roswell, NM 88201. (505)-623-4203.



DOSS - FLOWERS - FOWLER - REED. Would like to contact any descendants of Mary S. FLOWERS who married John W. FOWLER in Perry Co. AL 9 December 1852, marriage #117, and Elizabeth FLOWERS who married George DOSS in Perry Co. AL 18 November 1855, #307. Both girls were married by L.P. Ramsey, MG. These are daughters of James Leonard FLOWERS and Nancy J. REED. Nancy J. REED'S parents were Andrew and Nancy REED. Please help! Will pay copying and mailing costs. Will share information.
Deurene Oates Morgan, 1118 Curlew Cr., San Antonio TX 78213.



From the LDS Library and Family History Center

1000 East Rutherford Lane
Austin, Texas 78753

If you have an opportunity to visit the Rutherford Lane branch library, please ask a librarian to show you the two drawers of indefinite loan microfiche. These drawers are now labelled "Microfiche Books and Records File." This sizeable collection of microfiche contains books and other documents that cover the states in the United States, most countries of Europe, and many surnames. Patrons have ordered these microfiche for their own research or else the main library in Salt Lake City has sent them to us. SLC is trying to put its most requested books on microfiche.

I shall give you a few examples of microfiche available at the Rutherford Lane branch. As you search the Locality Catalog and the Surname Catalog, you will see other items now on microfiche. Most of these microfiche can be ordered for a mere 15¢ per fiche and will be sent to your branch library.

- CT Catalogue of Early Puritan Settlers of the CT Colony; (6051124), 10 fiche
- IL Cook Co., IL Birth Index 1871-1916; (6016532), 83 fiche
- LA Catholic Church Records of the Baton Rouge Diocese, vols. 1-10, 1707-1867; (6093541), 75 fiche
- RI Alphabetical Index of the Births, Marriages and Deaths Recorded in Providence; (6051317), 304 fiche
- SC Name Index to Genealogical Records Collected by South Carolina DAR; (6052835), 102 fiche

Besides material from specific states, this collection includes U.S. military, migration, religions, gazetteers and maps sections. The PERSI from 1847 to 1990 is in this area. The "New England" section contains among other microfiche items: Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England Before May 1692; (6019972), 30 fiche.

The foreign country sections should be checked for gazetteers, maps, censuses, military records, etc. A few items of interest under "Germany" are:

Gazetteer of W. Prussia; (6053523), 4 fiche, Myers Orts = und Derkehrs = Lexikon Des Deutschen Reichs; (6000003), 29 fiche, and Mullers Grosses Deutsches Ortsbuch; (6000343), 12 fiche.

Glenda Knipstein

POCKET NOTEBOOK OF ISAAC GILLESPIE
(cont'd from November 1992 issue)

In the preceding issue we presented through the courtesy of member Liz Starkey and her husband, Hal, a transcription (by Helen Rugeley) of a pocket notebook of Isaac Gillespie, Hal's grandfather. The notebook contains two accounts of his 1874 voyage from his native Ireland to the U.S and eventually East Texas, and financial accounts while he was a teacher in San Augustine and Sherman, Texas, 1876-77. The voyage and other information was published in November 1992. Immediately below we present Helen's notes concerning the account journal; pages 17-30 contain the transcription of the account pages themselves.

NOTES

Accounts of Expenditures and Receipts

Starting 14 Feb 1876 --- San Augustine, Texas

Through his scrupulously kept accounting of expenditures we learn a certain amount about Isaac Gillespie. We deduce that he had a "sweet tooth" from the frequency of his purchases of sugar -- and oranges, lemons, and whiskey, suggesting that he made a lot of punch with a punch! He kept school equipment in good repair, and paid someone to "scour" for him (floor-scrubbing?).

Early in 1876, feminine items begin to appear in his notebook. Mrs. Starkey informed us that he married 26 Jan 1876. And the purchase of diaper pins is the first intimation that Baby Bertha was born on 9 Dec 1876.

Many names were residents of adjoining Nacogdoches County. Major Hardeman is believed to be Blackstone Hardeman Jr. (1822 TN - 1882 TX). He was a major in the Quartermaster Corps during the Civil War; a Mason; Postmaster at Hardeman's between Chireno and Martinsville in 1838; postmaster at Melrose in 1848 (all in Nacogdoches County). Have not found proof that Rebecca Anna who married Isaac Gillespie was his daughter. She was born at Melrose. We may speculate that the \$7.50 for photographs purchased their wedding pictures.

Usually Mr. Gillespie bought something sweet when he purchased an alcoholic beverage (to compensate to Anna for his indulgence?), but in June he got some "Blue Mass" -- a pharmaceutical preparation containing finely divided mercury.

Many sums are blotted and hard to read (63.00 or blot 3.00?). If they do not add up to the total given, your transcriber guessed wrong!

The Receipts in April 1876 may be from parents of Gillespie's students. It was the custom to pay according to which subjects were elected and how advanced the scholar was. The Public Money (\$140) probably came from the Permanent School Fund established by the Texas Constitution of 1876, but some time elapsed before every community got a public school. Apparently some patrons of the school paid in kind -- beef, potatoes, &c.

In September 1876, the Cora who had to be bribed 25¢ for taking pills was a sister of Anna (Hardeman) Gillespie. On 20 Nov 1876, one might think he was rather niggardly to contribute only 10¢ to charity, but later it will be seen that she was their cleaning woman. The following December 4th entry is quite puzzling. \$20 for Electric Apparatus probably was something for science classes to use to make electric sparks, for Thomas A. Edison did not invent a practical incandescent lamp for home use until 1878-79. Not until 1893 did electricity come to the homes in Gonzales, a town quite a bit larger than San Augustine.

A flatiron was called a sadiron, "sad" from its heaviness, painful to use.

The Polks of North Carolina and Tennessee by Mrs. Frank M. Angellotti mentions many Polks who resided in San Augustine County in the right time frame, but cannot pin down the exact ones that Isaac Gillespie knew.

Godfrey's Cordial is a sweet liqueur. Under 20 Jan 1877, we see a curious purchase: 1 Box Sea foam 50¢. Webster says it is meerschaum or sepiolite, a mineral that floats on water when dry; hydrous magnesium silicate -- which suggests science class experiments. Then, 1 1/2 yds P.K. 75¢ -- wonder if he meant the ribbed dress material piqué?

"For working road \$5.00" Possibly Gillespie was appointed to repair roads in his neighborhood (as was customary), but paid to hire a substitute.

"Ploughing Garden" -- By 14 February he had Americanized his spelling to "Plowing."

The 10th of February in 1877 was a big event in Isaac Gillespie's life, when he received the second step in Masonry. The third step soon followed, and he spent \$2 treating the group on that occasion. Prominent in the history of Masonry in San Augustine County was an Irishman, John Gillespie, who founded the first lodge there in 1837. He was not mentioned in Two Centuries in East Texas after 1841, and his relationship to Isaac is unknown. Major Hardeman may have been the latter's sponsor in Freemasonry.

After the 16 March 1877 accounts, there is an interruption: a three-page fragment of an essay on Christopher Columbus written in purple ink, it appears, by someone else. The birth date of Columbus is given as 1414, but historians are divided between 1446 and 1451.

Accounts begin again on 15 April 1877, when 14 1/2 pounds of breakfast bacon cost \$2.15, and they indulged in 75 cents' worth of May Haws and Dew Berries! One abbreviated entry may be interpreted as Half Barrel Flour & 2 gallons Molasses \$8. Later the Gillespies splurged on a hat for Anna (\$4.50) and six photos of little Bertha (\$2.50). Then the sewing machine broke down, requiring \$10 worth of repairs.

There are no entries for the summer, and by 15 Sep 1877 they had moved to Sherman in Grayson County (in north Texas on the Red River), and were having a house built. Costs included drilling a well, having a fence and backhouse (privy) built, and perhaps treating the workmen to beer! They had to spend \$29.50 for board during the five-week building period, and \$65 for traveling back and forth in that interval. To cap it off, somebody got sick and required \$12.50 worth of medicine.

Sherman, established since 1846, was called "the Athens of Texas" in the late 1860s, being the home of Sherman Female Institute, Kidd-Key College, Carr-Burdette College, and Sherman Private School for Freed Negroes. Austin College, moved to Sherman from Huntsville in 1876, and St. Joseph's Academy were still in operation in 1948, according to The Handbook of Texas.

Next comes a page of figures (in dollars and pounds), followed by three pages of names, very hard to decipher. After the 16-page letter to "My Dear Strong" are many vacant pages, then "Payments at Melrose," a small agricultural community in Nacogdoches County, which adjoins San Augustine on the west.

These payments, made in varying small amounts, presumably were for the tuition of their children. Certain subjects, such as music, art, elocution, cost extra.

An entry leaps back in time: "Rented Room in Seminary at \$4 per Month beginning Monday May 11th 1874" -- Wonder where he was then!

The notation of Isaac Gillespie's taxable property for 1877 is interesting: a piano valued at \$150, and apparently no wheeled vehicles.

Finally come several pages of addresses, some in America and some in the

United Kingdom. His friend Strong's business address was on Whitehall which runs south from Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, London.

Manchester in Cheshire is not far from Liverpool. We might speculate that Allen Anderson was one of Gillespie's chums in that memorable night on the town in Halifax, New Brunswick. We were unable to find some of the places mentioned, such as White Post Lane, on maps of London, but Hackney Road branches off Shoreditch High Street in East London.

=====

Scattered throughout the notebook (on 19 pages) are fragments of poems that apparently had an especial appeal to Isaac Gillespie. They range from the sublime to the ridiculous, and only a few are identified. They and those that are found in the 1911 edition of Familiar Quotations by John Bartlett are (in order of appearance in notebook) from:

"To a Skylark" by Percy Bysshe Shelley (two); "Lalla Rookh," "The Fire-Worshippers," "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," and "Written in a Storm at Sea" by Thomas Moore; "Hudibras" by Samuel Butler; "L'Allegro" and Paradise Lost by John Milton; "On Hearing the Organ at Oxford University" by William Wordsworth; ? and "Retirement" by William Cowper; "The Rainy Day" and "A Psalm of Life" by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Julius Caesar, As You Like It, Othello, and Hamlet by William Shakespeare; ? by Sir Philip Sidney; ? by Thomas ? Wharton (an English statesman); "The Rape of the Lock" by Alexander Pope; Tragedy of Cato by Joseph Addison [Professor Gillespie mangled the sense of this fragment by omission -- should read " 'Tis not in mortals to command success, / But we'll do more, Sempronius, -- we'll deserve it."]

One quotation that I could not find he labeled "Smollett." Tobias Smollett was an early English novelist. Then came a quotation from "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" by Thomas Gray; "To a Louse" by Robert Burns; two lines from the poet John Gay and two from Alfred Lord Tennyson that I could not locate; "The Seasons. Summer" by James Thomson; "Pleasures of Hope" by Thomas Campbell; a fragment from the pen of Oliver Goldsmith; "Lines added to Goldsmith's Traveller" by Samuel Johnson; and "What is Prayer?", a sonnet by James Montgomery.

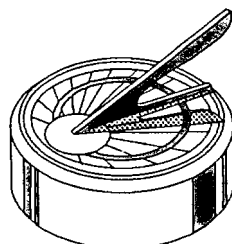
Here's a sample of the odd little humorous rhymes that caught Gillespie's fancy:

Of all the crops the farmer raises
Or Capital employes
None brings such comfort & such praises
As a crop of girls and boyes

Also scattered throughout the book are passages written in a form of shorthand too ancient for modern eyes to decipher; a page of figures headed "Answers to totes[?] in dollars and pounds, and indispensable information such as "Louis XI died 1485."

-30-

-HHR



ACCOUNTS

[N.B. Some entries are out of chronological order.]

San Augustine, Tex.
Friday 4th Feby 1876

Commenced School Tuesday 8th
Repairs on Schoolhouse

Rough Edge	\$ 10.00
Posts	2.00
Removing back house	2.00
Cleaning School Room	.75
Putting up fence	2.00
Nails	1.00
Repairing fence	1.75
Bucket & dipper	1.00
Broom	.50
Nailing bench	.25
Total	<u>\$ 21.25</u>

Received	
on hand	15.00
Major Hardeman	18.00
" "	20.00
Mr. Leonard	15.00
For watch	2.00
M... Pleasant	5.00
Major Hardeman	65.00
Captn Mast	10.00
	<u>150.00</u>

[May not add up; figures often blurred]

Expenditures

Watches repaired	4.00
Photographs	7.50
Latin gram. & reader	3.50
Mr. Leonard 2.00 & Johnny 5.00	7.00
Shoes mended	3.00
Carried over	<u>25.00</u>
Parasol & Shoes	4.00
Postage Stamps	1.00
2 ties	1.25
Soap starch & Bluing	1.50
Washing	1.50
2 Bottles S.L.R.	2.00
Brandy Peaches & Candy	2.00
Street Lantern	1.00
Soap	.25
Gloves & vail	1.50
Cambric Muslin	.45
Mail Rider	.25
Colonge [sic]	.25

Candles & Matches	.55
Photos & Bottle of Whisky	1.25
2 Bottles Quinine	1.00
2 Pints Whisky	1.00
Henry nigger	.25
Black silk binding	.75
one half treat	.50
Pd R. Shindler	6.00
T. Swift	10.00
B. Hardeman	22.25
Brot forward	87.00
Miss F. Robinson	25.00
Brandy cherries &c on trip	1.00
Pd. Mr. Horn horse hire	4.00
" on W.R. Leonard's a/c	5.00
25 yds Calico & 3 spools	3.00
Pocket Book & Pencil	.35
Cuff Buttons	.25
Store a/c	2.15
Stamped Envelopes	.50
Pd washing up to 8 April	2.00
One dress 15 yds @ 16¢	2.40
24th April Pd Mr. Leonard	30.00
Pd Dr. Tucker	4.50
" Mrs. Polk (Music)	15.00
" Mr [?] Dixon (Certificate)	3.00
" to Anna for Expenses	4.00
To Mr. Leonard 25th	14.00
" " " 26th	23.50
" " " 28th	10.75
" " " 1st M	.65
Pd. for Broom & Dipper	.65
Magnesium & Am.	.25
Soap & Fans	.75
Pencils, Hinges & Screws	.50
	\$ 240.70 ?

April 24th /76 Pd Mr Leonard \$30.00 [written sideways]

-----Recd-----

Dr. Tucker	5.25
Mr. B. Roberts	10.50
Buck "	10.00
Mr. Burleson	31.00
Col. Broocks	37.25
Mrs. Burleson	10.25
Mr. Johnson	5.25
Mr. King	18.50
Mr. Polk	25.00
Mr. Dixon	7.25
Dr. Greer	36.00
Mrs. Cartwright	5.25
Dr. Holmes	5.25
Mr. Garrett 26th April	41.25

Mr. Horn	9.50
Mr. Cartwright	23.25
Mr. Tynan	4.75
Mr. Price	18.50
Miss Terie Bickham	10.25
Mr. Watts	14.50
Mr. Crockett	5.00
Mrs. Childers	10.25
Mr. McKeckney	8.05
Mr. L \$9.00	
- - - - -103.30 - -	351.50
Dr. Greer	2.25
Mr. King	3.00
Public Money	140.00
Mr. Leonard	42.00
Mr. Collins	3.00
	243.20

May 1st	
Bro't over	240.70
To Anna for Ex.	10.00
" " " "	1.00
Alpaca Coat	5.00
Shoe Buttons	.60
Mr. Leonard 8th May	10.00
Shirt Buttons	.50
Paper and stamps	1.60
Stockings	.75
Mr. Leonard	1.00
Chalk, Candles, soap	.70
Lemon sugar	.40
Nigger	.15
Mr. Leonard	5.00
Washing 3rd June	2.00
Johnnie	10.00
Lemon Sugar & Mg	.50
Leonard	1.00
Lemon Sugar	.35
goods from Shreveport	13.75
Lemon Sugar	.35
Finch ginger Cigars Wine	1.25
Starch & Lemon Sugar	.65
Dr. Tucker	1.25
2 Watermelons	.50
Brandy & cigars	1.50
Brandy & Blue Mass	1.25
Mr. Leonard a/c at Johnson	10.10

July 1st	
Brot over	322.35
Brandy Cigars & Melons	2.00
Johnnie	5.00
Black Board	1.00
Mr. Burleson	60.00
" "	3.00
Washing	2.50

[blot: 63?]

Mr. Johnson (for Stove)	25.00
Pd. Hal H. Balance for Pony	5.00
One pair Pants	.90
Pills & Whiskey	1.25
Spool thread & Whiskey	1.10
Postage stamps	.75
Tables (3)	8.00
Chairs (6)	7.50
Washing	2.25
Photographs	2.50
Mr. Counsell for repairs	2.25
Cups saucers glasses & plates	4.00
11 yds Bed Tick'g	2.75
Spools & Needles	1.60
Soap 20¢ Pencils 50¢ Brooms 80¢	1.50
Tin Bucket 60¢ Coffee Pot 30¢	.90
2 Fans 20¢ P. Comb [Bomb?] 30¢	.50
Sifter 50¢ T. Cup 25¢ 2 tins 20¢	.95
Cruet 20¢ Grater 20¢ Dipper 75¢	1.15
2 Washpans 75, 1 Pan 35, 1 Pan 50	1.60
Hatchet 1.00 Axe \$1.50	2.50
2 Buckets \$1.50 Sugar \$2.00	3.50
Powder, shot, lead caps	2.10
Paper, Ribbon, Vinegar	1.20
Sadiron	5.00

Receipts

Brot For'd	436.10
Mr. Burleson	16.00
" Horn	5.00
" Louis	7.00
" Wallace	6.75
" Pond	2.00
" Price	.75
" Tynan	2.00
" Cartwright	2.50
" Brooks, Chumley, Pond, Watts &c	40.00
" Wm Teutsch	5.00
" Barrett	25.00
Recd. Childers &c	6.25
Recd of Crockett & L. Roberts	9.70
Recd Beef Potatoes &c	8.00
Recd of Dr. Tucker & Dr. Green	8.50

[Expenditures]

One Bed.stead	8.00
Table cloths	7.80
Sheeting (8 yds)	3.60
½ yd. stuff	.35
Pd Johnson Bal on A/C (see Pocket)	36.20
1 Tub	1.00
Lamp oil & Matches	1.85
Whiskey	1.70
Salt Cellar	.15
Scouring & Carrying Parcel	.65

Pd Pete for Driving	1.60
Rice 1.00 & Coffee Mill .75	1.75
Post office order	1.10
1 Hand Bell (Nacogdoches)	.75
Cigars & Drinks "	.65
Box Caps & ½ lb Powder "	.55
Pd Candace for washing "	.75
15 yds rope	.60
Bunch toothpicks	.10
Scouring	.75
Pd. Pete for driving wagon	1.50
Flour & carriage	1.70
2 Scholar's Companion	2.50
1 Tub	1.25
Tinct. Ginger	.50
1 Box Pills	.25
Postage Stamps	1.00
To Anna	1.10
Dippers & Rope for Sch'l	.40
Pd. for washing	.35
Pd. Mail rider 25¢ for Mrs. E. Fall 25	.50
11th Septr.	
Pd. for Sugar \$2 Whisky	3.00
" rope	.30
Washing	1.25
Chickens	.25
Sack Flour	3.00
Hens	3.00
H. M. L. 18th Septr 1876	11.00
Lent Hal	1.00
Sweet Potatoes	.50
Meal & sack 25¢	1.00
15 lbs Rice	1.50
Vinegar	.25
Lamp fixings	.50
Beef (21 lbs.)	.60
Freight on L.M. & Trunks	6.85
1 Box Pills	.25
Salt	.35
Machine oil	.25
Varnish & sand paper	.30
Screw nails	.10
To Cora for taking pills	.25
Postage on letter & stamps	.25
Turpentine	.10
Kerosine Oil	.35
4 Bushels corn	2.00
5 lbs. Bacon & soap	1.50
Axe Handle 25¢ Pills 25¢	.50
4 yds Window curtains	.25
42 panes glass @ 8¢ Putty 60 oil 25¢	4.20
5 yds rope	.25
	<u>48.50</u>

Sept 25th 1876

Simmons L. Regulator	2.00
Blacking	.25
McNally's Geography	2.00
Mending Bell	.25
One Meal sack	.25
5 lbs salt	.15
Teachers Certificate	3.00
Washing	2.50
93 lbs beef @ 5¢ per lb	4.65
Sugar	.50
Pete for driving Cows	1.50
2 Candlesticks	.40
Pd. for putting up Piano	.75
Oil -- 2 qts	.40
Putty	.35
Boots \$2.75 12 yds Calico \$1.00	3.75
8 yds Canton Flannel	1.35
2 " Domestic	.25
1 load Wood	.75
Pd for Rep ^g Roof	1.25
" " " Watch	1.00
2 5 lbs cans Lard	2.00
1 Bushel Potatoes	.50
1 Load Pine	1.00
1 " Wood	.75
1 " Chopped wood for Schl. ($\frac{1}{2}$)	.70
1 Box Chalk	.75
2 qts Oil	.40
Tacks	.10
spool Thread	.10
	<u>\$ 33.60</u>

Octr 18th 1876

15 lbs Rice	1.50
Soap	.25
Beef 15 lbs 5¢	.75
3 Chickens	.35
2 Bush Potatoes (Mr. L. Roberts)	1.00
3 Bush Potatoes (Mr. McLanahan)	1.50
Alcoholic Solution of Gum Camphor	.60
3 prs Socks	.50
1 pt. Whisky	.50
Lent Hal to pay for Fiddle	.50
Pd. for washing Nov 4th	2.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tea 1 lb spice	1.05
Bolts for doors	.50
Pd Cora's entrance to show	.25
Note paper	.75
Pd for apples	.25
Pd Cook	3.25
Oil	3.50
Wash Basin	.25
Rice	.35

2 loads wood	2.00
Soap	.25
1 Qt. Whisky	1.00
2 loads wood (Mr. Rankin)	1.50
2 pr shoes for Anna	4.50
8 lbs rice	1.00
Soda	.45
17 lbs Beef	.85
1 load Wood	.75
1 lb Nails	.10
27 Bush. Cotton Seed	2.25
23 lbs lint Cotton	2.30
2 Bush. Meal	1.50
	<hr/> 38.50

20th Nov 1876

5 panes glass	.40
1 Package Envelopes stamped & stamps	1.00
1 Bottle Sweet Oil	.25
1 Brush & Comb	.75
2 Balls Twine & dime to Nigger	.25
10 lbs Salt	.30
2 Venison Hams	1.00
To Charity	.10
Needles	.10
Sugar	2.00
Apples	.75
Pills	.25
10 Bushels Corn	5.00
Soap & Starch	1.00
1 Doz Apples	.45
1 Load Wood	.75
Pd. Charity	2.70
Pd. Washerwoman (Decr 4th)	3.00
37 lbs Beef	1.60
1 Load Wood for School ($\frac{1}{2}$)	.60
2 load Wood	1.50
Pd. for Electric Apparatus	20.00
" " Sack of Flour	2.85
Band Comb for Cora	.50
Mercury and Tin	.75
sugar	2.00
To Dr. Tucker for Willis	2.50
" do	15.00
1 Bottle Whisky	1.00
Castor Oil	.25
Sulphur & Cream of Tartar	.20
1 Bushel Meal Decr 15th	.75
Borax 10¢ Salt 40	.50
2 load Wood from Mr. Polk	1.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb of Tea	.75
	<hr/> 62.55

20th Decr 1876

6 loads wood & 1 load of Pine \$1.50	6.00
1 Bottle Whisky	1.00
1 Hog 46 lbs - Hauling same	4.00
Soap 25¢ & Rice \$1.00	1.25
Gate \$2.00 - Hanging it	2.75
Eggs & Whisky	1.50
Sugar \$1.00 Boiler 50¢	1.50
Spade	1.50
Belt for Anna	.75
Pd washer woman 28th	2.00
100 lb Sack Flour	5.00
Pd for hauling Cotton Seed & Meal	1.50
" " " Charity	1.00
Mending Lantern	.25
Pd Cook 4th Jany 77	4.00
1 Pair Boots	6.00
3 Bush Meal	3.00
7 Bbls Cotton Seed	2.70
5 " " "	1.50
Soap & Venison	1.50
1 Bottle Godfrey's Cordial	.25
Sugar	2.00
5 lbs Lard	1.00
To Charity	.75
To Charity	3.00
Pd. Washerwoman (to 15th Jany)	2.00
6 prs Socks	2.40
10 loads Wood	10.00
Diaper pins 10¢ Mackerel 25	.35
Due on two letters	.30
10 lbs Rice	1.00
Rent up to 15 Jany	21.15
	<u>91.50</u>
Total Expenses up to 15th Jany	333.00

20th Jany '77

Shawl	4.50
Box Chalk	.40
Feeding Bottle	1.00
Puff	.50
Pills 2 Bxes	.50
One Tie	.25
14 yds Lawn	2.80
One Dress Pattern	2.00
One Hat	2.25
1 lb Tea	1.25
3 lbs Lard	.55
1 Spur	.25
1 Box Sea foam	.50
Half of 1 load Wood & chopping same	.75
28 lbs Sugar	4.00
1½ yds P.K. 75¢ 10 yds Domestic \$1.50	2.25

1 Crib \$4.50 Ticking 50¢	5.00
10 lbs Cotton	1.00
4 Doz eggs	.50
7½ lbs Bacon	1.25
8 doz Eggs	1.00
For working road	5.00
50 lb Pork 5¢ per lb	2.50
20 lbs salt 50¢ 2 lbs nails 20¢	.70
1 lb Soda	.15
1 Teapot	.50
6½ yds Canton Flannel	1.25
1 Peck Potatoes	.75
Ploughing Garden	.75
Carrying Parcels	.20
5 lbs Clarified Sugar	1.00
Pd. Washerwoman	1.00
One Gobbler	.75
3 Fruit cans & 1 qt. Brandy	1.75
5 lbs Sugar & 2 lbs Raisins	1.55
	<u>62.55</u>

14th Feby 1877

Pd Washerwoman	.75
2 Doz Eggs 25¢ & 2 Bxes Pills	.75
Garden seeds	.75
2nd Step in Masonry (10th Feby)	11.00
Soap	.50
Tincture of Ginger	.50
One Month;s rent	8.30
Pd. Charity for washing (23rd)	1.00
- Doz eggs	????
- load wood for School	.55?
- Dress? for Anna - Thread &c	2.90
2 Doz eggs	.25
1 pr shoes	3.00
1 pr gloves 1/75 1 pr do for Anna	2.45?
Tucking comb	.50
[2 lines illegible]	
Brot Over	<u>35.25</u>
Plowing Garden	.75
Expenses for School	2.10
2 Doz eggs	.25
1 axe handle	.25
7 lbs sugar	1.00
Pd. Charity (washing) 5th Mch.	.50
6 Doz Eggs	????
2 sacks Flour & 8 lbs [sic]	6.00
School Expense	.20
Pd. Charity washing	6.00
3rd Step in Masonry	11.00
Treat on that occasion	2.00
Pd. Rent 15th Mch.	8.30
75 lbs Pork @ 6¢	4.50
½ Barrel Apples	5.60
	<u>80.80</u>

16th March 1877

1 Peck Irish Potatoes	\$.75
7 lbs Sugar	1.00
10 lbs Salt	.30
5 Doz eggs	.50
20 yds Domestic @ 12½¢	2.50
8 " Calico	1.00
1 Ladies Tie	.75
1 Box Pills 25¢ 1 Pt Whisky 65	.90
Stamped Envelopes	2.20
1 Doz Lemons & 6 Oranges	.75
8 Doz Eggs	1.00
2 Venison hams	.75
1 lb Sulphur	.20
1 Package Peas	.15
6 lemons & 1 Bot Whisky	1.25
4 Doz eggs	.40
4 lbs Rice	.50
7 lbs Sugar	1.00
2 Qts Vinegar	.40
Soap	.50
Molasses 2 Gals	1.50
Sugar	1.00
Soda	.20
Pd. Charity (carrying milk &c)	.35
Baby's Feeding Bottle	1.15
1 pr slippers	1.50
2 Doz Buttons 70¢ 2 yds Calico	.90
3 & 3/4 yds for Trousers & Vest	1.25
1 Coat \$5.00 2 yds Linen 80¢	5.80
Fruit jars 1.00 1 Doz eggs 10¢	1.10
Qt Vinegar	.20
Rent	8.30
	<u>\$ 40.05</u>

15th April 1877

1 gall Can of Oil	1.00
10 Doz Eggs	1.25
1 pr Shoes	3.50
Plowing Garden	.25
34 lbs Sugar	5.00
1 Bush. meal	.75
Pd Charity (carrying milk)	.25
4 yds edging	.50
14½ lbs Breakfast Bacon	2.15
8 lbs Rice	1.00
9 Doz eggs	1.00
Powder & Shot	.25
1 lb raisins	.25
2 Bots. whiskey	2.00
3 yds Blue ribbon	.25
4 Days on the road	4.00
2 gals Molasses	1.50

Pd Charity for scouring \$1.00 & 35¢	1.35
Soap	.25
Pd for Driving Cow	1.10
Pd Mr. Tynan for Wagon hire	4.00
13 yds Calico	1.10
1 pr Shears	.75
1 " Shoes	2.52?
1 Parasol	1.50
4 pr Baby's stockings & 1 Bx L. White	.95
May Haws & Dew Berries	.75
Eggs 8 Doz	.85
Hf Bbl Flour & 2 galls Mols [Molasses?]	8.00
1 Bush Meal	?????
May 16th 1877	
6 Doz Eggs	.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Tea	1.00
1 Doz Buttons	.30
4 Doz eggs	.50
18 lbs Sugar	3.10
Pd Charity for washing 10th	.50
6 lemons	.25
5 spools Thread	.50
1 Straw Hat	1.25
Hat for Anna	4.50
8 Doz eggs	1.00
Pd Charity for Washing (26th)	.75
" " " in advance	2.50
Pd Rent of House due 15th (26th)	8.30
Salt & Matches	.20
2 Bush Meal	1.50
12 lbs Sugar	2.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ gals Mols	.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ doz Mackerel	.40
9 Doz eggs	.90
1 Dish & 1 strainer	.75
2 lbs Soda	.25
School Expenses	.40
$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz Photos (of Bertha)	2.50
Trimming & Ribbon	.45
3 pr socks	.60
1 Bottle Sarsaparilla	1.00
Repairs to Sewing Machine	10.00
Wood	1.50
Hauling Benches	.25
one ---g Hand	.50
	<hr/> 49.15

June 27th 1877

1 Bale starch	.50
4 lbs Beef	.20
4 Doz eggs	.40

Sherman, Texas

Sept 15

Pd Contractor for Building house	\$405.00
" Architect	10.50
" Surveyor	2.00
" Holt for fence, Back Ho. &c	32.50
" Painter	15.00
" for Furniture	56.50
" " Groceries	26.50
" " Cooking Stove	45.00
" " Beer 5 Doz	8.75
" " Boring well	32.00

Octr 1

" " Carpet & Blinds	[left blank]
---------------------	--------------

Octr 15

" " Parlor stove	" "
" " 2 Sad Irons &c	" "
" " Saw, Chisel &c	2.50
" " Books	8.50
" " Lantern	1.50
" " Lamp, Bowl & Pitcher	2.75
" " Shoes & Over Shoes	7.50
" " pr Gloves	1.50
" " Hat	2.50
" " Umbrella	1.75
Medicines	12.50
Board for 5 weeks	29.50
Travel Exps	65.00
Washing	8.75
Anna	1.25
4 loads of wood	6.75
Stationery & stamps	2.00

[After several blank pages, there is a page of figures, headed "Answers to totes", in dollars and pounds. Next are three pages of names, hard to read.]

O. Salmonosky	W.R. Hollingsworth
D.W. Cummins, BK.A	I.G. Crook
J.S. Rushing BK.A	G.W. McBee B.K.A
J.T. Bramlet BK.G.A	W.T. Smith
C.A. Correll	---- Parks
Peter Burns	McMurray
T.J. Regan	Bywater
P. Price BK.A	

Prof Bell June 11th \$2.50

" Richardson June 2nd

I. [or J.] Braeme 8th June - June 12th	\$ 4
Dr. Lavander Mon June 11th	2.00
Dr. Leake Saturday	66.00

Mr. Ross June 3	\$5	May 14th
F. Billingsley	\$5	" "
Prof. Bell		May 25th
Mr. Salomonsky		14th May

[Many items illegible, marked through, etc.]

Master Alston	May 26th
D. Cumming (4 Days)	May 18th

Payments at Melrose

H. Teutsch	\$4.50	Pd 3rd Sept	\$ 4.50
R.O. Robinson	7.50	"	7.50
Captn Mast	8.25		6.00
V.J. Simpson	3.75		3.75
W. Teutsch	9.65		6.50
Dr. Leake	15.00		15.00
L.? Stephens	7.50		7.50
J. Seale	5.90		4.60

Drafts on Nacogdoches Co.	197.62
Major Hardeman Aug 16th '76	86.47
Leonard 1st Aug '76	42.00
Barrett	10.00
Seale	14.00
V.J. Simpson	32.00
R.L. Parker \$15 Pd Jany '77	35.00
J.W. Wilson	.75
	<u>\$422.84</u>

Recd of Major H on 10th Nov \$5

Rented Room in Seminary at \$4 per Month beginning Monday May 11th 1874.

Book Keeping - - - - -	May 4th
1½ quires paper	May 14th

1st day May - Paid W.W. in full to present time \$6.60

July 8 Settlement with Dr. Leake: owe him \$14 [marked out]

Rat [Ral?] Leake, Dr.

Feb'y 15th	To Cash	.75
April 3rd		.50
To Richardson's Horse		.50
At Mr. Swifts		.50
		<u>2.25</u>

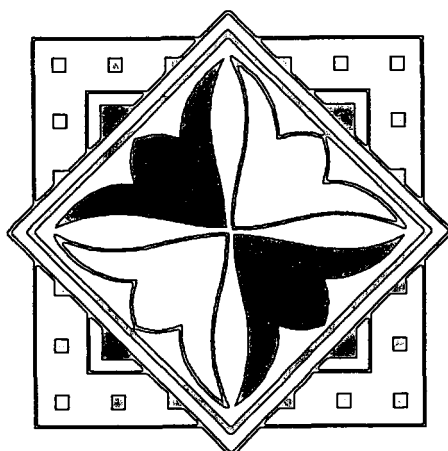
Taxable Property for 1877

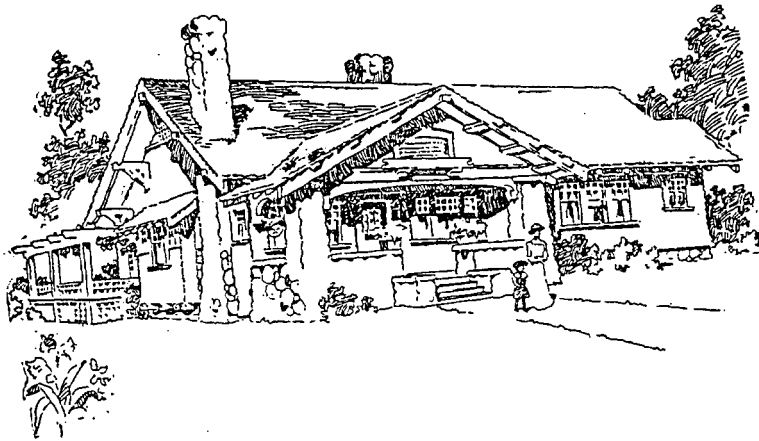
1 Piano	valued	150.00
1 Watch	"	50.00
Credits		98.00

[ADDRESSES]

Tom Thumb Telegraph Battery & Key

Mr. F.C. Beach & Co., 263 Broadway, New York City
Scientific American, Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City
Wm. Monteath, Sufordville P.O., Henderson Co., N.C.
J.H. Thompson, 50 William Street, Limerick
Miss Maggie Oliver, 15 Market Square, Antrim
F.N. Crumden Esqr., Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
W. Gillespie, 45 Greenpoint Av, Greenpoint L.I.
[changed to] Box 4037, New York City [changed to] 149 Franklin St., Greenpoint,
Long Island [now a station in Brooklyn NY]
J.H. Ellis, Sherman Register Office - Texas
John Henry Thompson, 39 Cecil St., Limerick
The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton St., N.Y.
Geo Gillespie c/o W.W. Stell Esqr - Paris, Texas
Wm. Strong Esqr, Office of Works, 12 Whitehall Place, London, or 45 St Lawrence
Rd, Mosteyn Rd
Richard Barlow Esqr, Stakehill Works, Chadderton, Manchester
Mr. Allen Anderson, 16 Nelson St., St Johns
C. Hewitt Esqr., 65 South Street, Greenwich
Mr. Dobson C. Shepperd, 65 Hassett Rd., Homeston, London E
Walter Gillespie, 419 East 15th St., New York City
Monsieur Isaac Roberti, 92 Malpas Road, New Cross, London
C.J. Blackmore Esqr., Castleville Gowran, Co. Kilkenny
Mr. John Barlow, 26 White Post Lane, Hackney Wick London E
John Crawford Esqr., care James Baird, St. Johns, Newfoundland
[2 torn addresses; end of book.]





The Old Family Home

Peter Flagg Maxson

Many, usually uninformed people look at the work of the genealogist as gathering statistics: names, birth, marriage and death dates and generally unexciting data. Good genealogists go much further, as avocational historians, bringing life to forbears beyond names on a tombstone. Finding tangible evidence of illusive ancestors' lives and activities and the world they knew can make less abstract and part of family and sometimes local, state or national history. We've all been in the position of wishing other family members would take an interest in family history, and finding and interpreting the Old Family Home may be one way to foster such an interest.

Some years ago, I was working on an historic sites survey of Terrell, Texas, thirty miles east of Dallas. The town has a pleasant, turn-of-the-century building stock, and as an architectural historian I was required to document not only the architecture but the history of these structures. A recent history had been published of Terrell and Kaufman County that extolled the virtues and good deeds of bygone citizens and told of their worthy consorts and fine children. But of approximately 150 biographical sketches in the County history, only two referenced where the subject citizen lived, although doubtless scores of homes and businesses intimately associated with many of the remainder still existed.

Very often a building is the most substantial, tangible reminder of an individual's past. In my eight years working for the Texas Historical Commission, we found many persons who were wildly enthusiastic about graveyards but cared little for buildings. In truth, cemeteries don't have a lot to do with our ancestors, where they lived, worked, worshiped or relaxed. It is their homes, businesses, churches and parks that link us to their past. On a trip to Cincinnati, I was delighted to find Great-great-great Grandfather DeGolyer's grave. But I was so much more excited to find the large 1855 Italianate commercial building which he built and where he made his home.

We Texans sometimes underestimate the value of our historic resources. First, we tend to think that settlement is so recent and things have changed so that there's nothing left of any real note. Untrue. The second fallacy is that one should take pride in 18th century Georgian mansions but ignore small, vernacular, turn of the century cottages. Also a mistake.

We may not have English Cotswold thatched cottages or Connecticut saltbox houses. But we have a very fine and distinctive architectural heritage of our own - settlers' log and stone houses, Victorian cottages, Craftsmen Bungalows and the various early 20th century revival styles - Tudor, Georgian, Spanish, etc. Our own family homes tell us where we've been, whether it's a three room shotgun house or a Greek Revival mansion. So many buildings that our grandparents

took for granted have disappeared. And many of our own structural anchors that would grow in importance as time goes by will be lost without a trace, before they're recognized and appreciated.

Age is one criterion in determining what is worth recognition and preservation, but only one. I grew up in Dallas, where Victorian was considered synonymous with monstrosity, and the city fathers did their best to encourage erasing turn-of-the-century Dallas, once one of the great Victorian cities of the South. Now Victorian is respectable, but it is the early 20th century buildings that are considered the most expendable. When I began work for the Historical Commission in 1981, no one would ever consider putting a 1920 bungalow on the National Register of Historic Places. Now there are whole Historic Districts of Bungalow and American Foursquare houses on the Register, such as Hyde Park in Austin and Sunset Heights in El Paso. A house doesn't have to be ancient or grand to be important in family history. My childhood home is a 1920s Stockbrokers' Tudor house, but it's got a history of its own. An early owner's father was cattle baron C.C. Slaughter. We lived there over 20 years, and there were family turning points - two weddings, a death and many memorable family events. I take it very much for granted. But what I record of the place today may be of interest to my great-great-nieces & nephews a century hence. And I'm very grateful to my own forbears who purposefully or otherwise left information on their homes.

Let us consider how one learns about family homes. There are many approaches.

First, if you're very lucky, you may remember family houses or in the best cases they'll still be in the family. In that case, photograph them for posterity. Your aunt's house with its intact 1940s interior is an historic interior. And information will never be easier to record than today.

Also, talk to senior members of the family. Suggest a drive to the old farmhouse. Or take that pilgrimage to Missouri you've been putting off, with camera and black and white film in hand.

If you're uncertain of the location of the Old Family Home, there are several options to explore.

1. Family correspondence is one guide. Three years ago I was going to Beaumont to give a talk. I knew my father was born there, but knew not where. Letters in my files from Grandmother's sister in Connecticut were written to her at 725 Third St. The house, my grandparents' honeymoon cottage, was subsequently acquired by the adjacent Mamie McFaddin Ward Heritage Foundation, and my father's baby pictures were used for restoring the front veranda.

2. Old City Directories may be a very helpful source of information. In Texas these were compiled for most cities of any size after about 1880, and may be on file at the State Library, Barker Texas History Center or local museums or libraries. Through this I found the address of the house where Grandfather Maxson weathered the 1900 hurricane in Galveston. It's *still* there. A word of caution. Street addressing systems often changed, thereby confusing the matter. Sometimes local historians can tell you when. Also, City Directories may be slow to reflect moves.

3. Deed Records in county courthouses are indexed by lot & block in cities and surveys in the countryside. Usually a helpful clerk will direct you to the appropriate volumes and plat maps. Builders' & Mechanics Liens may have useful information on the cost and builder of a family home, especially after the turn of the century. And Probate Records may inventory furnishings:

TRAVIS CO. PROBATE RECORDS No. 5003 - Estate of Loula Dale Kopperl - Personal Property Inventory

1 Upright Piano (Emerson) \$200
1 Dining Room Table (Quartered Oak) \$20
1 Set Longfellow's Works (25 volumes) \$7
6 Rocking Chairs \$9

1 Set Parlor Furniture \$70
1 Rattan Settee \$10
1 Brass Bedstead, Mattress & Springs \$25
1 Chifferobe (Mahogany) \$50 etc.

4. If the location of an urban house is known, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps are invaluable. Those for Texas are located at the Barker Texas History Center at the University of Texas, and these will tell you the location, dimensions, number of stories, outbuildings, building materials and other information on many, many properties. This can be helpful in identifying old photos, or in understanding histories. I found the map very helpful in referencing Grandfather's account of the 1900 hurricane - where the barn was, how it related to other houses in the neighborhood, etc. Also, if street numbering systems change, frequently both addresses will be put on Sanborn maps in the transitional period.

5. The General Land Office may have some information on early, rural properties. But one should remember that ancestors sometimes had rental property and did not always reside in houses he or she owned, or occupy land patented. County maps may also show the configuration of farms.

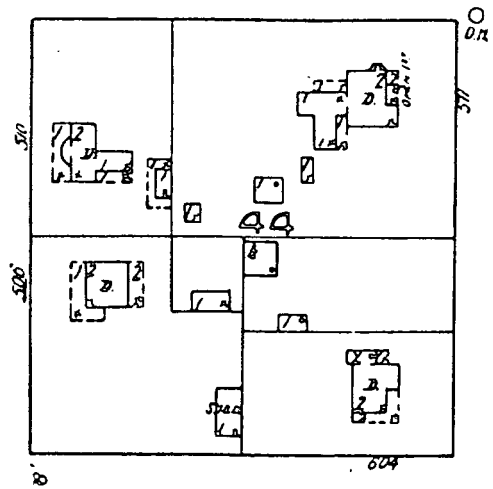
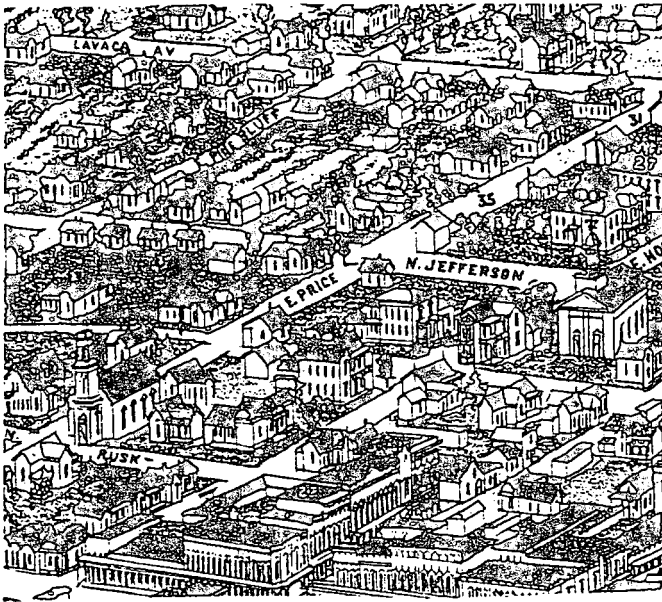
6. Some can trace their lineages centuries back to the Northeastern U.S. or establish grand ancestors in Europe. The University of Texas School of Architecture Library in Battle Hall contains good architectural and regional histories that may illustrate your remote ancestral home.

* * *

If you are going to see the old family house, I find one has the best results if you write its present owner first. Many of us would think twice about offering a total stranger a basement to attic tour of our own homes, even if he or she claims a family connection. Check current city directories or tax records first to ascertain the current owner of the property and write a letter, explaining who you are, what your family connection is and why the place interests you. In a real pinch, try "The owner of 317 Maple Terrace, Bonham." Some background information and a good quality xerox of an historic photo of the place sometimes helps too. If the owner has a letter from you, then I've found it's easier to gain access. Even if the owner does not respond immediately and enthusiastically, proceed. If you ask permission to photograph the exterior, that may literally open the door to more. I would add as an aside that even if you find an unfriendly owner, you do have the right to photograph from the public right-of-way. If the house has changed, then photograph it from the most flattering angle. Or perhaps just a door or a gable. You may also wish to sketch the floor plan, and later ask Aunt Beatrice what the room use was.

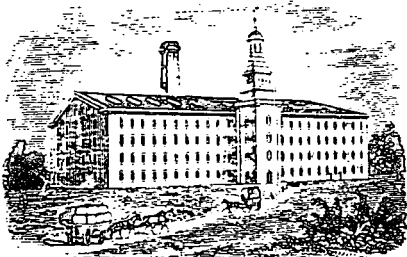
Be sure to write a nice thank-you note - that may help future family members gain access. It is also endearing to offer to share your information with the current owner. People like to know the histories of their homes. If it's significant architecturally and/or historically, the owner may be coaxed into considering an Official Texas Historical Marker or National Register listing, or restoring the missing gingerbread to the porch. If you do gather good information on a house and its inhabitants, I would strongly encourage to place copies of the research on file locally. Not every community is fortunate enough to have as good a facility as our own Austin History Center, but many will have local or regional history collections.

If the house is completely gone, do not despair. Historic illustrations can frequently still be found. First, check your own and other family members' photo albums. I've found there are at least two ways of looking at photographs, one for people and another for buildings and background. Formal building portraits are not common, but look for pictures of Little Virginia and Cousin Bobby on the front porch, or of the house in the Blizzard of '43. Archives may have photographic collections. You might also trace members of other families who owned the property, or long-time adjacent neighbors, whose 1936 children's birthday pictures will depict The Old Family Home in the background. Also, there are local promotional materials that may have good building views - in *Austin City of the Violet Crown* (1917) I found my only historic photo of my house in Hyde Park. There were also birds-eye view maps done of many cities in Texas and elsewhere circa 1870-1900; cross-reference with city directories, Sanborn and plat maps.



Bird's-eye views (upper left) and Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. maps (upper right) may provide useful information, even when the ancestral home is gone.

Many Campbells can claim Innischonall Castle, co. Argyll (middle) in Scotland as an ancestral home, as stronghold of their 13th century clan chiefs.



Colleges and places of employment (lower) can also provide tangible links with ancestors.

Sometimes the photo of a house may be very poor quality, or perhaps that house has been altered. That I found of my house had a huge tree in front, and today a newer house blocks the historic view. My solution was to get a friend with drawing skills to do a pen and ink sketch of my home, removing both the offending neighboring house and the huge tree. [Good copies of the drawing also make nice presents to others interested in the property.]

It may be that you are unsuccessful in finding much about The Old Family Home. However, sleuthing may lead to other structures that would have been significant in Great-grandfather's life. Where did he go to school? Where did he work? Where was he stationed in the Army? Did he belong to a club or fraternal organization? There are, for instance, wonderful Masonic Halls and Knights of Pythias Buildings surviving. Were there other houses he lived in when older or younger? Is his name on a Civil War monument? Only lastly, where was he buried? Similar questions can be asked of Great grandmother. Did she work? Was she active in a library or womens' club? Or a church? Where were she and Great-grandfather married? What was the Courthouse Square like when she shopped or worked there? Check knowledgeable sources on what surviving buildings in the community would your great-grandparents have known? Granted, these are secondary associations, but they help you understand your forbears and their world.

Once you have this information, you can check many of the sources referenced earlier. For public, institutional and ecclesiastical buildings, there may be other sources as well. Sometimes old letterheads will illustrate commercial buildings, or they may be pictured in old city directories. Present-day churches and colleges may have photographs of the buildings Great-grandfather knew in their archives. A surprisingly useful source are old postcards, available at book and paper shows. A recent book by Richard Pearce-Moses, *Photographic Collections in Texas*, is very helpful in leading you to the right archives - family members will move from Austin to Paducah, and their early Austin pictures end up at Texas Tech.

Regarding photography. First, use black and white film yourselves whenever possible, arguably even in photographing your grandchildren. The color snapshots you took in 1952 are fading and will not get any better, while your grandparents' black and white 1898 photos are stable. They will also reproduce better in family histories. I travel with two cameras, one with black & white film. Second, try to learn to photograph photographs. People are understandably much more likely to let you photograph their treasured pictures on site than letting you borrow Grandmother's photo album. Good lighting and close-up lens adapters simplify the task. Some libraries may make copies of material in their collections, and here in Austin good copies can be obtained from, among other places, Austin Prints for Publication. Third, treat your photos as a small archives. Organize, label and store them properly, avoiding extremes of temperature and using appropriate conservation materials.

When you've done your homework, located family homes and obtained photographs of them. How can that be used in family histories and genealogies?

1. In family histories, in addition to your people photos, relieve the verbage by sprinkling in photographs of family houses or even furniture; looking at an architectural styles book such as Virginia & Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* may help you describe Great-grandfather's Eastlake farmhouse. Add schools, business & churches as appropriate, and Sanborn maps to your family history. You might want to do an oral history with a senior family member on what they remember of the old family home, or write your own illustrated memoir. Location maps are not a bad idea. You might be able to chart the rough chronology of an ancestors' homes, as I did with my DeGolyer grandparents. Or you may wish to do an Appendix to your genealogy, as I did, in the family history of places with ancestral associations that can be visited or seen:

Newport, R.I.: The Breakers (Cornelius Vanderbilt II House), Ochre Point Avenue - Feke's portraits of **Henry Collins, Ebenezer & Mary Ward Flagg**; Partridge's portrait of **Gov. Richard Ward**.

Common Burying Ground, Farewell Street - graves of Ebenezer & Mary Ward Flagg and children, and Richard, John & Thomas Ward.

Newport Historical Society - Arnold Collins' seal for the town of Newport.

Pitts Head Tavern (Ebenezer & Mary Ward Flagg House), 77 Bridge Street

Sabbatarian Meeting House, 82 Touro St.

Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House (former home of Gov. Richard Ward), 17 Broadway

West Kingston, R.I.: Great Swamp Fight Memorial, east of Route 2....

2. Even in your more abbreviated genealogies, include the information you can on family members' specific residences. I recently worked on a piece on my fathers' family for the June, 1991 *Austin Genealogical Society Quarterly*. Following roughly the British *Burke's Peerage* format, I included available information on relatives' principal residences. If they lived in one house six years and another thirty, the latter obviously has the stronger tie. In some cases, following the guidelines used at the Texas Historical Commission, I went ahead and used or assigned names to the properties. Our family ranch is called the Little Hoss Ranch, so that usage was appropriate. My childhood home in Dallas was acquired from the prominent Slaughter ranching family, and we lived there 22 years, so I felt justified in calling it the Slaughter-Maxson House:

2. John Sherman (Jack) Maxson, of the Slaughter-Maxson House, 4434 Northwest Hwy, Dallas and the Little Hoss Ranch, Godley, Johnson Co., TX. Born 725 Third St., Beaumont, TX. 1912. Married at St. Swithin's Episcopal Church, Dallas 1937 Virginia DeGolyer....

3. You may want to survey your own family homes, similar to the way you do Ancestor Charts. This is a Texas Historical Commission survey card, which one could adapt to your own purposes. In recent years I've been photographing family houses as possible, checking city directories and noting architects where known. I also try to note which family furnishings come from which side of the family, and find photos of these can enliven family histories.

4. In a few cases, families reacquire the Old Family Home. Lacking that, you may still be able to locate a tangible reminder. Friends recently were able to get iris bulbs from their grandmother's house in Iowa, and others have taken cuttings from old rose bushes. I would discourage scavenging the front door from the Old Family Home, but a clear photograph may enable you to duplicate the mantel or another architectural element.

5. Knowing the location of the Family Home may help you in other work. In this Query, for instance, I'm researching a house and its occupants:

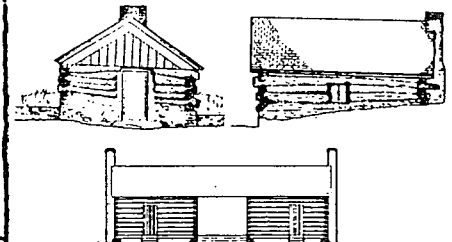
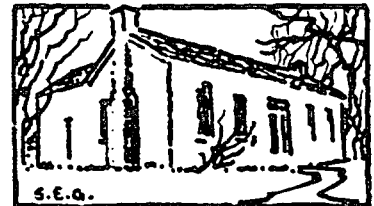
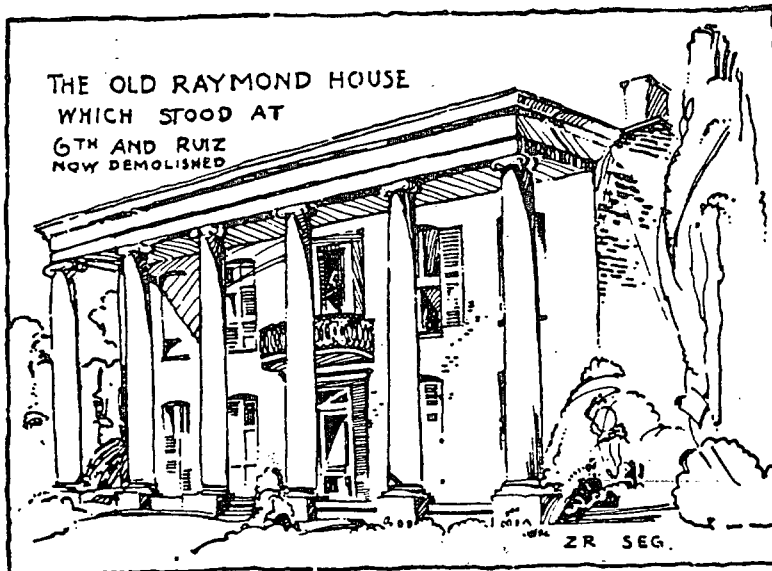
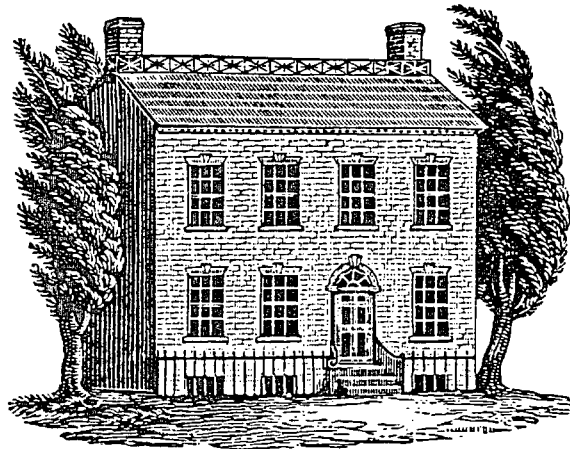
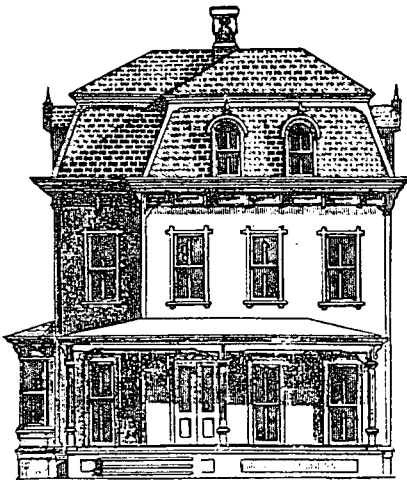
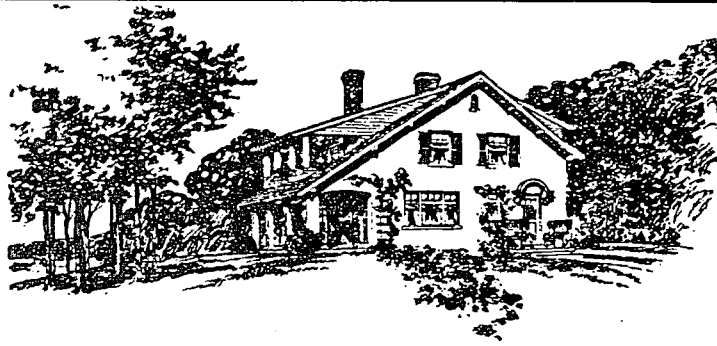
Seeking information on the descendents of Clarence and Anita Miller, who lived at 3200 Guadalupe St. circa 1900-1920. Contact Peter Flagg Maxson....

Miller is a very common name, but knowing where they lived from old city directories may elicit an "Oh, *those* Millers - I played there when I was a child and know their granddaughter" reply.

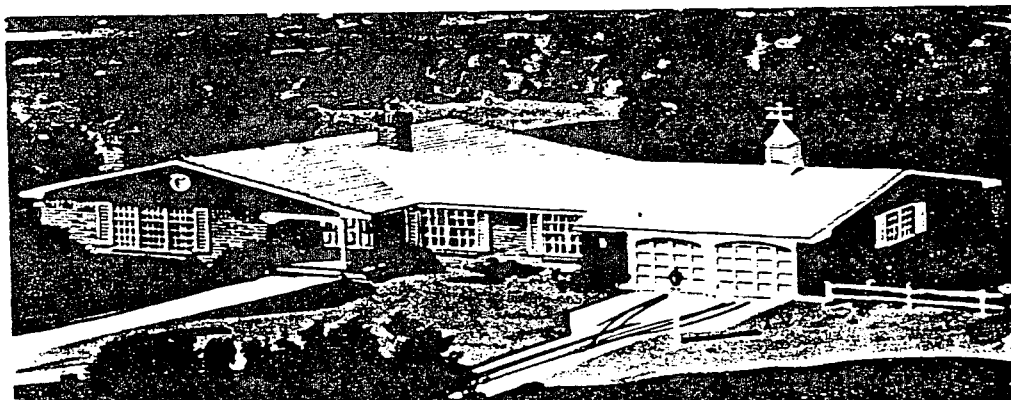
6. Doing house histories should not be limited strictly to The Old Family Homes. If you have a friend or neighbor with a house that interests you, do a few hours work and give them a house history. A friend in Houston who recently bought a 1940s Suburban Rancher, was quite interested with just the names and occupations of former occupants I'd found, just by checking city directories at five year intervals.

The process may be carried as far back as you can trace your family. You may find castles, cabins, cottages, courthouses, carriage houses or calaboeses in your family building histories.

OLD FAMILY HOMES



The future Old Family Home



These all played a role in our family histories, no matter how modest or grand the structures. Buildings that we take for granted today may be tomorrow's landmarks. So give them recognition & respect.

The Old Family Home is based on a lecture presented to the Austin Genealogical Society by architectural historian Peter Flagg Maxson in April, 1991. Mr. Maxson is an historic preservation consultant in Austin, specializing in Official Texas Historical Marker applications and restoration. He is a native of Dallas, a graduate of the University of Virginia and former Chief Architectural Historian of the Texas Historical Commission.

Useful books:

Alexander, Drury Blakeley, *Texas Homes of the 19th Century* (Austin: U.T. Press)

Blumenson, John J.-G. *Identifying American Architecture* (Nashville: American Association for State & Local History)

[Maxson, Peter Flagg] "Research Tools for Historic Restoration," (Texas Historical Commission)

McAlester, Virginia & Lee, *A Field Guide to American Homes* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf)

Pearce-Moses, Richard, *Photographic Collections in Texas* (College Station: Texas A&M Press)

Robinson, Willard, *Texas Public Buildings of the 19th Century; Gone from Texas; The People's Architecture* (various publishers)

Stevenson, Katherine C. & Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail*, Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press

Major local history repositories in Texas:

Abilene: Hardin-Simmons University Library.

Austin: Austin History Center; see also Statewide heading below.

Beaumont: Tyrell Historical Library.

Canyon: Panhandle Plains Museum, West Texas State University.

Dallas: Dallas Historical Society; Texas/Dallas Collection, Dallas Public Library.

El Paso: Southwest Section, El Paso Public Library.

Galveston: Rosenberg Library.

Houston: Houston Metropolitan History Center; Museum of Texas History, Harris Co. Herit. Soc.

Lubbock: Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University.

San Antonio, Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library; Institute of Texan Cultures.

Waco: Texas Collection, Baylor University.

Local: County Historical Commission [Each Texas county has one - check with THC or Co Judge]

Statewide: The Texas Historical Commission; Texas State Library & Archives; Barker Texas

History Center; and Univ. of Texas School of Architecture Library & Archives, all in Austin.

National: Division of Prints & Photographs, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Two sources for archival storage materials:

The Preservation Emporium, P.O.Box 226309, Dallas 75222 (214) 331-8902

Light Impressions, 439 Monroe Avenue, Rochester, N.Y. 14607 (800) 828-6216

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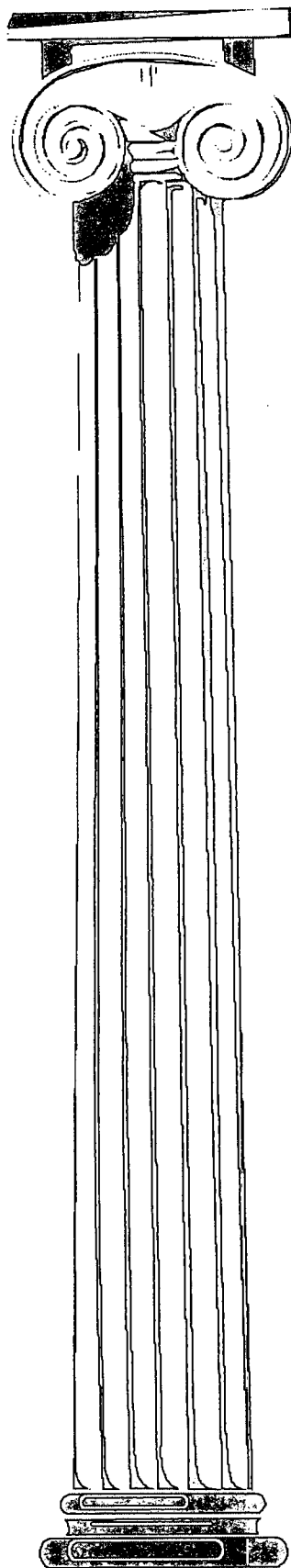
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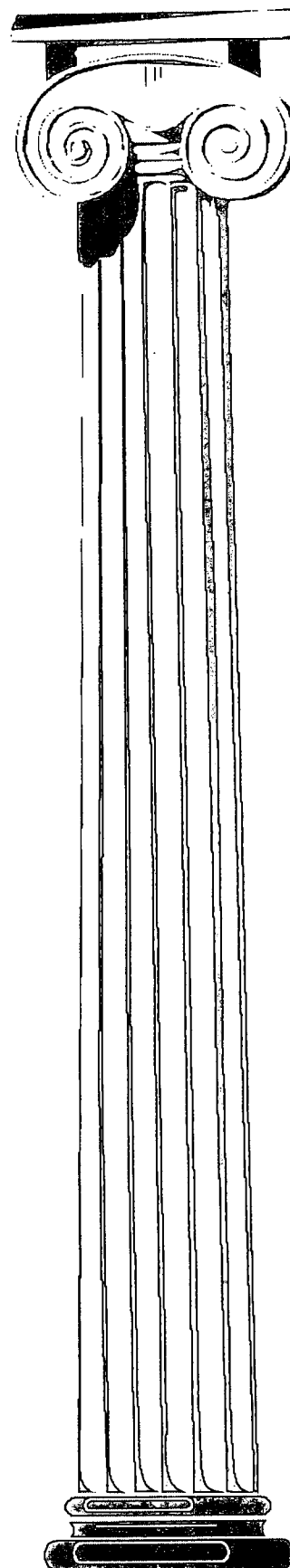
AGS Annual Seminar

Saturday, 14 August 1993

The Terrace
200 Academy
Austin

Mr. Curt B. Witcher, Speaker

LOOK FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
AND APPLICATION BLANK
IN JUNE QUARTERLY



GENERAL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: Austin Genealogical Society was organized in 1960 as a not-for-profit corporation chartered by the State of Texas. Its purposes are to collect and preserve genealogical and historical information about the people of Texas, particularly pertaining to the City of Austin and to Travis and surrounding counties; to instruct and assist members in genealogical research; and to publish public and private records of genealogical interest. Gifts and bequests to AGS are tax-deductible.

MEMBERSHIP is open to all upon payment of annual dues; \$15 per individual, or family membership at \$17 for two in the same household, entitling them to one copy of each Quarterly and monthly Newsletter, as well as two pages apiece (a total of four pages for \$17 whether one or two people submit listings) in the Ancestor Listing issue (June).

DUES ARE PAYABLE on or before JANUARY FIRST of each year for the ensuing year. If dues are not received by 1 February, the name must be dropped from the mailing list. If membership is reinstated later and Quarterlies and Newsletters have to be mailed individually, postage must be charged. (Back quarterlies supplied only IF available--very few extras are printed.) Send payment to AGS Treasurer, P.O. Box 1507, Austin TX 78767-1507. After 1 July, dues are \$7.50 for the balance of the year, but you will only receive the publications produced after the date you join.

MISSING COPIES: If your Quarterly does not reach you by the 10th of April, July, October or December, notify the Society at Box 1507, Austin TX 78767-1507. (Note: Exchange Quarterly Chairmen should use the TEXAS STATE LIBRARY address given on the inside front cover.) Members who fail to give AGS sufficient advance notice of address changes and whose Quarterly is returned by the Post Office will be responsible for the postal fee for returned copies and for remailing the copy at individual rather than bulk mailing rates.

MEETINGS of the general membership begin at 7:30 p.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month except August and December. Members are encouraged to come as early as 6:30 to socialize with each other. **MEETING PLACE:** Eaton Hall, Covenant Presbyterian Church, 3003 Northland Dr. Take Northland (FM 2222) exit off Loop 1 (Mopac). Church is on SE corner of intersection and entry to parking lot is off of Northland. **VISITORS ARE WELCOME.** The Board of Directors meets at 6:15 in a separate room.

AGS QUARTERLY is issued about the middle of March, June, September and November. Contributions are welcome, subject to editing to conform to our style. Contributor is responsible for accuracy and any copyright infringement. Send directly to the Editor (see inside front cover).

BOOK REVIEW POLICY: Books on appropriate subjects related to genealogy will be reviewed, but CANNOT be reviewed in AGSQ on the basis of advertising alone. If a review copy is received by the Review Editor at 2202 W. 10th St., Austin TX 78703 by the First of February, May, August or October, it will be reviewed in the next Quarterly. It will then be placed in the Genealogy Collection, Texas State Library, available to all patrons.

CHECK RETURN POLICY: Members and other payers must pay AGS cost for any returned check (currently \$5.00).

ANCESTOR LISTING PAGES (June issue) must reach the Editor at 4500 Hyridge Dr., Austin TX 78759-8054 by the TENTH OF MAY. They must be BLACK and LEGIBLE, whether typed, hand- printed, computer printout, or in superior calligraphy. Months must be SPELLED or abbreviated, not in figures. DATES SHOULD BE SHOWN in accepted genealogical style, that is, DAY, MONTH, YEAR. Allow space for binding at inner margins of facing pages; i.e., your first page will be a left-hand page. Carefully check horizontal pages (reading in the 11-inch direction). Otherwise, the Editor has to position some pages upside down to prevent loss of data in the stapling-punching process. NO 8 1/2x14 sheets, please!

You may submit Lineage or Family Group charts, Ahnentafels, narratives, cemetery inscriptions, Bible records, census data, queries, or a combination of material, just so it is not under copyright. BE SURE to proofread your material for accuracy and clarity so we will not be guilty of disseminating faulty or incorrect data. Put name and address of submitter on each page in legible form (NOT blind embossed). Consult a recent June issue of AGSQ for suggestions.

REMEMBER: \$15 membership entitles you to two facing pages in Ancestor Issue.
\$17 membership (one person or two) allows you four pages.

DEADLINES for everything except book reviews: 10th of February, May, August and October. Material sent addressed only to AGS box number may not reach Editor in time.

AUSTIN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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